LAW ENFORCEMENT CODE OF ETHICS
As a Law Enforcement Officer, my fundamental duty is to serve mankind; to safeguard lives and property; to protect the innocent against deception, the weak against oppression or intimidation, and the peaceful against violence or disorder; and to respect the Constitutional rights of all men to liberty, equality and justice.

I will keep my private life unsullied as an example to all; 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 in both my personal and official life, I will be exemplary in obeying the laws of the land 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, 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 violence 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 the police service. I will constantly strive to achieve these objectives and ideals, dedicating myself before God to my chosen profession...law enforcement.
BLANK FOR MISSION STATEMENT
The mission of the Logan City Police Department is to defend and protect the rights and safety of those who live, work and visit in the City of Logan and to maintain the status of being one of the safest cities in which to live.
# Table of Contents

Law Enforcement Code of Ethics. .................................................. 1

BLANK FOR MISSION STATEMENT. ................................................ 2

Chapter 1 - Law Enforcement Role and Authority. ......................... 7
   100 - Law Enforcement Authority. ........................................... 8
   102 - Chief Executive Officer. .............................................. 10
   104 - Oath of Office. ....................................................... 11
   106 - Policy Manual. ....................................................... 12

Chapter 2 - Organization and Administration. ............................... 15
   200 - Organizational Structure and Responsibility. ................... 16
   204 - Departmental Directive. ............................................. 18
   206 - Emergency Management Plan. ...................................... 19
   208 - Training. ............................................................ 20
   214 - Administrative Communications. ................................... 23
   216 - Staffing Levels. .................................................... 24
   220 - Retiree Concealed Firearms. ....................................... 25

Chapter 3 - General Operations. ............................................... 28
   300 - Use of Force. ......................................................... 29
   302 - Use of Force Review Boards. ...................................... 38
   306 - Handcuffing and Restraints. ...................................... 41
   308 - Control Devices and Techniques. ................................ 45
   309 - Conducted Energy Device. ......................................... 55
   310 - Officer-Involved Shootings and Deaths. ......................... 62
   312 - Firearms. ........................................................... 71
   314 - Vehicle Pursuits. ................................................... 80
   315 - Funeral Escorts and Requests. ................................... 93
   316 - Officer Response to Calls. ....................................... 94
   318 - Canines. ............................................................ 96
   320 - Domestic Violence. .................................................. 105
   322 - Search and Seizure. ............................................... 112
   324 - Temporary Custody of Juveniles. ................................. 115
   326 - Adult Abuse. ....................................................... 123
   330 - Child Abuse. ....................................................... 128
   332 - Missing Persons. ................................................... 134
   334 - Public Alerts. ...................................................... 140
   336 - Victim and Witness Assistance. .................................. 144
   338 - Hate Crimes. ........................................................ 147
   340 - Standards of Conduct. .............................................. 149
   344 - Report Preparation. ............................................... 156
   346 - Media Relations. .................................................... 160
   348 - Court Appearance And Subpoenas. ................................ 164
City of Logan Police Department
Logan City PD UT Policy Manual

350
352
356
358
360
368
370
372
380
382
384
386
387
388

- Part Time Officer Program. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
- Mutual Aid and Outside Agency Assistance. . . . . . . . . . . . .
- Registered Offender Information. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
- Major Incident Notification. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
- Death Investigation. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
- Limited English Proficiency Services. . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
- Communications with Persons with Disabilities. . . . . . . . . . . .
- Mandatory Employer Notification. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
- Child and Dependent Adult Safety. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
- Service Animals. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
- Volunteer Program. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
- Off-Duty Law Enforcement Actions. . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
- Department Use of Social Media. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
- Community Relations. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

166
168
170
173
175
178
185
193
194
197
199
204
206
209

Chapter 4 - Patrol Operations. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
400 - Patrol Function. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
402 - Bias-Based Policing. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
404 - Roll Call. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
406 - Crime and Disaster Scene Integrity. . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
408 - Crisis Response Unit. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
410 - Ride-Along Program. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
412 - Hazardous Material Response. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
414 - Hostage and Barricade Incidents. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
416 - Response to Bomb Calls. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
418 - Civil Commitments. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
420 - Citation Releases. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
422 - Arrest or Detention of Foreign Nationals. . . . . . . . . . . . . .
424 - Rapid Response and Deployment. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
428 - Immigration Violations. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
430 - Emergency Utility Service. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
432 - Patrol Rifles. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
433 - Aircraft Accidents. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
435 - Field Training Officer Program. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
437 - Obtaining Air Support. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
439 - Contacts and Temporary Detentions. . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
441 - Criminal Organizations. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
443 - Shift Sergeants. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
445 - Mobile Audio Video. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
447 - Mobile Data Terminal Use. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
449 - Portable Audio/Video Recorders. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
453 - Bicycle Patrol Unit. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
457 - Foot Pursuit. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
461 - Automated License Plate Readers (ALPRs). . . . . . . . . . . . .
464 - Homeless Persons. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
465 - Public Recording of Law Enforcement Activity. . . . . . . . . . . .
466 - First Amendment Assemblies. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

213
214
216
218
220
222
232
235
238
243
248
252
255
259
262
266
267
269
273
276
277
280
284
285
291
293
299
302
307
309
312
315

Copyright Lexipol, LLC 2023/11/27, All Rights Reserved.
Published with permission by City of Logan Police Department

Table of Contents - 4


### Chapter 5 - Traffic Operations.

- **500** - Traffic Function and Responsibility. .................................................. 332
- **502** - Traffic Collision Reporting. ................................................................. 336
- **510** - Vehicle Towing and Release. .................................................................. 340
- **514** - Impaired Driving. .................................................................................... 343
- **516** - Traffic Citations. ..................................................................................... 348
- **520** - Disabled Vehicles. .................................................................................. 349
- **524** - Abandoned Vehicles. ................................................................................ 350

### Chapter 6 - Investigation Operations.

- **600** - Investigation and Prosecution. ................................................................. 352
- **602** - Sexual Assault Investigations. ................................................................. 357
- **606** - Asset Forfeiture. ...................................................................................... 363
- **608** - Informants. .............................................................................................. 369
- **610** - Eyewitness Identification. ...................................................................... 375
- **612** - Brady Material Disclosure. .................................................................... 379
- **614** - Pawn Shop Holds. .................................................................................. 381
- **615** - Warrant Service. ..................................................................................... 383
- **616** - Operations Planning and Deconfliction. ............................................... 388
- **617** - Unmanned Aerial System. ...................................................................... 394

### Chapter 7 - Equipment.

- **700** - Department-Owned and Personal Property. .......................................... 400
- **702** - Personal Communication Devices. ...................................................... 402
- **704** - Vehicle Maintenance. ............................................................................ 406
- **706** - Vehicle Use. .......................................................................................... 409
- **707** - Cash Handling, Security and Management. ........................................ 415

### Chapter 8 - Support Services.

- **803** - Property and Evidence. ......................................................................... 417
- **805** - Records Section. ................................................................................... 428
- **807** - Restoration of Firearm Serial Numbers. ............................................. 431
- **809** - Records Maintenance and Release. ..................................................... 433
- **811** - Protected Information. .......................................................................... 437
- **813** - Computers and Digital Evidence. ......................................................... 440
- **819** - Animal Control. ..................................................................................... 444

### Chapter 9 - Custody.

- **900** - Temporary Custody of Adults. ............................................................... 447
- **901** - Custodial Searches. ................................................................................. 454

### Chapter 10 - Personnel.

- ............................................................................................................................. 459
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Policy Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1005</td>
<td>Assignment, Transfer, and Promotion.</td>
<td>460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1006</td>
<td>Grievances.</td>
<td>464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1010</td>
<td>Anti-Retaliation.</td>
<td>466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1012</td>
<td>Reporting of Employee Convictions.</td>
<td>469</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1013</td>
<td>Peer Support Program.</td>
<td>470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1018</td>
<td>Communicable Diseases.</td>
<td>477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1022</td>
<td>Personnel Complaints.</td>
<td>482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1024</td>
<td>Seat Belts.</td>
<td>493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1026</td>
<td>Body Armor.</td>
<td>495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1028</td>
<td>Personnel Records.</td>
<td>497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1030</td>
<td>Request for Change of Assignment.</td>
<td>502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1032</td>
<td>Commendations and Awards.</td>
<td>503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1034</td>
<td>Fitness for Duty.</td>
<td>506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1036</td>
<td>Meal Periods and Breaks.</td>
<td>512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1037</td>
<td>Lactation Breaks.</td>
<td>513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1042</td>
<td>Outside Employment.</td>
<td>515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1046</td>
<td>Personal Appearance Standards.</td>
<td>519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1048</td>
<td>Uniform Regulations.</td>
<td>522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1059</td>
<td>Line-of-Duty Deaths.</td>
<td>527</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1054</td>
<td>Department Badges.</td>
<td>539</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1056</td>
<td>Temporary Modified-Duty Assignments.</td>
<td>541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1060</td>
<td>Employee Speech, Expression and Social Networking.</td>
<td>544</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Attachments.** ........................................................................................................... 548

Logan Peer Support Policy.pdf. .................................................................................................. 549
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 City of Logan Police Department to perform their functions based on established legal authority.

100.2 PEACE OFFICER POWERS
Sworn members of the Department shall be considered peace officers pursuant to Utah Code 53-13-102 and Utah Code 53-13-103.

100.2.1 ARREST AUTHORITY WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF THE CITY OF LOGAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
The arrest authority within the jurisdiction of the City of Logan Police Department includes:

(a) In compliance with an arrest warrant.
(b) Without a warrant (Utah Code 77-7-2):
   1. For a public offense committed or attempted in the presence of an officer.
   2. When an officer has reasonable cause to believe that a felony or class A misdemeanor has been committed.
   3. When an officer has reasonable cause to believe that a public offense has been committed and the person to be arrested may flee or conceal him/herself to avoid arrest, destroy or conceal evidence or injure another person or damage property.
(c) Without a warrant when there is reasonable cause to believe that the person has committed theft (Utah Code 77-7-13).
(d) Without a warrant when an officer has probable cause to believe that a person is driving under the influence in violation of Utah Code 41-6a-502 (Utah Code 41-6a-508).

100.2.2 ARREST AUTHORITY OUTSIDE THE JURISDICTION OF THE CITY OF LOGAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
The arrest authority of officers outside the jurisdiction of the City of Logan Police Department includes (Utah Code 77-9-3):

(a) When the officer is in fresh pursuit of an offender for the purpose of arresting and holding the person in custody or returning the person to the jurisdiction where the offense occurred.
(b) When a public offense has been committed in the presence of the officer.
(c) When the officer is participating in an investigation of criminal activity which originated in the jurisdiction of the City of Logan Police Department in cooperation with the local law enforcement authority.
(d) When the officer is called to assist officers in another jurisdiction.
Law Enforcement Authority

Officers should, when practicable, notify and receive approval from the local law enforcement authority prior to taking enforcement action.

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

100.4 POLICY
It is the policy of the City of Logan 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.

100.5 INTERSTATE PEACE OFFICER POWERS
Peace officer powers may be extended to other states:

(a) As applicable under interstate compacts, memorandums of understanding or mutual aid agreements in compliance with the laws of each state.

(b) When an officer enters another state in fresh pursuit:

1. In Colorado, to arrest the person for a crime committed in Utah (CRS § 16-3-104).

2. In Arizona, Idaho, Nevada and New Mexico, to arrest the person for committing a felony in Utah (ARS § 13-3832; Idaho Code 19-701; NRS 171.158; NMSA § 31-2-1).

(c) When an interstate compact exists with the state of Wyoming that permits an officer to pursue and arrest an offender who has fled Utah (Wyo. Stat. § 7-3-103).

Whenever an officer makes an arrest in another state, the officer shall take the offender to a magistrate or other proper judicial official in the county where the arrest occurred as soon as practicable (ARS § 13-3833; CRS § 16-3-104; Idaho Code 19-702; NRS 171.158; NMSA § 31-2-2 (New Mexico)).
Chief Executive Officer

102.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
Utah Code 53-6-205 mandates that all sworn officers employed after January 1, 1985 successfully complete a Utah POST Council certified academy or successfully pass a state certification examination pursuant to Utah Code 53-6-206, and obtain POST certification, prior to being permitted to exercise peace officer powers.

102.1.1 CHIEF OF POLICE REQUIREMENTS
It is recommended that a candidate for Chief of Police of the Department should, as a condition of continued employment:

(a) Be an individual of recognized executive and administrative capacity.
(b) Be selected solely with regard to their qualifications and fitness to discharge the duties of the office.
(c) Be of high moral character.
(d) Be of good standing in their community of residence.

102.2 SECTION TITLE
Oath of Office

104.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
Officers of the Department are sworn to uphold the federal and state constitutions and to enforce federal, state and local laws.

104.1.1 OATH ADMINISTERED
Police Officer

Oath of Office

I, __________________, do solemnly swear that I will never betray the office to which I have been appointed. I will maintain my integrity and serve with fidelity, so as to always uphold the public trust.

I will always have the courage to hold myself, and others, accountable for our actions.

I will support, obey, and defend the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of the State of Utah, and the laws of the City of Logan.

_________________________
Subscribed and sworn to before me this ___ day of _____________ A.D., _________

_________________________

104.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the City of Logan 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.

104.3 OATH OF OFFICE
All department members, when appropriate, shall take and subscribe to the oaths or affirmations applicable to their positions (Utah Constitution Article IV § 10).

If a member is opposed to taking an oath, he/she shall be permitted to substitute the word "affirm" for the word "swear."

104.4 MAINTENANCE OF RECORDS
The oath of office shall be filed as prescribed by law (Utah Code 52-1-2 et seq.).
Policy Manual

106.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The manual of the City of Logan 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.

106.2 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.

106.2.1 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 City of Logan 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 City of Logan Police Department reserves the right to revise any policy content, in whole or in part.

106.3 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 Departmental Directives, which shall modify those provisions of the manual to which they pertain. Departmental Directives shall remain in effect until such time as they may be permanently incorporated into the manual.

106.4 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.

City - The City of City of Logan.

Civilian - Employees and volunteers who are not sworn peace officers.

Department/LCPD - The City of Logan Police Department.

DMV - The Department of Motor Vehicles.

Employee/personnel - Any person employed by the Department.

Juvenile - Any person under the age of 18-years.


May - Indicates a permissive, discretionary or conditional action.

Member - Any person employed or appointed by the City of Logan Police Department, including full-time sworn officers, reserve officers, civilian employees and volunteers.

Officer - Those employees, regardless of rank, who are sworn peace officer employees of the City of Logan 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.

POST - The Utah Peace Officer Standards and Training Division.

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 regarding 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.

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.

UAC - Utah Administrative Code (Example: UAC R728-503-10).

USC - United States Code.
Policy Manual

106.5 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 Departmental Directives. Members shall seek clarification as needed from an appropriate supervisor for any provisions that they do not fully understand.

106.6 PERIODIC REVIEW OF THE POLICY MANUAL
The Chief of Police will ensure that the Policy Manual is periodically reviewed and updated as necessary.

106.7 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 Division Commander 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 Division Commanders, 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 its 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 City of Logan Police Department. There are four divisions in the Police Department as follows:

- Administration Division
- Patrol Division
- Investigation Division
- Communications Division

200.2.1 ADMINISTRATION DIVISION
The Administration Division is commanded by the Chief whose primary responsibility is to provide general management direction and control for the Administration Division. The Administration Division consists of records management, court security, evidence, training management, information systems, public information, and budget preparation and management.

200.2.2 PATROL DIVISION
The Patrol Division is commanded by a Captain or Assistant Chief of Police whose primary responsibility is to provide general management direction and control for that Division. The Patrol Division consists of uniformed patrol, part time officers, alcohol enforcement, traffic enforcement, K-9 and special event security.

200.2.3 INVESTIGATION DIVISION
The Investigation Division is commanded by a Captain or Assistant Chief of Police, whose primary responsibility is to provide general management direction and control for the Investigation Division. The Investigation Division consists of the Investigations Bureau, Crime Analysis Unit, and Forensic Services.

200.2.4 COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION
The Communications Division is commanded by the Director whose primary responsibility is to provide general management direction and control for the Communications Division. The Communications Division is responsible for dispatching all EMS, Fire and Public Safety Officers for the entire Cache County area. Responsibilities also include public safety communications, all 911 phone system and the radio infrastructure throughout the County.

200.3 COMMAND PROTOCOL
Organizational Structure and Responsibility

200.3.1 SUCCESSION OF COMMAND
The Chief exercises command over all personnel in the Department. The order of command authority in the absence or unavailability of the Chief is as follows:

a. Assistant Chief
b. Captain
c. Senior Lieutenant

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. K-9, 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 the lawful order of superior officers and other proper authority.

200.4 AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITY
Consistent with the principles of sound supervisory practices, all supervisory personnel will be held accountable for the performance of their subordinates.

Irrespective of rank, each employee within the organization has clearly articulated duties and responsibilities. Each employee is hereby delegated the authority necessary to effectively execute those responsibilities. Each employee will also be held accountable for the appropriate application of that delegated authority.
Departmental Directive

204.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
Departmental Directives establish an interdepartmental communication that may be used by the Chief of Police to make immediate changes to policies consistent with the current Memorandum of Understanding or other collective bargaining agreement. Departmental Directives will immediately modify or change and supersede sections of this manual to which they pertain.

204.1.1 DEPARTMENTAL DIRECTIVE PROTOCOL
Departmental Directives will be incorporated into the manual as required upon approval of Staff. Departmental Directives will modify an existing policy or create a new policy as appropriate and will be rescinded upon incorporation into the manual.

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

Any Departmental 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, 09-01 signifies the first Departmental Directive for the year 2009.

204.2 RESPONSIBILITIES

204.2.1 STAFF
The Command Staff shall review and approve revisions of the Policy Manual, which will incorporate changes originally made by a Departmental Directive.

204.2.2 CHIEF OF POLICE
The Chief of Police shall issue all Departmental Directives. The Chief of Police may delegate the issuing of Departmental Directives to one of the captains if there is a need.

204.3 ACCEPTANCE OF DEPARTMENTAL DIRECTIVES
All employees are required to read and obtain any necessary clarification of all Departmental Directives. All employees are required to acknowledge in writing the receipt and review of any new Departmental Directive. Signed acknowledgement forms and/or e-mail receipts showing an employee’s acknowledgement will be maintained by the Training Supervisor.
Emergency Management Plan

206.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The City has prepared an Emergency Management Plan Manual for use by all employees in the event of a major disaster or other emergency event. The manual provides for a strategic response by all employees and assigns specific responsibilities in the event the plan is activated.

206.2 ACTIVATING THE EMERGENCY PLAN
The Emergency Management Plan can be activated in a number of ways. For the Police Department, the Chief of Police or the highest ranking official on-duty may activate the Emergency Management Plan in response to a major emergency.

The Logan City Disaster Response Plan can be located on the Logan City Server, G:\Public\Logan City Emergency Operations Plan, and a hard copy in the EOC Room.

206.2.1 RECALL OF PERSONNEL
In the event that the Emergency Management Plan is activated, all employees of the City of Logan Police Department are subject to immediate recall. Employees may also be subject to recall during extraordinary circumstances as deemed necessary by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

Failure to promptly respond to an order to report for duty may result in discipline.

206.3 LOCATION OF MANUALS
All supervisors should familiarize themselves with the Emergency Management Plan and what roles police personnel will play when the plan is implemented.

206.4 BUILDING EVACUATION PLAN
In the event of a disaster or emergency which requires evacuation of the LCPD, all employees shall follow implemented evacuation plans and posted exit strategies. The posted exit strategies shall include any special directions for physically impaired employees.

206.5 UPDATING OF MANUALS
The Chief of Police or designee shall review and update, if necessary, the Emergency Management Plan Manual at least once every two years to ensure that the manual conforms to any revisions made by the National Incident Management System (NIMS).
Training

208.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
It is the policy of the Department to administer a training program that will provide for the professional growth and continued 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 community.

208.2 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 possible, the Department will use courses certified by the Utah Peace Officer Standards and Training Division (POST).

208.3 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 our personnel.
(c) Provide for continued professional development of Department personnel.

208.4 TRAINING STANDARDS
Every sworn officer having responsibility for the enforcement of criminal laws, in general, will complete annually a minimum of 40 hours of certified in-service training, 16 hours of which shall include training focused on mental health and other crisis intervention responses, arrest control, and de-escalation training as required by state law.

208.5 TRAINING PLAN
A training plan will be developed and maintained by the Training Supervisor. It is the responsibility of the Training Supervisor to maintain, review and update the training plan on an annual basis. The plan will address the following state requirements:

- Compliance with POST mandated annual certified training of not less than 40 hours (Utah Code 53-6-202(4)(a)).
- Firearms qualifications.
- Emergency vehicle operations.
- Arrest control tactics (defensive tactics).

The plan should also address the following Department requirements:

- Legislative Changes
- State Mandated Training
Training

- Critical Issues Training

208.6 TRAINING NEEDS ASSESSMENT
The Training Supervisor will conduct an annual training-needs assessment of the Department. The needs assessment will be reviewed by Staff. Upon approval by the Staff, the needs assessment will form the basis of the training plan for the fiscal year.

208.7 TRAINING COMMITTEE
The Training Supervisor shall establish a Training Committee, which will serve to assist with identifying training needs for the Department.

The Training Committee shall be comprised of at least three members, with the senior ranking member of the committee acting as the chairperson. Members should be selected based on their abilities at post-incident evaluation and at assessing related training needs. The Training Supervisor may remove or replace members of the committee at his/her discretion.

The Training Committee should review certain incidents to determine whether training would likely improve future outcomes or reduce or prevent the recurrence of the undesirable issues related to the incident. Specific incidents the Training Committee should review include, but are not limited to:

   (a) Any incident involving the death or serious injury of an employee.
   (b) Incidents involving a high risk of death, serious injury or civil liability.
   (c) Incidents identified by a supervisor as appropriate to review to identify possible training needs.

The Training Committee should convene on a regular basis as determined by the Training Supervisor to review the identified incidents. The committee shall determine by consensus whether a training need exists and then submit written recommendations of its findings to the Training Supervisor. The recommendation should not identify specific facts of any incidents, such as identities of employees involved or the date, time and location of the incident, but should focus on the type of training being recommended.

The Training Supervisor will consider the recommendations of the committee and determine what training should be addressed, taking into consideration the mission of the Department and available resources.

208.8 TRAINING PROCEDURES

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

       1. Court appearances
       2. First choice vacation
       3. Sick leave
Training

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 two hours 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 Supervisor to attend an alternate date.

208.9 DAILY TRAINING BULLETINS
The Lexipol Daily Training Bulletins (DTBs) are contained in a web-accessed system that provides training on the City of Logan 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 by the Training Supervisor.

Personnel assigned to participate in DTBs shall only use login credentials assigned to them by the Training Supervisor. Personnel should not share their password with others and should frequently change their password to protect the security of the system. After each session, employees should logoff 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.

208.10 REPORTING
The Training Supervisor shall ensure that all required training records are forwarded to POST in the appropriate format pursuant to UAC R728-410-6.
Administrative Communications

214.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
Administrative communications of the Department are governed by the following policies.

214.2 DEPARTMENT E-MAILS
Department E-mail may be issued periodically by the Chief of Police to announce and document all promotions, transfers, hiring of new personnel, separations, personnel and group commendations, or other changes in status.

Specialized assignments or unit openings and promotional opportunities within the agency that are opened up for general application shall be advertised by written agency-wide announcement, and all qualified individuals will be allowed to apply and compete for positions.

214.3 CORRESPONDENCE
In order to ensure that the letterhead and name of the Department are not misused, all external correspondence shall be on Department letterhead. All Department letterhead shall bear the signature element of the officer. Personnel should use Department letterhead only for official business and with approval of their supervisor.

214.4 SURVEYS
All surveys made in the name of the Department shall be authorized by the Chief of Police or a Division Commander.
Staffing Levels

216.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to ensure that proper supervision is available for all shifts. The Department intends to balance the employee's needs against the need to have flexibility and discretion in using personnel to meet operational needs. While balance is desirable, the paramount concern is the need to meet operational requirements of the Department.

216.2 MINIMUM STAFFING LEVELS
Minimum staffing levels should result in the scheduling of at least one regular supervisor on-duty whenever possible.
Retiree Concealed Firearms

220.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for the issuance, denial, suspension or revocation of City of Logan Police Department identification cards under the Law Enforcement Officers’ Safety Act (LEOSA) and Utah law (18 USC § 926C; Utah Code 53-5-704).

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

220.3 LEOSA
The Chief of Police may 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 an officer.
   1. "Good standing" means but is not limited to an officer, who at the time of separation was not charged with or suspected of criminal activity, or under investigation or facing disciplinary action for a violation of law, policy, or city or departmental rules or an act of dishonesty.

(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.

220.3.1 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 City of Logan 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.

220.3.2 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) In possession of photographic identification that identifies him/her as having been employed as a law enforcement officer and one of the following:
Retiree Concealed Firearms

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 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 Utah law or by a private person or entity on his/her property if such prohibition is permitted by Utah law.

220.4 FORMER OFFICER/DEPUTY RESPONSIBILITIES
A former officer with a card issued under this policy shall immediately notify the Shift Sergeant of his/her arrest or conviction in any jurisdiction, or that he/she is the subject of a court order, in accordance with the Reporting of Employee Convictions Policy.

220.4.1 RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER LEOSA
In order to obtain or retain a LEOSA identification card, the former officer shall:

   (a) Sign a waiver of liability of the Department for all acts taken related to carrying a concealed firearm, acknowledging both his/her personal responsibility as a private person for all acts taken when carrying a concealed firearm as permitted by LEOSA and also that these acts were not taken as an employee or former employee of the Department.

   (b) Remain subject to all applicable department policies and federal, state and local laws.

   (c) Demonstrate good judgment and character commensurate with carrying a loaded and concealed firearm.

   (d) Successfully pass an annual criminal history background check indicating that he/she is not prohibited by law from receiving or possessing a firearm.

220.5 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.
Retiree Concealed Firearms

220.6 FIREARM QUALIFICATIONS
The Armorer may provide former officers from this department an opportunity to qualify on a date and time designated by the department. Written evidence of the qualification and the weapons used will be provided and will contain the date of the qualification. The Armorer will maintain a record of the qualifications and weapons used.
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.

In addition to those methods, techniques, and tools set forth below, the guidelines for the reasonable application of force contained in this policy shall apply to all policies addressing the potential use of force, including but not limited to the Control Devices and Techniques and Conducted Energy Device policies.

300.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include (UAC R728-507-3):

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

Feasible - Reasonably capable of being done or carried out under the circumstances to successfully achieve the arrest or lawful objective without increasing risk to the officer or another person.

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.

Imminent - Ready to take place; impending. Note that imminent does not mean immediate or instantaneous.

Totality of the circumstances - All facts and circumstances known to the officer at the time, taken as a whole, including the conduct of the officer and the subject leading up to the use of force.

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 (UAC R728-507-5).
Use of Force

300.2.1 DUTY TO INTERCEDE AND REPORT
Any officer present and observing another law enforcement officer or a member 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 (UAC R728-507-10).

Any officer who observes another law enforcement officer or a member use force that is potentially beyond that which is objectively reasonable under the circumstances should report these observations to a supervisor as soon as feasible (UAC R728-507-10).

300.2.2 PERSPECTIVE
When observing or reporting force used by a law enforcement officer, each officer should take into account the totality of the circumstances and the possibility that other law enforcement officers may have additional information regarding the threat posed by the subject (UAC R728-507-10).

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 (UAC R728-507-5).

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 (UAC R728-507-5).

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 this 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 (UAC R728-507-5).

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 (UAC R728-507-5).

300.3.1 USE OF FORCE TO EFFECT AN ARREST
An officer may use reasonable force to effect arrest, to prevent escape, or to overcome resistance. An officer who makes or attempts to make an arrest need not retreat or desist from the officer’s efforts by reason of resistance or threatened resistance of the person being arrested; nor shall such officer be deemed the aggressor or lose the officer’s right to self-defense by the use of
Use of Force

reasonable force to effect the arrest or to prevent escape or to overcome resistance (Utah Code 77-7-7; UAC R728-507-5).

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 (UAC R728-507-5; UAC R728-507-7):

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

300.3.3 PRESSURE POINT COMPLIANCE TECHNIQUES
Pressure point techniques may be effective in controlling a physically or actively resisting individual. Officers may only apply those pressure point compliance techniques for which they have successfully completed department-approved training (UAC R728-507-7). Officers utilizing any pressure point technique should consider:
Use of Force

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

The application of any pressure point compliance technique shall be discontinued once the officer determines that compliance has been achieved (UAC R728-507-7).

300.3.4 CAROTID CONTROL HOLD
A carotid control hold is a technique designed to control an individual by temporarily restricting blood flow through the application of pressure to the side of the neck and, unlike a chokehold, does not restrict the airway. The proper application of the carotid control hold may be effective in restraining a violent or combative individual. However, due to the potential for injury, the use of the carotid control hold is limited to those circumstances where deadly force is authorized and is subject to the following (UAC R728-507-7):

(a) At all times during the application of the carotid control hold, the response of the individual should be monitored. The carotid control hold should be discontinued when circumstances indicate that the application no longer reasonably appears necessary.
(b) Any individual who has had the carotid control hold applied, regardless of whether the individual was rendered unconscious, shall be promptly examined by paramedics or other qualified medical personnel and should be monitored until such examination occurs.
(c) The officer shall inform any person receiving custody, or any person placed in a position of providing care, that the individual has been subjected to the carotid control hold and whether the individual lost consciousness as a result.
(d) Any officer attempting or applying the carotid control hold shall promptly notify a supervisor of the use or attempted use of such hold.
(e) The use or attempted use of the carotid control hold shall be thoroughly documented by the officer in any related reports.

300.3.5 RESPIRATORY RESTRAINTS
The use of a respiratory restraint, also known as a chokehold, is limited to circumstances where deadly force is authorized and if applied, is subject to the same guidelines and requirements as a carotid control hold (UAC R728-507-7).

300.3.6 KNEE-ON-NECK RESTRAINTS
No Department member shall restrain an individual by the application of a knee applying pressure to the neck or throat of a person (Utah Code 53-13-115).

300.3.7 ALTERNATIVE TACTICS - DE-ESCALATION
When circumstances reasonably permit, officers should use non-violent strategies and techniques to decrease the intensity of a situation, improve decision-making, improve communication, reduce
Use of Force

the need for force, and increase voluntary compliance (e.g., summoning additional resources, formulating a plan, attempting verbal persuasion) (UAC R728-507-5).

300.3.8 USE OF FORCE TO SEIZE EVIDENCE
In general, officers may use reasonable force to lawfully seize evidence and to prevent the destruction of evidence. However, officers are discouraged from using force solely to prevent a person from swallowing evidence or contraband. In the instance when force is used, officers should not intentionally use any technique that restricts blood flow to the head, restricts respiration or which creates a reasonable likelihood that blood flow to the head or respiration would be restricted. Officers are encouraged to use techniques and methods taught by the City of Logan Police Department for this specific purpose.

300.3.9 DEFENSIVE TACTICS
Officers who have successfully completed department-approved training may apply defensive tactic techniques, including but not limited to focused strikes that involve the use of empty-hand techniques and contact control measures (UAC R728-507-8).

300.4 DEADLY FORCE APPLICATIONS
When reasonable, the officer shall, prior to the use of deadly force, make efforts to identify the officer as a peace officer and to warn that deadly force may be used, unless the officer has objectively reasonable grounds to believe the person is aware of those facts (UAC R728-507-6).

Use of deadly force is justified in the following circumstances involving imminent threat or imminent risk (Utah Code 76-2-404; UAC R728-507-6):

(a) An officer may use deadly force to protect the officer or an individual other than the suspect from what the officer reasonably believes is 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 individual 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 an individual other than the suspect if the suspect 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 that the suspect has a weapon or is attempting to access one and intends to use it against the officer or an individual other than the suspect. An imminent danger may also exist if the suspect is capable of causing serious bodily injury or death without a weapon, and the officer believes the individual intends to do so.
Use of Force

300.4.1 MOVING VEHICLES
Shots fired at or from a moving vehicle involve additional considerations and risks, such as the hazard of an uncontrolled vehicle, and are rarely effective (UAC R728-507-6).

When feasible, officers should take reasonable steps to move out of the path of an approaching vehicle instead of discharging their firearm at the vehicle or any of its occupants (UAC R728-507-6).

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 imminent threat of the vehicle, or if deadly force other than the vehicle is directed at the officer or others (UAC R728-507-6).

Officers should not shoot at any part of a vehicle in an attempt to disable the vehicle (UAC R728-507-6).

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 the officer 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 (UAC R728-507-7). See the Report Preparation Policy for additional circumstances that may require documentation.

300.5.1 NOTIFICATIONS 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.
(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) The individual indicates intent to pursue litigation.
(e) Any application of the conducted energy device or control device.
(f) Any application of a restraint device other than handcuffs, shackles, or belly chains.
(g) The individual subjected to the force was rendered unconscious.
(h) An individual was struck or kicked.
(i) An individual alleges unreasonable force was used or that any of the above has occurred.
300.5.2 REPORTING THE THREAT OF FORCE

When an officer points a firearm at an individual or aims a conductive energy device at an individual and displays the electrical current, the officer shall report the incident in accordance with Utah Code 53-13-116 and UAC R728-507-12.

Reports shall be submitted within 48 hours of the incident and should include at a minimum (Utah Code 53-13-116; UAC R728-507-12):

(a) A description of the incident.

(b) The identification of the individuals involved in the incident.

300.6 MEDICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Once it is reasonably safe to do so, medical assistance shall be obtained for any person who exhibits signs of physical distress, has sustained visible injury, expresses a complaint of injury or continuing pain, or was rendered unconscious (UAC R728-507-7; UAC R728-507-11). Any individual exhibiting signs of physical distress after an encounter should be continuously monitored until the individual can be medically assessed. Individuals should not be placed on their stomachs for an extended period, as this could impair their ability to breathe.

Based upon the officer's initial assessment of the nature and extent of the individual's injuries, medical assistance may consist of examination by an emergency medical services provider or medical personnel at a hospital or 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 (UAC R728-507-11). 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 the on-scene supervisor is 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).

Individuals who exhibit extreme agitation, violent irrational behavior accompanied by profuse sweating, extraordinary strength beyond their physical characteristics, and imperviousness to pain, or who require a protracted physical encounter with multiple 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 (UAC R728-507-11).

See the Medical Aid and Response Policy for additional guidelines.
300.7 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES
A supervisor should respond to a reported application of force resulting in visible injury, if reasonably available. 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 (UAC R728-507-12):

(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) When possible, separately obtain a recorded interview with the individual upon whom force was applied. If this interview is conducted without the individual having voluntarily waived the individual's Miranda rights, the following shall apply:
   1. The content of the interview should not be summarized or included in any related criminal charges.
   2. The fact that a recorded interview was conducted should be documented in a property or other report.
   3. The recording of the interview should be distinctly marked for retention until all potential for civil litigation has expired.

(d) 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.
   1. These photographs should be retained until all potential for civil litigation has expired.

(e) Identify any witnesses not already included in related reports.

(f) Review and approve all related reports.

(g) Determine if there is any indication that the individual may pursue civil litigation.
   1. If there is an indication of potential civil litigation, the supervisor should complete and route a notification of a potential claim through the appropriate channels.

(h) Evaluate the circumstances surrounding the incident and initiate an administrative investigation if there is a question of policy noncompliance or if for any reason further investigation may be appropriate (UAC R728-507-10).

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.

300.7.1 SHIFT SERGEANT RESPONSIBILITY
The Shift Sergeant shall review each use of force by any personnel within his/her command to ensure compliance with this policy and to address any training issues.
Use of Force

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

Subject to available resources, officers should receive periodic training on:

(a) Guidelines regarding vulnerable populations, including but not limited to children, elderly, pregnant persons, and individuals with physical, mental, or intellectual disabilities.

(b) De-escalation tactics, including alternatives to force.

300.9 USE OF FORCE ANALYSIS
At least annually, the Patrol Division Commander should prepare an analysis report on use of force incidents. The report should be submitted to the Chief of Police. The report should not contain the names of officers, suspects, or case numbers, and should include:

(a) The identification of any trends in the use of force by members.

(b) Training needs recommendations.

(c) Equipment needs recommendations.

(d) Policy revision recommendations.
Use of Force Review Boards

302.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy establishes a process for the City of Logan Police Department to review the use of force by its employees.

This review process shall be in addition to any other review or investigation that may be conducted by any outside or multi-agency entity having jurisdiction over the investigation or evaluation of the use of deadly force.

302.2 POLICY
The City of Logan Police Department will objectively evaluate the use of force by its members to ensure that their authority is used lawfully, appropriately and is consistent with training and policy.

302.3 REMOVAL FROM LINE DUTY ASSIGNMENT
Generally, whenever an employee's actions or use of force in an official capacity, or while using department equipment, results in death or very serious injury to another, that employee will be placed in a temporary administrative assignment pending an administrative review. The Chief of Police may exercise discretion and choose not to place an employee in an administrative assignment in any case.

302.4 REVIEW BOARD
The Use of Force Review Board will be convened when the use of force by a member results in very serious injury or death to another.

The Use of Force Review Board will also investigate and review the circumstances surrounding every discharge of a firearm, whether the employee was on- or off-duty, excluding training or recreational use.

The Chief of Police may request the Use of Force Review Board to investigate the circumstances surrounding any use of force incident.

The Administration Division Commander will convene the Use of Force Review Board as necessary. It will be the responsibility of the Division Commander or supervisor of the involved employee to notify the Administration Division Commander of any incidents requiring board review. The involved employee's Division Commander or supervisor will also ensure that all relevant reports, documents and materials are available for consideration and review by the board.

302.4.1 COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD
The Administration Division Commander should select five Use of Force Review Board members from the following, as appropriate:

- Representatives of each division
- Commanding officer in the involved member's chain of command
- Training Supervisor
Use of Force Review Boards

- Non-administrative supervisor
- A peer officer
- A sworn peace officer from an outside law enforcement agency
- Department instructor for the type of weapon, device or technique used

The senior ranking command representative who is not in the same division as the involved employee will serve as chairperson.

302.4.2 RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE BOARD
The Use of Force Review Board is empowered to conduct an administrative review and inquiry into the circumstances of an incident.

The board members may request further investigation, request reports be submitted for the board's review, call persons to present information and request the involved employee to appear. The involved employee will be notified of the meeting of the board and may choose to have a representative through all phases of the review process.

The board does not have the authority to recommend discipline.

The Chief of Police will determine whether the board should delay its review until after completion of any criminal investigation, review by any prosecutorial body, filing of criminal charges, the decision not to file criminal charges or any other action. The board should be provided all relevant available material from these proceedings for its consideration.

The review shall be based upon those facts which were reasonably believed or known by the officer at the time of the incident, applying any legal requirements, department policies, procedures and approved training to those facts. Facts later discovered but unknown to the officer at the time shall neither justify nor call into question an officer's decision regarding the use of force.

Any questioning of the involved employee conducted by the board will be in accordance with the department's disciplinary procedures, the Personnel Complaints Policy, the current collective bargaining agreement and any applicable state or federal law.

The board shall make one of the following recommended findings:

(a) The employee's actions were within department policy and procedure.
(b) The employee's actions were in violation of department policy and procedure.

A recommended finding requires a majority vote of the board. The board may also recommend additional investigations or reviews, such as disciplinary investigations, training reviews to consider whether training should be developed or revised, and policy reviews, as may be appropriate. The board chairperson will submit the written recommendation to the Chief of Police.

The Chief of Police shall review the recommendation, make a final determination as to whether the employee's actions were within policy and procedure and will determine whether any additional actions, investigations or reviews are appropriate. The Chief of Police's final findings will be
Use of Force Review Boards

forwarded to the involved employee's Division Commander for review and appropriate action. If the Chief of Police concludes that discipline should be considered, a disciplinary process will be initiated.

At the conclusion of any additional reviews, copies of all relevant reports and information will be filed with the Chief of Police.
Handcuffing and Restraints

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

306.2 POLICY
The City of Logan 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.

306.3 USE OF RESTRAINTS
Only members who have successfully completed City of Logan 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.

306.3.1 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.

306.3.2 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. Leg irons, waist chains, or handcuffs behind the body should not be used unless the officer has a reasonable suspicion that the person may resist, attempt escape, injure self or others, or damage property.

No person who is in labor, delivery, or recovery after delivery shall be handcuffed or restrained except in extraordinary circumstances and only when a supervisor makes an individualized determination that such restraints are necessary for the safety of the arrestee, officers, or others.
Handcuffing and Restraints

306.3.3 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.

306.3.4 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.

306.4 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.

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

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.

306.6 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.

306.7 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).

306.7.1 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.

(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.
Handcuffing and Restraints

(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).

306.8 REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION

If a person 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 a person is arrested, the use of handcuffs or other restraints shall be documented in the related report.

Officers should document the following information in reports, as appropriate, when restraints other than handcuffs are used on a person:

(a) The factors that led to the decision to use restraints.
(b) Supervisor notification and approval of restraint use.
(c) The types of restraint used.
(d) The amount of time the suspect was restrained.
(e) How the person was transported and the position of the person during transport.
(f) Observations of the person’s behavior and any signs of physiological problems.
(g) Any known or suspected drug use or other medical problems.

306.9 TRAINING

Subject to available resources, the Training Supervisor should ensure that officers receive periodic training on the proper use of handcuffs and other restraints, including:

(a) Proper placement and fit of handcuffs and other restraint devices approved for use by the Department.
(b) Response to complaints of pain by restrained persons.
(c) Options for restraining those who may be pregnant without the use of leg irons, waist chains, or handcuffs behind the body.
(d) Options for restraining amputees or those with medical conditions or other physical conditions that may be aggravated by being restrained.
Control Devices and Techniques

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

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

308.3 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.

308.4 RESPONSIBILITIES
This section outlines the various personnel responsibilities with regards to control devices:

308.4.1 SHIFT SERGEANT RESPONSIBILITIES
The Shift Sergeant and/or OIC may authorize the use of a control device by selected personnel or members of specialized units who have successfully completed the required training.

308.4.2 ARMORER RESPONSIBILITIES
The Armorer 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 the Armorer or the designated instructor for a particular control device. The inspection shall be documented.

308.4.3 USER RESPONSIBILITIES
All normal maintenance, charging or cleaning shall remain the responsibility of personnel using the various devices.
Control Devices and Techniques

Any damaged, inoperative, outdated or expended control devices or munitions, along with documentation explaining the cause of the damage, shall be returned to the Armorer for disposition. Damage to City property forms shall also be prepared and forwarded through the chain of command, when appropriate, explaining the cause of damage.

308.5 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.

308.6 TEAR GAS GUIDELINES
Tear gas may be used for crowd control, crowd dispersal or against barricaded suspects based on the circumstances. Only the Shift Sergeant, 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.

308.7 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.

308.7.1 OC SPRAY
Uniformed personnel 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.

308.7.2 PEPPER PROJECTILE SYSTEMS
Pepper projectiles are plastic spheres that are filled with a derivative of OC powder. Because the compressed gas launcher delivers the projectiles with enough force to burst the projectiles on impact and release the OC powder, the potential exists for the projectiles to inflict injury if they strike the head, neck, spine or groin. Therefore, personnel using a pepper projectile system should not intentionally target those areas, except when the officer reasonably believes the suspect poses an imminent threat of serious bodily injury or death to the officer or others.
Control Devices and Techniques

Officers encountering a situation that warrants the use of a pepper projectile system shall notify a supervisor as soon as practicable. A supervisor shall respond to all pepper projectile system incidents where the suspect has been hit or exposed to the chemical agent. The supervisor shall ensure that all notifications and reports are completed as required by the Use of Force Policy.

Each deployment of a pepper projectile system shall be documented. This includes situations where the launcher was directed toward the suspect, whether or not the launcher was used. Unintentional discharges shall be promptly reported to a supervisor and documented on the appropriate report form. Only non-incident use of a pepper projectile system, such as training and product demonstrations, is exempt from the reporting requirement.

308.7.3 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.

308.8 POST-APPLICATION NOTICE
Whenever tear gas or OC has been introduced into a residence, building interior, vehicle or other enclosed area, officers should provide the owners or available occupants with notice of the possible presence of residue that could result in irritation or injury if the area is not properly cleaned. Such notice should include advisement that clean up will be at the owner’s expense. Information regarding the method of notice and the individuals notified should be included in related reports.

308.9 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.

308.9.1 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.
Control Devices and Techniques

(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.

308.9.2 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 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.

308.9.3 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.

Officers will inspect the shotgun and projectiles frequently 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 unloaded and properly and securely stored in the vehicle. When deploying the kinetic energy projectile shotgun, the officer shall visually inspect the kinetic energy projectiles to ensure that conventional ammunition is not being loaded into the shotgun.
Control Devices and Techniques

308.10 REMOTE RESTRAINT DEVICE (BOLAWRAP) GUIDELINES
This policy provides guidelines for the issuance and use of BolaWrap™ 100 devices in order to minimize injury to suspects, subjects, and officers. The BolaWrap™ 100 device is intended to immobilize and control resistive/non-compliant persons and persons with known or suspected mental health issues. The BolaWrap™ 100 is a hand-held remote restraint device that discharges an eight-foot bola style Kevlar tether to entangle an individual at a range of 10-25 feet.

308.10.1 ISSUANCE AND CARRYING BOLAWRAP 100 DEVICES
The following guidelines shall be adhered to:
(a) Only a department-approved BolaWrap™ 100 device that has been issued by the Department shall be utilized by personnel.
(b) Only members who have successfully completed department-approved training may be issued and carry the BolaWrap™ 100 device.
(c) All BolaWrap™ 100 devices shall be clearly and distinctly marked to differentiate them from the duty weapon and any other device.
(d) Uniformed officers who have been issued the BolaWrap™ 100 device shall wear the device in an approved holster on their person.
(e) Non-uniformed officers may secure the device in the driver's compartment of their vehicle.
(f) Officers shall be responsible for ensuring that their issued BolaWrap™ 100 device is properly maintained and in good working order.
(g) Officers should not hold both a firearm and the BolaWrap™ 100 device at the same time.

308.10.2 VERBAL AND VISUAL WARNING
A verbal warning of the intended use of the “less lethal” 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 BolaWrap 100 device may be deployed.

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 BolaWrap™ 100 device in the related report.

308.10.3 USE OF THE BOLAWRAP™ 100 DEVICE
The BolaWrap™ 100 device has limitations and restrictions requiring consideration before its use. The device should only be used when its operator can safely approach the subject within the operational range of the device. Although the BolaWrap™ 100 device is generally effective in
Control Devices and Techniques

controlling most individuals, officers should be aware that the device may not achieve the intended results and be prepared with other options.

308.10.4 APPLICATION OF THE BOLAWRAP™ 100 DEVICE
The BolaWrap 100 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 BolaWrap™ 100 device to apprehend an individual.

308.10.5 SPECIAL DEPLOYMENT CONSIDERATIONS
The use of the BolaWrap™ 100 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 who are handcuffed or otherwise restrained.
(d) Individuals detained in a police vehicle.
(e) Individuals in danger of falling or becoming entangled in machinery or heavy equipment, which could result in death or serious bodily injury.
(f) Individuals near any body of water that may present a drowning risk.
(g) Individuals whose position or activity may result in collateral injury (e.g., falls from height, operating vehicles).

The BolaWrap™ 100 device shall not be used to psychologically torment, elicit statements or to punish any individual.

308.10.6 TARGETING CONSIDERATIONS
Reasonable efforts should be made to target lower extremities or lower arms. The head, neck, chest and groin shall be avoided. If the dynamics of a situation or officer safety do not permit the officer to limit the application of the BolaWrap™ 100 device to a precise target area, officers should monitor the condition of the subject if it strikes the head, neck, chest or groin until the subject is examined by paramedics or other medical personnel.
Control Devices and Techniques

308.10.7 MULTIPLE APPLICATIONS OF THE BOLAWRAP™ 100 DEVICE
If the first application of the BolaWrap™ 100 device appears to be ineffective in gaining control of an individual, the officer should consider certain factors before additional applications of the device, including:

(a) Whether the Kevlar cord or pellets/barbs 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.

308.10.8 ACTIONS FOLLOWING DEPLOYMENTS
Following the use of the BolaWrap™ 100 device:

(a) Personnel shall request a supervisor to the scene.
(b) The supervisor shall determine whether transporting the person to a medical facility is necessary to remove the pellets/barbs.
(c) If the supervisor determines that removal of the Kevlar cord is appropriate at the scene, the supervisor or officer shall remove the Kevlar cord using the department issued BolaWrap™ 100 cutter.
(d) The expended cartridge, pellets/barbs and Kevlar cord should be collected and submitted into evidence.

308.10.9 REPORTING THE USE OF THE BOLAWRAP™ 100
Documentation shall be as follows:

(a) The deployment of the BolaWrap™ 100 shall be documented by the officer and/or supervisor using the department approved BolaWrap™ 100 Evaluation form.
(b) The supervisor shall determine whether further documentation of the incident is necessary, in accordance with department policy.
(c) The supervisor shall also determine whether the barbs/pellets, cartridge case, or Kevlar cord should be collected as evidence, in accordance with department policy.

308.10.10 OFF-DUTY CONSIDERATIONS
Officers are not authorized to carry department BolaWrap™ 100 devices while off-duty. Officers shall ensure that BolaWrap™ 100 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.

308.10.11 DOCUMENTATION
Officers shall document all BolaWrap™ 100 device discharges in the related arrest/crime report, in a Use of Force Form and body camera video. Notification shall also be made to a supervisor in compliance with the Use of Force Policy. Unintentional discharges, pointing the device at a person and laser activation will also be documented on the report form.
Control Devices and Techniques

308.10.12 BOLAWRAP™ 100 DEVICE FORM

Items that shall be included in the BolaWrap™ 100 device report form are:

(a) The BolaWrap™ 100 device & cartridge serial numbers.
(b) Date, time and location of the incident.
(c) Whether any display or laser deterred a subject and gained compliance.
(d) The number of BolaWrap™ 100 device activations and the duration between activations, and (as best as can be determined).
(e) The range at which the BolaWrap™ 100 device was used.
(f) Location of any deployments impact.
(g) Description of where missed deployments went.
(h) Whether medical care was provided to the subject.
(i) Whether the subject sustained any injuries.
(j) Whether any officers sustained any injuries.

The Training Sergeant should periodically analyze the report forms to identify trends, including deterrence and effectiveness. BolaWrap™ 100 device information and statistics, with identifying information removed, should periodically be made available to the public.

308.10.13 REPORTS

The officer should include the following in the arrest/crime report:

(a) Identification of all personnel firing BolaWrap™ 100 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

308.10.14 MEDICAL TREATMENT

All persons who have been struck by BolaWrap™ 100 device pellets/barbs 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 BolaWrap™ 100 device pellets/barbs are lodged in a sensitive area (e.g., groin, female breast, head, face, neck).
(e) The person requests medical treatment.
Control Devices and Techniques

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 a 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 BolaWrap™ 100 device.

308.10.15 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

When possible, supervisors should respond to calls when they reasonably believe there is likelihood the BolaWrap™ 100 device may be used. A supervisor should respond to all incidents where the BolaWrap™ 100 device was activated. A supervisor should review each incident where a person has been exposed to an activation of the BolaWrap™ 100 device. Photographs of any injuries should be taken, including if the skin is penetrated, and witnesses interviewed.

308.10.16 TRAINING FOR BOLAWRAP DEVICE

Personnel who are authorized to carry the BolaWrap™ 100 device shall be permitted to do so only after successfully completing the initial department-approved training. Proficiency training for personnel who have been issued BolaWrap™ 100 devices should occur every two years. A reassessment of an officer’s knowledge and/or practical skill may be required at any time if deemed appropriate by the Training Sergeant. All training and proficiency for BolaWrap™ 100 devices will be documented in the officer’s training file.

Command staff, supervisors and investigators should receive BolaWrap™ 100 device training as appropriate for the investigations they conduct and review.

Officers who do not carry BolaWrap™ 100 devices should receive training that is sufficient to familiarize them with the device and with working with officers who use the device.

The Training Sergeant/Coordinator is responsible for ensuring that all members who carry BolaWrap™ 100 devices have received initial and annual proficiency training. Periodic audits should be used for verification.

Application of BolaWrap™ 100 devices during training could result in injury to personnel and should not be mandatory for certification.

The Training Sergeant should ensure that all training includes:

(a) A review of this policy.
(b) A review of the Use of Force Policy.
(c) Target area considerations, to include techniques or options to reduce the unintentional application of pellets/barbs near the head, neck, chest and groin.
(d) Handcuffing a subject during the application of the BolaWrap™ 100 device and transitioning to other force options.
(e) De-escalation techniques.
Control Devices and Techniques

(f) Restraint techniques that do not impair respiration following the application of the BolaWrap™ 100 device.

308.11 TRAINING FOR CONTROL DEVICES
The Training Supervisor 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 file.

(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.

308.12 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.
Conducted Energy Device

309.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides guidelines for the issuance and use of the conducted energy device (CED).

309.2 POLICY
The CED is used in an attempt to control a violent or potentially violent individual. The appropriate use of such a device may result in fewer serious injuries to officers and suspects.

309.3 ISSUANCE AND CARRYING CEDS
Only members who have successfully completed department-approved training may be issued and may carry the CED.

The Armorer should keep a log of issued CED devices and the serial numbers of cartridges/magazines issued to members.

CEDs 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 inventory.

Officers shall only use the CED and cartridges/magazines that have been issued by the Department. Cartridges/magazines should not be used after the manufacturer’s expiration date.

Uniformed officers who have been issued the CED shall wear the device in an approved holster.

Officers who carry the CED while in uniform shall carry it in a holster on the side opposite the duty weapon.

(a) All CEDs shall be clearly distinguishable to differentiate them from the duty weapon and any other device.

(b) For single-shot devices, whenever practicable, officers should carry an additional cartridge on their person when carrying the CED.

(c) Officers should not hold a firearm and the CED at the same time.

Non-uniformed officers may secure the CED in a concealed, secure location in the driver’s compartment of their vehicles.

309.3.1 USER RESPONSIBILITIES
Officers shall be responsible for ensuring that the issued CED is properly maintained and in good working order. This includes a function test and battery life monitoring, as required by the manufacturer, and should be completed prior to the beginning of the officer’s shift.

CEDs that are damaged or inoperative, or cartridges/magazines that are expired or damaged, shall be returned to the Armorer for disposition. Officers shall submit documentation stating the reason for the return and how the CED or cartridge/magazine was damaged or became inoperative, if known.
Conducted Energy Device

309.4 VERBAL AND VISUAL WARNINGS
A verbal warning of the intended use of the CED 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 CED may be deployed.

If, after a verbal warning, an individual fails 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, activate any warning on the device, which may include display of the electrical arc, an audible warning, or the laser in a further attempt to gain compliance prior to the application of the CED. The laser should not be intentionally directed into anyone’s eyes.

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 CED in the related report.

309.5 USE OF THE CED
The CED has limitations and restrictions requiring consideration before its use. The CED should only be used when its operator can safely deploy the device within its operational range. Although the CED may be effective in controlling most individuals, officers should be aware that the device may not achieve the intended results and be prepared with other options.

If sufficient personnel are available and can be safely assigned, an officer designated as lethal cover for any officer deploying a CED may be considered for officer safety.

309.5.1 APPLICATION OF THE CED
The CED may be used when the circumstances reasonably perceived by the officer at the time indicate that such application reasonably appears necessary to control a person who:

(a) Is violent or is physically resisting.

(b) 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, themself, or others.

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

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

309.5.2 SPECIAL DEPLOYMENT CONSIDERATIONS
The use of the CED 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 potential risk of using the device. This includes:

(a) Individuals who are known to be pregnant.
Conducted Energy Device

(b) Elderly individuals or obvious juveniles.

(c) Individuals with obviously low body mass.

(d) Individuals who are handcuffed or otherwise restrained.

(e) Individuals known to have been recently sprayed with a flammable chemical agent or who are otherwise known to be in close proximity to any known combustible vapor or flammable material, including alcohol-based oleoresin capsicum (OC) spray.

(f) Individuals whose position or activity is likely to result in collateral injury (e.g., falls from height, located in water, operating vehicles).

Any CED capable of being applied in the drive-stun mode (i.e., direct contact without probes as a primary form of pain compliance) 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.

309.5.3 TARGETING CONSIDERATIONS
Recognizing that the dynamics of a situation and movement of the subject may affect target placement of probes, when practicable, officers should attempt to target the back, lower center mass, and upper legs of the subject, and avoid intentionally targeting the head, neck, area of the heart, or genitals. If circumstances result in one or more probes inadvertently striking an area outside of the preferred target zones, the individual should be closely monitored until examined by paramedics or other medical personnel.

309.5.4 MULTIPLE APPLICATIONS OF THE CED
Once an officer has successfully deployed two probes on the subject, the officer should continually assess the subject to determine if additional probe deployments or cycles reasonably appear necessary. Additional factors officers may consider include but are not limited to:

(a) Whether it is reasonable to believe that the need to control the individual outweighs the potentially increased risk posed by multiple applications.

(b) Whether the probes are making proper contact.

(c) Whether the individual has the ability and has been given a reasonable opportunity to comply.

(d) Whether verbal commands or other options or tactics may be more effective.

Given that on certain devices (e.g., TASER 10™) each trigger pull deploys a single probe, the officer must pull the trigger twice to deploy two probes to create the possibility of neuro-muscular incapacitation.

309.5.5 ACTIONS FOLLOWING DEPLOYMENTS
Officers should take appropriate actions to control and restrain the individual as soon as reasonably practicable to minimize the need for longer or multiple exposures to the CED. As soon as practicable, officers shall notify a supervisor any time the CED has been discharged. If needed for evidentiary purposes, the expended cartridge, along with any probes and wire, should
be submitted into evidence (including confetti tags, when equipped on the device). The evidence packaging should be marked "Biohazard" if the probes penetrated the subject's skin.

309.5.6 DANGEROUS ANIMALS
The CED may be deployed against an animal if the animal reasonably appears to pose an imminent threat to human safety.

309.5.7 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.

309.5.8 OFF-DUTY CONSIDERATIONS
Officers are not authorized to carry department CEDs while off-duty.

Officers shall ensure that CEDs 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.

309.6 DOCUMENTATION
Officers shall document all CED discharges in the related arrest/crime reports and the CED report forms. Photographs should be taken of any obvious probe impact or drive-stun application sites and attached to the CED report form. Notification shall also be made to a supervisor in compliance with the Use of Force Policy. Unintentional discharges, pointing the device at a person, audible warning, laser activation, and arcing the device, other than for testing purposes, will also be documented on the report form (Utah Code 53-13-116; UAC R728-507-12). Data downloads from the CED after use on a subject should be done as soon as practicable using a department-approved process to preserve the data.

309.6.1 CED REPORT FORM
As applicable based on the device type, items that shall be included in the CED report form are:

(a) The brand, model, and serial number of the CED and any cartridge/magazine.
(b) Date, time, and location of the incident.
(c) Whether any warning, display, laser, or arc deterred a subject and gained compliance.
(d) The number of probes deployed, CED activations, the duration of each cycle, the duration between activations, and (as best as can be determined) the duration that the subject received applications.
(e) The range at which the CED was used.
(f) The type of mode used (e.g., probe deployment, drive-stun).
(g) Location of any probe impact.
(h) Location of contact in drive-stun mode.
Conducted Energy Device

(i) Description of where missed probes went.
(j) Whether medical care was provided to the subject.
(k) Whether the subject sustained any injuries.
(l) Whether any officers sustained any injuries.

The Training Supervisor should periodically analyze the report forms to identify trends, including deterrence and effectiveness. The Training Supervisor should also conduct audits of CED device data downloaded to an approved location and reconcile CED report forms with recorded activations. CED information and statistics, with identifying information removed, should periodically be made available to the public.

309.6.2 REPORTS
The officer should include the following in the arrest/crime report:

(a) Identification of all personnel firing CEDs
(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

309.7 MEDICAL TREATMENT
Consistent with local medical personnel protocols and absent extenuating circumstances, only appropriate medical personnel or officers trained in probe removal and handling should remove CED probes from a person's body. Used CED 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 CED probes, who have been subjected to the electric discharge of the device, or who sustained direct exposure of the laser to the eyes 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 CED 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 shall be transported to a medical facility for examination or medically evaluated prior to booking.
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/video 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 CED (see the Medical Aid and Response Policy).

309.8 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES
When possible, supervisors should respond to calls when they reasonably believe there is a likelihood the CED may be used. A supervisor should respond to all incidents where the CED was activated.

A supervisor should review each incident where a person has been exposed to a CED. The device’s internal logs should be downloaded by a supervisor or Armorer and saved with the related arrest/crime report. The supervisor should arrange for photographs of probe sites to be taken and witnesses to be interviewed.

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

Proficiency training for personnel who have been issued CEDs should occur every year. A reassessment of an officer’s knowledge and/or practical skills may be required at any time, if deemed appropriate, by the Training Supervisor. All training and proficiency for CEDs will be documented in the officer’s training files.

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

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

The Training Supervisor is responsible for ensuring that all members who carry CEDs have received initial and annual proficiency training. Periodic audits should be used for verification.

Application of CEDs during training could result in injuries and should not be mandatory for certification.

The Training Supervisor should include the following training:

(a) A review of this policy.
(b) A review of the Use of Force Policy.
(c) Performing weak-hand draws or cross-draws until proficient to reduce the possibility of unintentionally drawing and firing a firearm.
Conducted Energy Device

(d) Target area considerations, to include techniques or options to reduce the unintentional application of probes to the head, neck, area of the heart, and groin.

(e) Scenario-based training, including virtual reality training when available.

(f) Handcuffing a subject during the application of the CED and transitioning to other force options.

(g) De-escalation techniques.

(h) Restraint techniques that do not impair respiration following the application of the CED.

(i) Proper use of cover and concealment during deployment of the CED for purposes of officer safety.

(j) Proper tactics and techniques related to multiple applications of CEDs.
Officer-Involved Shootings and Deaths

310.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to establish policy and procedures for the investigation of an incident in which a person is injured or dies as the result of an officer-involved shooting or dies as a result of other action of an officer.

In other incidents not covered by this policy, the Chief of Police may decide that the investigation will follow the process provided in this policy.

310.2 POLICY
The policy of the City of Logan Police Department is to ensure that officer-involved shootings and deaths are investigated in a thorough, fair and impartial manner.

310.3 TYPES OF INVESTIGATIONS
Officer-involved shootings and deaths involve several separate investigations. The investigations may include:

(a) A criminal investigation of the suspect's actions.
(b) A criminal investigation of the involved officer's actions.
(c) An administrative investigation as to policy compliance by involved officers.
(d) A civil investigation to determine potential liability.

310.4 CONTROL OF INVESTIGATIONS
Investigators from surrounding agencies may be assigned to work on the criminal investigation of officer-involved shootings and deaths. This may include at least one investigator from the agency that employs the involved officer.

Jurisdiction is determined by the location of the shooting or death and the agency employing the involved officer. The following scenarios outline the jurisdictional responsibilities for investigating officer-involved shootings and deaths.

310.4.1 CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION OF OFFICER ACTIONS
The control of the criminal investigation into the involved officer’s conduct during the incident will be determined by the employing agency’s protocol. When an officer from this department is involved, the criminal investigation will be handled according to the Criminal Investigation section of this policy.

Requests made of this department to investigate a shooting or death involving an outside agency’s officer shall be referred to the Chief of Police or the authorized designee for approval.

310.4.2 ADMINISTRATIVE AND CIVIL INVESTIGATION
Regardless of where the incident occurs, the administrative and civil investigation of each involved officer is controlled by the respective employing agency.
**Officer-Involved Shootings and Deaths**

310.4.3 CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION OF SUSPECT ACTIONS

The investigation of any possible criminal conduct by the suspect is controlled by the agency in whose jurisdiction the suspect’s crime occurred. For example, the City of Logan Police Department would control the investigation if the suspect’s crime occurred in City of Logan.

If multiple crimes have been committed in multiple jurisdictions, identification of the agency that will control the investigation may be reached in the same way as with any other crime. The investigation may be conducted by the agency in control of the criminal investigation of the involved officer, at the discretion of the Chief of Police and with concurrence from the other agency.

310.5 INVESTIGATION PROCESS

The following procedures are guidelines used in the investigation of an officer-involved shooting or death.

310.5.1 UNINVOLVED OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon arrival at the scene of an officer-involved shooting or death, the first uninvolved LCPD officer will be the officer-in-charge and will assume the responsibilities of a supervisor until properly relieved. This officer should, as appropriate:

(a) Secure the scene and identify and eliminate hazards for all those involved.
(b) Take reasonable steps to obtain emergency medical attention for injured individuals.
(c) Request additional resources from the Department or other agencies.
(d) Coordinate a perimeter or pursuit of suspects.
(e) Check for injured persons and evacuate as needed.
(f) Brief the supervisor upon arrival.

310.5.2 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon arrival at the scene, the first uninvolved LCPD supervisor should ensure completion of the duties as outlined above, plus:

(a) Attempt to obtain a brief overview of the situation from any uninvolved officers.

    1. In the event that there are no uninvolved officers who can supply adequate overview, the supervisor should attempt to obtain a brief voluntary overview from one involved officer.

(b) If necessary, the supervisor may administratively order any LCPD officer to immediately provide public safety information necessary to secure the scene, identify injured parties and pursue suspects.

    1. Public safety information shall be limited to such things as outstanding suspect information, number and direction of any shots fired, perimeter of the incident scene, identity of known or potential witnesses and any other pertinent information.

    2. The initial on-scene supervisor should not attempt to order any involved officer to provide any information other than public safety information.
Officer-Involved Shootings and Deaths

(c) Provide all available information to the Shift Sergeant and the Communications Center. If feasible, sensitive information should be communicated over secure networks.

(d) Take command of and secure the incident scene with additional LCPD members until properly relieved by another supervisor or other assigned personnel or investigator.

(e) As soon as practicable, ensure that involved officers are transported (separately, if feasible) to a suitable location for further direction.
   1. Each involved LCPD officer should be given an administrative order not to discuss the incident with other involved officers or LCPD members pending further direction from a supervisor.
   2. When an involved officer’s weapon is taken or left at the scene for other than officer-safety reasons (e.g., evidence), ensure that he/she is provided with a comparable replacement weapon or transported by other officers.

310.5.3 SHIFT SERGEANT RESPONSIBILITIES
Upon learning of an officer-involved shooting or death, the Supervisor shall be responsible for coordinating all aspects of the incident until he/she is relieved by the Chief of Police or a Division Commander.

All outside inquiries about the incident shall be directed to the PIO.

310.5.4 NOTIFICATIONS
The following persons shall be notified as soon as practicable:

- Chief of Police
- Investigation Division Commander
- Officer-Involved Shooting rollout team
- Outside agency investigators (if appropriate)
- Internal Affairs Supervisor supervisor
- Civil liability response team
- Psychological/peer support personnel
- Chaplain
- Medical Examiner (if necessary)
- Involved officer’s agency representative (if requested)
- Public Information Officer
- Prosecuting Attorney (Utah Code 76-2-408)

310.5.5 INVOLVED OFFICERS
The following shall be considered for the involved officer:

(a) Any request for legal or union representation will be accommodated.
Officer-Involved Shootings and Deaths

1. Involved LCPD officers shall not be permitted to meet collectively or in a group with an attorney or any representative prior to providing a formal interview or report.

2. Requests from involved non-LCPD officers should be referred to their employing agency.

(b) Discussions with licensed attorneys will be considered privileged as attorney-client communications.

(c) Discussions with agency representatives/employee groups will be privileged only as to the discussion of non-criminal information.

(d) A licensed psychotherapist shall be provided by the Department to each involved LCPD officer. A licensed psychotherapist may also be provided to any other affected LCPD members, upon request.

1. Interviews with a licensed psychotherapist will be considered privileged.

2. An interview or session with a licensed psychotherapist may take place prior to the member providing a formal interview or report. However, involved members shall not be permitted to consult or meet collectively or in a group with a licensed psychotherapist prior to providing a formal interview or report.

3. A separate fitness-for-duty exam may also be required (see the Fitness for Duty Policy).

(e) Communications between the involved officer and a peer support member are addressed in the Wellness Program Policy.

Care should be taken to preserve the integrity of any physical evidence present on the involved officer’s equipment or clothing, such as blood or fingerprints, until investigators or lab personnel can properly retrieve it.

Each involved LCPD officer shall be given reasonable paid administrative leave following an officer-involved shooting or death. It shall be the responsibility of the Shift Sergeant to make schedule adjustments to accommodate such leave.

310.6 CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

The Prosecuting Attorney’s Office is responsible for the criminal investigation into the circumstances of any officer-involved shooting or death.

If available, investigative personnel from this department may be assigned to partner with investigators from outside agencies or the Prosecuting Attorney’s Office to avoid duplicating efforts in related criminal investigations.

Once public safety issues have been addressed, criminal investigators should be given the opportunity to obtain a voluntary statement from involved officers and to complete their interviews. The following shall be considered for the involved officer:

(a) LCPD supervisors and Internal Affairs Supervisor personnel should not participate directly in any voluntary interview of LCPD officers. This will not prohibit such
personnel from monitoring interviews or providing the criminal investigators with topics for inquiry.

(b) If requested, any involved officer will be afforded the opportunity to consult individually with a representative of his/her choosing or an attorney prior to speaking with criminal investigators. However, in order to maintain the integrity of each involved officer’s statement, involved officers shall not consult or meet with a representative or an attorney collectively or in groups prior to being interviewed.

(c) If any involved officer is physically, emotionally or otherwise not in a position to provide a voluntary statement when interviewed by criminal investigators, consideration should be given to allowing a reasonable period for the officer to schedule an alternate time for the interview.

(d) Any voluntary statement provided by an involved officer will be made available for inclusion in any related investigation, including administrative investigations. However, no administratively coerced statement will be provided to any criminal investigators unless the officer consents.

310.6.1 REPORTS BY INVOLVED LCPD OFFICERS
In the event that suspects remain outstanding or subject to prosecution for related offenses, this department shall retain the authority to require involved LCPD officers to provide sufficient information for related criminal reports to facilitate the apprehension and prosecution of those individuals.

While the involved LCPD officers may write the report, it is generally recommended that such reports be completed by assigned investigators, who should interview all involved officers as victims/witnesses. Since the purpose of these reports will be to facilitate criminal prosecution, statements of involved officers should focus on evidence to establish the elements of criminal activities by suspects. Care should be taken not to duplicate information provided by involved officers in other reports.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to deprive an involved LCPD officer of the right to consult with legal counsel prior to completing any such criminal report.

Reports related to the prosecution of criminal suspects will be processed according to normal procedures but should also be included for reference in the investigation of the officer-involved shooting or death.

310.6.2 WITNESS IDENTIFICATION AND INTERVIEWS
Because potential witnesses to an officer-involved shooting or death may become unavailable or the integrity of their statements compromised with the passage of time, a supervisor should take reasonable steps to promptly coordinate with criminal investigators to utilize available law enforcement personnel for the following:

(a) Identification of all persons present at the scene and in the immediate area.
Officer-Involved Shootings and Deaths

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, attempts to identify the witness prior to his/her departure should be made whenever feasible.

(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 a member of the Department.

1. A written, verbal or recorded statement of consent should be obtained prior to transporting a witness. When the witness is a minor, consent should be obtained from the parent or guardian, if available, prior to transportation.

(c) Promptly contacting the suspect’s known family and associates to obtain any available and untainted background information about the suspect’s activities and state of mind prior to the incident.

310.6.3 INVESTIGATIVE PERSONNEL
Once notified of an officer-involved shooting or death, it shall be the responsibility of the designated Investigation Unit supervisor to assign appropriate investigative personnel to handle the investigation of related crimes. Department investigators will be assigned to work with investigators from the Prosecuting Attorney’s Office and may be assigned to separately handle the investigation of any related crimes not being investigated by the Prosecuting Attorney’s Office.

All related department reports, except administrative and/or privileged reports, will be forwarded to the designated Investigation Unit supervisor for approval. Privileged reports shall be maintained exclusively by members who are authorized such access. Administrative reports will be forwarded to the appropriate Division Commander.

310.6.4 STATUTORY MANDATES RELATED TO CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS OF CRITICAL INCIDENTS
The Shift Sergeant shall notify the Prosecuting Attorney as soon as practical if the following critical incidents occur within the jurisdiction of the City of Logan Police Department, whether or not an involved law enforcement officer is a department member (Utah Code 76-2-408):

(a) Use of a firearm that caused an injury by a law enforcement officer or any other use of a weapon by a law enforcement officer in a manner that could have caused death or serious injury (e.g., a blow to the head of a person with a baton).

(b) A fatal injury to any person that could have been caused by a law enforcement officer or while the person was in the custody of a law enforcement agency.

The Chief of Police or authorized designee and the Prosecuting Attorney shall jointly designate an agency to criminally investigate the actions of a law enforcement officer involved in a critical
incident, as appropriate, and may jointly designate a lead agency if more than one agency will be involved. An agency other than the City of Logan Police Department will criminally investigate the actions of members who may have caused or contributed to a critical incident (Utah Code 76-2-408).

310.7 ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATION
In addition to all other investigations associated with an officer-involved shooting or death, this department will conduct an internal administrative investigation to determine conformance with all department policy. This investigation will be conducted under the supervision of the Internal Affairs Supervisor and will be considered a confidential officer personnel file.

Interviews of members shall be subject to department policies and applicable laws.

(a) Any officer involved in a shooting or death may be requested or administratively compelled to provide a blood sample for alcohol/drug screening. Absent consent from the officer, such compelled samples and the results of any such testing shall not be disclosed to any criminal investigative agency.

(b) If any officer has voluntarily elected to provide a statement to criminal investigators, the assigned administrative investigator should review that statement before proceeding with any further interview of that involved officer.

1. If a further interview of the officer is deemed necessary to determine policy compliance, care should be taken to limit the inquiry to new areas with minimal, if any, duplication of questions addressed in the voluntary statement. The involved officer shall be provided with a copy of his/her prior statement before proceeding with any subsequent interviews.

(c) In the event that an involved officer has elected not to provide criminal investigators with a voluntary statement, the assigned administrative investigator shall conduct an administrative interview to determine all relevant information.

1. Although this interview should not be unreasonably delayed, care should be taken to ensure that the officer’s physical and psychological needs have been addressed before commencing the interview.

2. If requested, the officer shall have the opportunity to select an uninvolved representative to be present during the interview. However, in order to maintain the integrity of each individual officer’s statement, involved officers shall not consult or meet with a representative or attorney collectively or in a group prior to being interviewed.

3. Administrative interviews should be recorded by the investigator. The officer may also record the interview.

4. The officer shall be informed of the nature of the investigation. If an officer refuses to answer questions, he/she should be given his/her Garrity rights and
ordered to provide full and truthful answers to all questions. The officer shall be informed that the interview will be for administrative purposes only and that the statement cannot be used criminally.

5. The Internal Affairs Supervisor shall compile all relevant information and reports necessary for the Department to determine compliance with applicable policies.

6. Regardless of whether the use of force is an issue in the case, the completed administrative investigation shall be submitted to the Use of Force Review Board, which will restrict its findings as to whether there was compliance with the Use of Force Policy.

7. Any other indications of a potential violation of any policy shall be determined in accordance with standard disciplinary procedures.

310.8 CIVIL LIABILITY RESPONSE
A member of this department may be assigned to work exclusively under the direction of the legal counsel for the Department to assist in the preparation of materials deemed necessary in anticipation of potential civil litigation.

All materials generated in this capacity shall be considered attorney work product and may not be used for any other purpose. The civil liability response is not intended to interfere with any other investigation but shall be given reasonable access to all other investigations.

310.9 AUDIO AND VIDEO RECORDINGS
Any officer involved in a shooting or death may be permitted to review available Mobile Audio/Video (MAV), body-worn video, or other video or audio recordings prior to providing a recorded statement or completing reports.

Upon request, non-law enforcement witnesses who are able to verify their presence and their ability to contemporaneously perceive events at the scene of an incident may also be permitted to review available MAV, body-worn video, or other video or audio recordings with the approval of assigned investigators or a supervisor.

Any MAV, body-worn and other known video or audio recordings of an incident should not be publicly released during an ongoing investigation without consulting the prosecuting attorney or City Attorney’s Office, as appropriate.

310.10 DEBRIEFING
Following an officer-involved shooting or death, the City of Logan Police Department should conduct both a Critical Incident Stress Debriefing and a tactical debriefing. See the Wellness Program Policy for guidance on Critical Incident Stress Debriefings.

310.10.1 TACTICAL DEBRIEFING
A tactical debriefing should take place to identify any training or areas of policy that need improvement. The Chief of Police should identify the appropriate participants. This debriefing
Officer-Involved Shootings and Deaths

should not be conducted until all involved members have provided recorded or formal statements to criminal and/or administrative investigators.

310.11 MEDIA RELATIONS
Any media release shall be prepared with input and concurrence from the supervisor and department representative responsible for each phase of the investigation. Releases will be available to the Shift Sergeant, Investigation Division Commander and Public Information Officer in the event of inquiries from the media.

No involved LCPD officer shall make any comment to the media unless he/she is authorized by the Chief of Police or a Division Commander.

Department members receiving inquiries regarding officer-involved shootings or deaths occurring in other jurisdictions shall refrain from public comment and will direct those inquiries to the agency having jurisdiction and primary responsibility for the investigation.
Firearms

312.1 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.

312.2 POLICY
The City of Logan 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.

312.3 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 Armorer. 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 Division Commander. This exclusion does not apply to the carrying of a single folding pocketknife or fixed blade knife, that is not otherwise prohibited by law.

312.3.1 HANDGUNS
The authorized department-issued handguns are the Glock, Model 17, and the Glock, Model 48. The following additional handguns are approved for on-duty use:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAKE</th>
<th>MODEL</th>
<th>CALIBER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Glock, Model 22</td>
<td>.40cal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other weapons may be allowed, as approved by the Chief of Police.

312.3.2 SHOTGUNS
The authorized department-issued shotgun is the Mossberg 590 /Remington 870. The following additional shotguns are approved for on-duty use:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Make</th>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Caliber</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| When not deployed, the shotgun shall be properly secured consistent with department training in a locking weapons rack or secured in the trunk in the department vehicle.
Firearms

312.3.3 PATROL RIFLES
The authorized department-issued patrol rifle is the Colt AR-

<p>| |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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.

312.3.4 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 Armorer 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 Armorer, who will maintain a list of the information.

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

(a) The handgun shall be in good working order and on the department list of approved firearms.
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 and secured by holster or other means 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 Armorer 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 Armorer, who will maintain a list of the information.

312.3.6 AUTHORIZED OFF-DUTY FIREARMS
The carrying of firearms by members while off-duty is permitted by the Chief of Police but may be rescinded should circumstances dictate (e.g., administrative leave). Members who choose to carry a firearm while off-duty, based on their authority as peace officers, will be required to meet the following guidelines:

(a) If an officer possesses a personally owned firearm, it shall be used, carried and inspected in accordance with the Personally Owned Duty Firearms requirements in this policy.

(b) The purchase of the personally owned firearm and ammunition shall be the responsibility of the member.

(c) The firearm shall be carried concealed at all times and in such a manner as to prevent unintentional cocking, discharge or loss of physical control.

(d) It will be the responsibility of the member to submit the firearm to the Armorer for inspection prior to being personally carried. Thereafter the firearm shall be subject to periodic inspection by the Armorer.

(e) Prior to carrying any off-duty firearm, the member shall demonstrate to the Armorer that he/she is proficient in handling and firing the firearm and that it will be carried in a safe manner.

(f) The member will successfully qualify with the firearm prior to it being carried.

(g) Members shall provide written notice of the make, model, color, serial number and caliber of the firearm to the Armorer, who will maintain a list of the information.
Firearms

(h) If a member desires to use more than one firearm while off-duty, he/she may do so, as long as all requirements set forth in this policy for each firearm are met.

(i) Members shall only carry department-authorized ammunition.

(j) When armed, officers shall carry their badges and City of Logan Police Department identification cards under circumstances requiring possession of such identification.

312.3.7 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 Armorer 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.

312.4 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.

312.4.1 REPAIRS OR MODIFICATIONS
Each member shall be responsible for promptly reporting any damage or malfunction of an assigned firearm to a supervisor or the Armorer.

Firearms that are the property of the Department or personally owned firearms that are approved for department use may be repaired or modified only by a person who is department-approved and certified as an armorer or gunsmith in the repair of the specific firearm. Such modification or repair must be authorized in advance by the Armorer.

Any repairs or modifications to the member's personally owned firearm shall be done at his/her expense and must be approved by the Armorer.

312.4.2 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.

312.4.3 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 Armorer. Once the approved tactical lights 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.
Firearms

312.4.4 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 Armorer. 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.

312.5 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 Armorer. Members shall not dry fire or practice quick draws except as instructed by the Armorer or other firearms training staff.

(c) Members shall not clean, repair, load or unload a firearm anywhere in the Department, except where clearing barrels are present.

(d) Shotguns or rifles removed from vehicles or the equipment storage room shall be loaded and unloaded in the parking lot and outside of the vehicle, using clearing barrels.

(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 Armorer approved by the Department for inspection and repair. Any firearm deemed in need of repair or service by the Armorer 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.

312.5.1 INSPECTION AND STORAGE
Handguns shall be inspected regularly and upon access or possession by another person. Shotguns and rifles shall be inspected periodically by the member to whom the 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.

Handguns may remain loaded if they are secured in an appropriate holster. Shotguns and rifles shall be unloaded in a safe manner outside the building and then stored in the appropriate equipment storage room.

312.5.2 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.

312.5.3 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.

312.6 FIREARMS TRAINING AND QUALIFICATIONS
All members who carry a firearm while on-duty are required to successfully complete training annually with their duty firearms. In addition to annual training, all members will qualify at least bi-annually with their duty firearms. Members will qualify with off-duty and secondary firearms at least twice a year. Training and qualifications must be on an approved range course.

At least annually, all members carrying a firearm should receive practical training designed to simulate field situations including low-light shooting.

312.6.1 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
   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.

### 312.7 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 Division Commander 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.

#### 312.7.1 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.

#### 312.7.2 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, conducted energy device, oleoresin capsicum (OC) spray, animal control officer). Nothing in this policy shall prohibit any member from shooting a dangerous animal if circumstances reasonably dictate that a contingency plan has failed, becomes impractical, or if the animal reasonably appears to pose an imminent threat to human safety.

#### 312.7.3 INJURED ANIMALS

With the approval of a supervisor, a member may euthanize an animal that is so badly injured that human compassion requires its removal from further suffering and where other dispositions are impractical. Before destroying the animal, the officer shall obtain either the judgment of a veterinarian or of two reputable citizens called by the officer to view the animal in the presence of the officer, or shall obtain consent to the destruction from the owner of the animal (Utah Code 76-9-305(3)).
312.8 ARMORER DUTIES
The range will be under the exclusive control of the Armorer. All members attending will follow the directions of the Armorer. The Armorer will maintain a roster of all members attending the range and will submit the roster to the Training Supervisor after each range date. Failure of any officer to sign in and out with the Armorer may result in non-qualification.

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

The Armorer has the responsibility of making periodic inspection, at least once a year, of all duty weapons carried by officers of the Department to verify proper operation. The Armorer has the authority to deem any privately owned weapon unfit for service. The officer will be responsible for all repairs to his/her personally owned weapon and it will not be returned to service until inspected by the Armorer.

The Armorer has the responsibility for insuring each member meets the minimum requirements during qualification shoots and, on a bi-annual basis, can demonstrate proficiency in the care, cleaning and safety of all firearms the member is authorized to carry.

The Armorer shall complete and submit to the Training Supervisor 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 Armorer should keep accurate records of all training shoots, qualifications, repairs, maintenance or other records as directed by the Training Supervisor.

312.9 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.

(b) Officers must carry their City of Logan 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 license, passport).

(c) The City of Logan Police Department must submit a National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS) message prior to the officer’s travel. If approved, TSA will send the City of Logan 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.
Firearms

(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.

312.10 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 City of Logan 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).

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.
Vehicle Pursuits

314.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
Vehicle pursuits expose innocent citizens, law enforcement officers and fleeing violators to the risk of serious injury or death. The primary purpose of this policy is to provide officers with guidance in balancing the safety of the public and themselves against law enforcement's duty to apprehend violators of the law. Another purpose of this policy is to minimize the potential for pursuit-related collisions. Vehicular pursuits require officers to exhibit a high degree of common sense and sound judgment. Officers must not forget that the immediate apprehension of a suspect is generally not more important than the safety of the public and pursuing officers.

Deciding whether to pursue a motor vehicle is a critical decision that must be made quickly and under difficult and unpredictable circumstances. In recognizing the potential risk to public safety created by vehicular pursuits, no officer or supervisor shall be criticized or disciplined for deciding not to engage in a vehicular pursuit because of the risk involved. This includes circumstances where a department policy would permit the initiation or continuation of a pursuit. It is recognized that vehicular pursuit situations are not always predictable and decisions made pursuant to this policy will be evaluated according to the totality of the circumstances reasonably available at the time of the pursuit.

Officers must remember that the most important factors in the successful conclusion of a pursuit are proper self-discipline and sound professional judgment. Officers' conduct during the course of a pursuit must be objectively reasonable, i.e. what a reasonable officer would do under the circumstances. An unreasonable individual's desire to apprehend a fleeing suspect at all costs has no place in professional law enforcement.

314.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include (UAC R728-503-2):

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

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

**Channelization** - A technique similar to a roadblock, where objects are placed in the anticipated (or actual) path of a pursued vehicle with the intent of altering the vehicle's direction of travel.

**Paralleling** - Participating in the pursuit by proceeding in the same direction and maintaining approximately the same speed while traveling on an alternate street or highway that parallels the pursuit route.

**Pursuit intervention** - An attempt to terminate the ability of a suspect to continue to flee in a motor vehicle through tactical application of technology, road spikes, blocking, boxing, PIT
Vehicle Pursuits

(Pursuit Intervention Technique), ramming or roadblock procedures. In this context, ramming shall be construed to mean maneuvering the police vehicle into contact with the pursued vehicle to mechanically disable or forcibly position it such that further flight is not possible or practical.

**Pursuit Intervention Technique (PIT)** - A low-speed maneuver designed to cause the suspect vehicle to spin out and terminate the pursuit.

**Ramming** - When deadly force is warranted the deliberate act of impacting a violator’s vehicle with another vehicle to functionally damage or otherwise force the violator’s vehicle to stop.

**Roadblocks** - When deadly force is warranted, establishing a physical impediment to traffic as a means of stopping a vehicle using actual physical obstructions or barricades.

**Tire deflating device** - Tire-deflating spikes utilized to deflate the suspect vehicle’s tires.

**Trailing** - Following the path of the pursuit at a safe speed while obeying all traffic laws and without activating emergency equipment.

**Vehicle pursuit** - An active attempt by an officer in an authorized emergency vehicle to apprehend fleeing suspects who are attempting to avoid apprehension through evasive and unlawful tactics.

### 314.2 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

It shall be the policy of the Department that a vehicle pursuit shall be conducted only with emergency lights and siren as required by Utah Code 41-6a-212 for exemption from compliance with the rules of the road. The following policy is established to provide officers with guidelines for driving with due regard and caution for the safety of all persons using the highway as required by Utah Code 41-6a-212.

#### 314.2.1 WHEN TO INITIATE A PURSUIT

**(a)** Officers in a department vehicle with operable emergency vehicle equipment and radio may initiate a vehicular pursuit when the following criteria are met (UAC R728-503-4):

1. The suspect exhibits the intention to avoid apprehension through evasive or unlawful tactics.
2. The suspect operating the vehicle refuses to stop at the direction of the officer.
3. The suspect’s actions are such that failure to pursue would further enhance the danger presented to the public.

**(b)** Department vehicles that do not possess operable emergency vehicle equipment and an operable police radio will not be involved in a pursuit. Factors that individually and collectively shall be considered in deciding whether to initiate or continue a pursuit are (UAC R728-503-4):

1. The performance capabilities of the pursuit vehicle.
2. The condition of the road surface upon which the pursuit is being conducted.
3. The amount of vehicular and pedestrian traffic in the area.
4. The weather conditions.
Vehicle Pursuits

5. The offense for which the subject will be pursued.
6. Any potential or existing hazards.
7. Familiarity with the area and road.
8. Any other pertinent factors.

314.2.2 WHEN TO TERMINATE A PURSUIT

Pursuits should be discontinued 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 risks of continuing the pursuit reasonably appear to outweigh the risks resulting from the suspect’s escape.

The factors listed above are expressly included herein and will apply equally to the decision to discontinue as well as the decision to initiate a pursuit. Officers and supervisors must objectively and continuously weigh the seriousness of the offense against the potential danger to innocent motorists and themselves when electing to continue a pursuit. In the context of this policy, the term "terminate" shall be construed to mean discontinue or to stop chasing the fleeing vehicles.

In addition to the factors, listed above the following factors should also be considered in deciding whether to terminate a pursuit (UAC R728-503-9):

(a) Distance between the pursuing officers and the fleeing vehicle is so great that further pursuit would be futile or require the pursuit to continue for an unreasonable time and/or distance.
(b) Pursued vehicle’s location is no longer definitely known.
(c) Officer’s pursuit vehicle sustains any type of damage that renders it unsafe to drive.
(d) The danger posed by the continued pursuit to the public, the officers or the suspect is greater than the value of apprehending the suspect.
(e) Weather or traffic conditions substantially increase the danger of the pursuit beyond the benefit of apprehending the suspect.
(f) If the identity of the offender is known and it does not reasonably appear that the need for immediate capture outweighs the risks associated with continuing the pursuit, officers should strongly consider discontinuing the pursuit and apprehending the offender at a later time.
(g) The pursuit is terminated by a supervisor.
(h) The officer is unfamiliar with the area and is unable to accurately notify dispatch of the location and direction of the pursuit.
(i) The violator is driving the wrong way on a limited access highway or one-way road.
(j) Air support is available to track the suspect.

Pursuits will terminate at the state line, unless exigent circumstances exist.
Vehicle Pursuits

When an officer terminates a pursuit, the officer shall turn off the siren and emergency lights, pull the vehicle to the side of the road and stop.

314.2.3 SPEED LIMITS
The speed of a pursuit is a factor that should be evaluated on a continuing basis by the officer and supervisor. Evaluation of vehicle speeds shall take into consideration public safety, officer safety and the safety of the occupants of the fleeing vehicle.

Should high vehicle speeds be reached during a pursuit, officers and supervisors shall also consider these factors when determining the reasonableness of the speed of the pursuit:

(a) Pursuit speeds have become unsafe for the surrounding conditions.
(b) Pursuit speeds have exceeded the driving ability of the officer.
(c) Pursuit speeds are beyond the capabilities of the pursuit vehicle thus making its operation unsafe.

314.3 PURSUIT UNITS
Pursuit units should be limited to two vehicles and, if warranted under the circumstances, a supervisor. However, the number of units involved will vary with the circumstances (UAC R728-503-5). 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 suspects. All other officers should stay out of the pursuit, but 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.

314.3.1 MOTORCYCLE OFFICERS
A distinctively marked patrol vehicle equipped with emergency overhead lighting should replace a police motorcycle as primary and/or secondary pursuit vehicle as soon as practicable.

314.3.2 VEHICLES WITHOUT EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT

(a) Vehicles without emergency equipment are generally prohibited from becoming involved in a pursuit.
(b) All unmarked units will relinquish the primary or secondary role in a pursuit to a marked vehicle as soon as practicable (UAC R728-503-7).

314.3.3 PRIMARY UNIT RESPONSIBILITIES
The initial pursuing vehicle will be designated as the primary pursuit vehicle and will be responsible for the conduct of the pursuit unless it is unable to remain reasonably close enough to the violator’s vehicle. The primary responsibility of the officer initiating the pursuit is the apprehension of the suspect(s) without unreasonable danger to themselves or other persons (UAC R728-503-7).

The pursuing officer shall activate headlights and all emergency equipment upon initiating a pursuit.
Vehicle Pursuits

The pursuing officer shall immediately notify the Communications Center that a vehicle pursuit has been initiated. Use of plain English transmissions is encouraged, rather than using the 10-code. As soon as practicable the officer shall provide the Communications Center information including, but not limited to:

(a) Unit identification.
(b) Location, speed and direction of travel of the fleeing vehicle.
(c) Description of the fleeing vehicle and license number, if known.
(d) Number of known occupants.
(e) The identity or description of the known occupants.
(f) Reason for initiating the pursuit.
(g) Information concerning the use of firearms, threat of force, injuries, hostages or other unusual hazards.

Unless relieved by a supervisor or secondary vehicle, the officer in the primary vehicle shall be responsible for the broadcasting of the progress of the pursuit. Unless practical circumstances indicate otherwise, and in order to concentrate on pursuit driving, the primary officer should relinquish the responsibility of broadcasting the progress of the pursuit to a secondary vehicle or aircraft joining the pursuit as soon as practical.

314.3.4 SECONDARY UNIT RESPONSIBILITIES
The second officer in the pursuit is responsible for the following:

(a) The officer in the secondary vehicle should immediately notify the dispatcher of entry into the pursuit.
(b) Remain a safe distance behind the primary vehicle unless directed to assume the role of primary officer, or if the primary vehicle is unable to continue the pursuit.
(c) The secondary officer should be responsible for broadcasting the progress of the pursuit unless the situation indicates otherwise.

314.3.5 PURSUIT DRIVING TACTICS
The decision to use specific driving tactics requires the same assessment of considerations outlined in the factors to be considered concerning pursuit initiation and termination. The following are tactics for units involved in the pursuit:

(a) Officers, considering their driving skills and vehicle performance capabilities, will space themselves from other involved vehicles so they are able to see and avoid hazards or react safely to maneuvers by the fleeing vehicle.
(b) Because intersections can present increased risks, the following tactics should be considered:
   1. Available units not directly involved in the pursuit may proceed safely to controlled intersections ahead of the pursuit in an effort to warn cross traffic.
Vehicle Pursuits

2. Pursuing units should exercise due caution when proceeding through controlled intersections.

   (c) Officers should generally not pursue a vehicle that is driving left of center (wrong way) on a roadway.

   (d) Officers shall notify the Utah Highway Patrol and/or other jurisdictional agency if it appears that the pursuit may enter their jurisdiction.

   (e) Officers involved in a pursuit should not attempt to pass other units unless the situation indicates otherwise or they are requested to do so by the primary vehicle or a supervisor.

314.3.6 TACTICS/PROCEDURES FOR UNITS NOT INVOLVED IN THE PURSUIT

There shall be no paralleling of the pursuit route (UAC R728-503-7). 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. Officers should remain in their assigned area and should not become involved with the pursuit unless directed otherwise by a supervisor.

Non-pursuing personnel needed at the termination of the pursuit should respond in a non-emergency manner, observing the rules of the road.

The primary and secondary units should be the only units operating under emergency conditions (emergency lights and siren) unless other units are assigned to the pursuit.

314.3.7 PURSUIT TRAILING

In the event the initiating vehicle from this agency either relinquishes control of the pursuit to another vehicle or jurisdiction, that initiating vehicle may, with permission of supervisor, trail the pursuit to the termination point in order to provide necessary information and assistance for the arrest of the suspects.

If the pursuit is at a slow rate of speed, the trailing vehicle will maintain sufficient distance from the pursuit units so as to clearly indicate an absence of participation in the pursuit.

314.4 SUPERVISORY CONTROL AND RESPONSIBILITY

Available supervisory and management control will be exercised over all vehicle pursuits involving officers from this department. When reasonably possible, the supervisor shall not actually be engaged in the pursuit itself (UAC R728-503-6).

After being notified of a pursuit, a supervisor shall:

   (a) Ensure proper radio channels and procedures are in use.

   (b) Ensure tactics are in conformance with any policy of the Department.

   (c) Ensure only the necessary numbers of units are involved.

   (d) Ensure allied agencies are notified.

   (e) Consider aborting the pursuit if cause exists.
Vehicle Pursuits

(f) Consider air support availability and practicality.
(g) Ensure post-incident notifications.
(h) Ensure that proper written reports are completed and forwarded to the Division Commander (UAC R728-503-6).

The supervisor should proceed to the termination point of the pursuit and provide appropriate assistance and supervision at the scene, when practicable.

314.4.1 SHIFT SERGEANT RESPONSIBILITY
Upon becoming aware that a pursuit has been initiated, the Shift Sergeant should monitor and continually assess the situation and ensure the pursuit is conducted within the guidelines and requirements of this policy. The Shift Sergeant has the final responsibility for the coordination, control and termination of a vehicle pursuit and shall be in overall command.

The Shift Sergeant shall review all pertinent reports for content and forward to the Division Commander.

314.5 COMMUNICATIONS
All pursuit communications will be conducted on the primary channel unless instructed otherwise by a police supervisor or communications dispatcher. If the pursuit leaves the jurisdiction of the Department or such is imminent, involved units should, whenever available, switch radio communications to an emergency channel that is most accessible by participating agencies and units.

314.5.1 COMMUNICATIONS CENTER RESPONSIBILITIES
Upon notification that a pursuit has been initiated, the Communications Center shall immediately advise a field supervisor of essential information regarding the pursuit (UAC R728-503-5).

Communications personnel also shall:

(a) Receive and record all incoming information on the pursuit and the pursued vehicle.
(b) Control all radio communications and clear the radio channels of all non-emergency calls.
(c) Perform relevant record and motor vehicle checks.
(d) Coordinate and dispatch back-up assistance and air support units under the direction of the field supervisor.
(e) Notify concurrent and neighboring jurisdictions, where practicable, when the pursuit may extend into their location and specify whether involvement is needed.
(f) If the pursuit enters a bordering state, that jurisdiction should be notified.
314.5.2 LOSS OF PURSUED VEHICLE
When the pursued vehicle is lost, the primary vehicle should broadcast pertinent information to assist other units in locating suspects. The primary vehicle will be responsible for coordinating any further search for either the pursued vehicle or suspects fleeing on foot.

314.6 INTER-JURISDICTIONAL CONSIDERATIONS
The primary unit shall notify communications when it is likely that a pursuit will continue into a neighboring jurisdiction or across the county or state line (UAC R728-503-8). When a pursuit enters another agency’s jurisdiction, the primary officer or supervisor, taking into consideration distance traveled, unfamiliarity with the area, and other pertinent facts, should determine whether or not 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 officer or supervisor ensure that notification is provided to each outside jurisdiction into which the pursuit is reasonably expected to enter, regardless of whether or not such jurisdiction is expected to assist.

314.6.1 ASSUMPTION OF PURSUIT BY ANOTHER AGENCY
Units originally involved will discontinue the pursuit when advised that another agency has assumed the pursuit and assistance of the City of Logan Police Department is no longer needed. Upon discontinuing the pursuit, the primary vehicle may proceed upon request, with or at the direction of a supervisor, to the termination point to assist in the investigation.

The role and responsibilities of officers at the termination of a pursuit initiated by this department shall be coordinated with appropriate consideration of the units from 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 agencies, a request for another agency’s assistance will mean that they will assume responsibilities 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.

314.6.2 PURSUITS EXTENDING INTO THIS JURISDICTION
The agency that initiates a pursuit shall be responsible for conducting the pursuit. Units from this department should not join a pursuit unless specifically requested to do so by the agency whose officers are in pursuit. The exception to this is when a single vehicle from the initiating agency is in pursuit. Under this circumstance, a vehicle from this department may join the pursuit until sufficient units from the initiating agency join the pursuit.

When a request is made for this department to assist or take over a pursuit from another agency that has entered this jurisdiction, the supervisor should consider:

(a) The department’s ability to maintain the pursuit.
(b) Whether the circumstances are serious enough to continue the pursuit.
(c) Whether there is adequate staffing to continue the pursuit.
Vehicle Pursuits

(d) The public's safety within this jurisdiction.

(e) The safety of the pursuing officers.

As soon as practicable, a supervisor or the Shift Sergeant should review a request for assistance from another agency. The Shift Sergeant or supervisor, after consideration of the above factors, may decline to assist in, or assume the other agency’s pursuit.

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

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

314.7 PURSUIT INTERVENTION

Intervention techniques shall be used only when the officer reasonably believes it is possible to do so safely and when the law enforcement officers using them have received training in their use (UAC R728-503-7). Use of pursuit intervention tactics should be employed only after approval of a supervisor. In deciding whether to use intervention tactics, officers/supervisors should balance the risks 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 these risks in mind, the decision to use any intervention tactic should be reasonable in light of the circumstances confronting the officer at the time of the decision.

314.7.1 INTERVENTION STANDARDS

Any pursuit 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 deadly force and subject to the requirements for such use. Officers who have not received department-approved training in the application and use of any intervention tactic or equipment shall consider these facts and requirements prior to deciding how, when, where, and if an intervention tactic should be employed.

(a) Channelization may be used to redirect or stop a pursued vehicle. The selection of the best method and area in each circumstance should be preceded by an evaluation of all factors surrounding the individual pursuit. The methods used should offer the greatest probability of success with the least likelihood of injury to the general public, the officer and the suspect.

1. Officers may deliberately direct a vehicle into a given path or location (i.e., unpaved roadway, dead end road, away from populated areas or intersections) by using stationary objects (pylons, barricades, vehicles) placed in the current
Vehicle Pursuits

path of the pursued vehicle. This method also may be used to direct a pursued vehicle toward and across a hollow spike strip.

2. Channelization is considered a forcible stop technique, but does not require the justification of deadly force.

(b) The Pursuit Intervention Technique (PIT) is a forced rotational non-compliant vehicle stop. This technique should not be used if speeds exceed 45 mph, if any of the vehicle tires have been blown or flattened, or if the vehicle has had its tires damaged by a tire deflating device, unless deadly force is justified.

1. This technique should only be used when all other reasonable means of apprehension have been considered and rejected as impractical, e.g., air support, allied agency assistance, tire deflating devices or boxing-in; when the apparent risk of harm to other than the occupants of the pursued vehicle is so great as to outweigh the risk of harm in making the forcible stop; when the pursuing officer believes that the continued movement of the pursued vehicle would place others in danger of great bodily harm or death.

2. Officers should use care and caution in selecting the location where the stop is to be made, so that any resulting danger can be minimized as much as possible.

(c) Ramming a fleeing vehicle should be done only after other reasonable tactical means at the officers’ disposal have been exhausted. This tactic should be reserved for situations where there does not appear to be another reasonable alternative method. This policy is an administrative guide to direct officers in their decision-making process before ramming another vehicle. 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. 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.

(d) The use of boxing-in as a technique for terminating pursuits is discouraged. Under ordinary circumstances, the potential hazard outweighs the probability of a successful stop of a violator. Therefore, this technique should only be used at slow speeds or where the obvious risks can be eliminated or appreciably reduced.

1. Boxing-in shall not be used at high speeds or in those circumstances where the pursued subject has demonstrated a willingness to assault an officer either with the vehicle or some other means, i.e., a firearm.

2. Boxing-in shall not be used when it is necessary to use citizens to effect the maneuver.
Vehicle Pursuits

(e) The use of tire deflating devices should be approved in advance by a supervisor and deployed only when it is reasonably certain that only the pursued vehicle will be affected by their use. Officers should carefully consider the limitations of such devices as well as the potential risks to officers, the public and occupants of the pursued vehicle. If the pursued vehicle is a motorcycle (consider if deadly force is justified), a vehicle transporting hazardous materials, or a school bus transporting children, officers and supervisors should weigh the potential consequences against the need to immediately stop the vehicle.

(f) Roadblocks are prohibited unless the circumstances would warrant the use of deadly force. Roadblocks should only be established with a supervisor’s approval. If a roadblock is established officers must:

1. Allow the suspect vehicle reasonable stopping distance.
2. Not place themselves or their vehicle in a position that would jeopardize the safety of the officers involved.
3. Not place vehicles in a position that is not reasonably visible to the suspect.
4. Reasonably ensure the safety of uninvolved pedestrians and motorists.

314.7.2 USE OF FIREARMS
An officer’s discharge of a firearm at or from a moving vehicle shall follow this department’s Use of Force Policy. An officer’s decision to discharge a firearm at or from a moving vehicle shall first be authorized, when reasonably possible, by a supervisor (UAC R728-503-7).

314.7.3 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 which reasonably appears necessary under the circumstances to properly perform their lawful duties.

Unless relieved by a supervisor, the primary officer should coordinate efforts to apprehend the suspects following the pursuit. Officers should consider safety of the public and the involved officers when formulating plans to contain and capture the suspect.

314.8 REPORTING AND REVIEW REQUIREMENTS
The primary officer shall complete the appropriate crime/arrest reports. A pursuit report should minimally contain:

(a) Whether any person involved in the pursuit or subsequent arrest was injured, specifying the nature of that injury and differentiating between the suspect driver, a suspect passenger and the officers involved.

(b) The violation that caused the pursuit to be initiated.

(c) The identity of the officers involved in the pursuit.

(d) The means or methods used to stop the suspect being pursued.
Vehicle Pursuits

(e) The charges filed with the court by the prosecuting attorney.

(f) The conditions of the pursuit, including, but not limited to, all of the following:
   1. Duration
   2. Mileage
   3. Number of officers involved
   4. Maximum number of units involved
   5. Time of day
   6. Weather conditions
   7. Maximum speeds

(g) Whether the pursuit resulted in a collision and a resulting injury or fatality to an uninvolved third party, and the corresponding number of persons involved.

(h) Whether the pursuit involved multiple agencies.

(i) How the pursuit was terminated.

(j) After first obtaining available information, the supervisor shall promptly complete a supervisor’s report, briefly summarizing the pursuit, to command staff. This memo should minimally contain the following information:
   1. Date and time of pursuit
   2. Length of pursuit
   3. Involved units and officers
   4. Initial reason for pursuit
   5. Starting and termination points
   6. Disposition: arrest, citation, arrestee information if applicable
   7. Injuries and/or property damage
   8. Medical treatment
   9. Name of supervisor at scene
   10. A preliminary determination that the pursuit appears to be in compliance with this policy or additional review and/or follow-up is warranted.

314.8.1 REGULAR AND PERIODIC PURSUIT TRAINING
Officers shall not engage in a pursuit until they have successfully completed the department-sponsored Emergency Vehicle Operations (EVO) course. Officers shall also be required to attend an annual course that specifically covers any policy adopted by the Department regarding pursuits (UAC R728-503-10).

All department officers shall retain a current copy of the pursuit policy and shall refer to it as a basis for initiation, continuation, and termination of a pursuit (Utah Code 41-6a-212).
314.8.2 POLICY REVIEW
Each sworn employee of the Department shall certify in writing that he/she has received, read and understands this policy initially and upon any amendments.

314.8.3 MANDATORY COUNSELING
Any officer involved in a pursuit resulting in death or serious bodily injury to any person is required to attend a timely critical incident debriefing arranged by the Division Commander of the involved officer.

The Division Commander will also schedule a professional psychological counseling session for any officer directly involved in a pursuit resulting in death or serious bodily injury to any person. Attendance by the involved officer at this counseling session is mandatory.

314.8.4 CHIEF REVIEW
The Chief of Police or designee shall review each pursuit that results in injury or property damage and determine whether involved members complied with department policies. The Chief of Police shall document and appropriately remedy any policy violations through the disciplinary process (Utah Code 41-6a-212).

All vehicle pursuits that involve any member of the Logan City Police Department shall be reviewed by a pursuit review board consisting of the Division Commander, an emergency vehicle operations instructor, the involved member’s immediate supervisor, the involved member’s chosen representative (if desired), the city safety manager, and a representative of the City of Logan's legal department. This board will assist the Chief of Police in determining if the involved member complied with law and policy during the pursuit. A letter of findings and recommendations for discipline (if applicable) shall be forwarded to the Chief of Police for review and implementation of any remedy or discipline.

314.9 APPLICATION OF VEHICLE PURSUIT POLICY
This policy is expressly written and adopted pursuant to the provisions of Utah Code 41-6a-212. It incorporates the guidelines developed pursuant to Utah Code 41-6a-212 and established in UAC R728-503.
Funeral Escorts and Requests

315.1 FUNERAL ESCORTS
The purpose of this policy us to establish a procedure for providing funeral escorts upon a request. The Logan City Police Department makes no guarantees, implied or written, that funeral escort requests will be honored as this is predominately an off-duty procedure performed by officer on their off-duty time.

The following conditions will be considered but do not represent all the possible considerations;
1. The written or verbal request: i.e. public, or Funeral service provider
2. The Route: Travel destination of the procession.
3. Eligible officers: Officers who are authorized and available to perform the escorts.

315.2 ESCORT REQUESTS
A funeral establishment desiring an escort will direct all requests to the Special Events Coordinator (Admin. Lieutenant) as soon as possible with a minimum of 48 hours notice prior to the time of the escort. The establishment will provide the estimated number of vehicles, date, time and travel route. Only Logan City establishments going to a the Logan City Cemetery will be considered without written authorization from the Chief of Police. Entities making the request will be told the escort will only occur if the required number of officers volunteer to work the assignment for the pre-arranged City mandated pay scale.

Police officer funerals will be arranged through the Patrol Division Traffic Unit and approved by the Chief of Police.

315.3 OTHER ESCORT REQUESTS
The Logan City Police Department will follow the Utah Traffic Code when using emergency lights and sirens. Escorts, other than those for traffic control, at funerals will only be approved by the Mayor and the Chief of Police. Traffic control must be provided at any regulated intersection in which any vehicle is not going to obey the traffic signal or sign. A marked unit will be in the lead and the rear of the procession of the escorted vehicle(s).
Officer Response to Calls

316.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides for the safe and appropriate response to emergency and non-emergency situations whether dispatched or self-initiated.

316.2 RESPONSE TO CALLS
 Officers dispatched "Code-3" shall consider the call an emergency response and proceed immediately. Officers responding Code-3 shall continuously operate emergency lighting equipment and shall sound the siren as reasonably necessary (Utah Code 41-6a-212).

Responding with emergency lights and siren does not relieve the officer operating an authorized emergency vehicle of the duty to act as a reasonably prudent emergency vehicle operator in like circumstances. The use of any other warning equipment without emergency lights and siren does not provide any privilege under the law.

Officers should only respond Code-3 when so dispatched or when circumstances reasonably indicate an emergency response is required. Officers not authorized to respond Code-3 shall observe all traffic laws and proceed without the use of emergency lights and siren.

316.3 REQUESTING EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE
Requests for emergency assistance should be limited to those situations where the involved personnel reasonably believe that there is an immediate threat to the safety of officers, or assistance is needed to prevent imminent serious harm to a citizen. In any event, where a situation has stabilized and emergency response is not required, the requesting officer shall immediately notify the Communications Center.

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

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

316.3.1 NUMBER OF UNITS ASSIGNED
Normally, only one vehicle should respond to an emergency call Code-3 unless the Shift Sergeant or the field supervisor authorizes additional vehicles.

316.4 RESPONSIBILITIES OF RESPONDING OFFICERS
Officers shall exercise sound judgment and care with due regard for life and property when responding to an emergency call. Officers shall reduce speed at all street intersections to such a degree that they shall have complete control of the vehicle.
Officer Response to Calls

The decision to continue a Code-3 response is at the discretion of the officer. 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 emergency lights and siren at the legal speed limit. In such an event, the officer should immediately notify the Communications Center. An officer shall also discontinue the Code-3 response when directed by a supervisor.

Upon receiving authorization or determining a Code-3 response is appropriate, an officer shall immediately give the location from which he/she is responding.

316.5 SUPERVISORY RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon being notified that a Code-3 response has been initiated, the Shift Sergeant or the field supervisor shall 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 practical.

The field supervisor shall 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 a Code-3 response, the supervisor may do so.

It is the supervisor's responsibility to terminate a Code-3 response that, in his/her judgment is inappropriate due to the circumstances.

When making the decision to authorize a Code-3 response, the Shift Sergeant or the field supervisor should consider the following:

- The type of call
- The necessity of a timely response
- Traffic and roadway conditions
- The location of the responding units

316.6 FAILURE OF EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT

If the emergency equipment on the vehicle should fail to operate, the officer will terminate the emergency response and respond accordingly. In all cases, the officer shall notify the Shift Sergeant, field supervisor, or the Communications Center of the equipment failure so that another vehicle may be assigned to the emergency response.
Canines

318.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy establishes guidelines for the use of canines to augment law enforcement services in the community, including but not limited to locating individuals and contraband and apprehending criminal offenders.

318.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the City of Logan Police Department that teams of handlers and canines meet and maintain the appropriate proficiency to effectively and reasonably carry out legitimate law enforcement objectives.

318.3 ASSIGNMENT
Canine teams should be assigned to assist and supplement the Patrol Division to function primarily in assist or cover assignments. However, they may be assigned by the Shift Sergeant to other functions, such as routine calls for service, based on the current operational needs.

Canine teams should generally not be assigned to handle routine matters that will take them out of service for extended periods of time. If such assignment is necessary, it should only be made with the approval of the Shift Sergeant.

318.4 CANINE COORDINATOR
The canine coordinator shall be appointed by and directly responsible to the Patrol Division Commander or the authorized designee.

The responsibilities of the coordinator include but are not limited to:

(a) Reviewing all canine use reports to ensure compliance with policy and to identify training issues and other needs of the program.
(b) Maintaining a liaison with the vendor kennel.
(c) Maintaining a liaison with command staff and functional supervisors.
(d) Maintaining a liaison with other agency canine coordinators.
(e) Maintaining accurate records to document canine activities.
(f) Recommending and overseeing the procurement of equipment and services for the teams of handlers and canines.
(g) Scheduling all canine-related activities.
(h) Ensuring the canine teams are scheduled for regular training to maximize their capabilities.

318.5 REQUESTS FOR CANINE TEAMS
Patrol Division members are encouraged to request the use of a canine. Requests for a canine team from department units outside of the Patrol Division shall be reviewed by the Shift Sergeant.
Canines

318.5.1 OUTSIDE AGENCY REQUEST
All requests for canine assistance from outside agencies must be approved by the Shift Supervisor and are subject to the following:

(a) Canine teams shall not be used for any assignment that is not consistent with this policy.
(b) The canine handler shall have the authority to decline a request for any specific assignment that he/she deems unsuitable.
(c) Calling out off-duty canine teams is discouraged.
(d) It shall be the responsibility of the canine handler to coordinate operations with agency personnel in order to minimize the risk of unintended injury.
(e) It shall be the responsibility of the canine handler to complete all necessary reports or as directed.

318.5.2 PUBLIC DEMONSTRATIONS
All public requests for a canine team shall be reviewed and, if appropriate, approved by the canine coordinator prior to making any resource commitment. The canine coordinator is responsible for obtaining resources and coordinating involvement in the demonstration to include proper safety protocols. Canine handlers shall not demonstrate any apprehension work unless authorized to do so by the canine coordinator.

318.6 APPREHENSION GUIDELINES
A canine may be used to locate and apprehend a suspect if the canine handler reasonably believes that the individual has committed, is committing, or is threatening to commit any serious offense and if any of the following conditions exist (UAC R728-507-9):

(a) There is a reasonable belief the suspect poses an imminent threat of violence or serious harm to the public, any officer, or the handler.
(b) The suspect is physically resisting or threatening to resist arrest and the use of a canine reasonably appears to be necessary to overcome such resistance.
(c) The suspect is believed to be concealed in an area where entry by other than the canine would pose a threat to the safety of officers or the public.

It is recognized that situations may arise that do not fall within the provisions set forth in this policy. Such events require consideration of the totality of the circumstances and the use of an objective reasonableness standard applied to the decision to use a canine.

Absent a reasonable belief that a suspect has committed, is committing, or is threatening to commit a serious offense, mere flight from a pursuing officer, without any of the above conditions, shall not serve as the basis for the use of a canine to apprehend a suspect.

Use of a canine to locate and apprehend a suspect wanted for a lesser criminal offense than those identified above requires approval from the Shift Sergeant. Absent a change in circumstances that presents an imminent threat to officers, the canine, or the public, such canine use should
Canines

be conducted on-leash or under conditions that minimize the likelihood the canine will bite or otherwise injure the individual.

In all applications, once the suspect has been located and no longer reasonably appears to present a threat or risk of escape, the handler should secure the canine as soon as it becomes reasonably practicable.

If the canine has apprehended the suspect with a secure bite, and the handler believes that the suspect no longer poses a threat, the handler should promptly command the canine to release the suspect.

318.6.1 PREPARATION FOR DEPLOYMENT

Prior to the use of a canine to search for or apprehend any suspect, the canine handler and/or the supervisor on-scene should carefully consider all pertinent information reasonably available at the time. The information should include but is not limited to (UAC R728-507-9):

(a) The nature and seriousness of the suspected offense.
(b) Whether violence or weapons were used or are anticipated.
(c) The degree of resistance or threatened resistance, if any, the suspect has shown.
(d) The suspect’s known or perceived age.
   1. A canine shall not be deployed in instances involving a known juvenile suspect unless the juvenile poses an imminent threat of serious bodily injury or death to the officer or another person.
(e) The potential for injury to officers or the public caused by the suspect if the canine is not utilized.
(f) Any potential danger to the public and/or other officers at the scene if the canine is released.
(g) The potential for the suspect to escape or flee if the canine is not utilized.

As circumstances permit, the canine handler should make every reasonable effort to communicate and coordinate with other involved members to minimize the risk of unintended injury.

It is the canine handler’s responsibility to evaluate each situation and determine whether the use of a canine is appropriate and reasonable. The canine handler shall have the authority to decline the use of the canine whenever the handler deems deployment is unsuitable.

A supervisor who is sufficiently apprised of the situation may prohibit deploying the canine.

Unless otherwise directed by a supervisor, assisting members should take direction from the handler in order to minimize interference with the canine.

318.6.2 WARNINGS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

Unless it would increase the risk of injury or escape, a clearly audible warning announcing that a canine will be used if the suspect does not surrender should be made prior to releasing a canine. The handler should allow a reasonable time for a suspect to surrender and should quiet the canine.
Canines

momentarily to listen for any verbal response to the warning. If feasible, other members should be in a location opposite the warning to verify that the announcement could be heard. If available, warnings given in other languages should be used as necessary.

If a warning is not to be given, the canine handler, when practicable, should first advise the supervisor of his/her decision before releasing the canine. In the event of an apprehension, the handler shall document in any related report how the warning was given and, if none was given, the reasons why.

318.6.3 REPORTING DEPLOYMENTS, BITES, AND INJURIES
Handlers should document canine deployments in a canine use report. Whenever a canine deployment results in a bite or causes injury to an intended suspect, a supervisor should be promptly notified and the injuries documented in the canine use report. The injured person shall be promptly treated by Emergency Medical Services personnel and, if appropriate, transported to an appropriate medical facility for further treatment. The deployment and injuries should also be included in any related incident or arrest report.

Any unintended bite or injury caused by a canine, whether on- or off-duty, shall be promptly reported to the canine coordinator and a report shall be forwarded to the Chief of Police for review. Unintended bites or injuries caused by a canine should be documented in an administrative report, not in a canine use report.

If an individual alleges an injury, either visible or not visible, a supervisor shall be notified and both the individual's injured and uninjured areas shall be photographed as soon as practicable after first tending to the immediate needs of the injured party. Photographs shall be retained as evidence in accordance with current department evidence procedures. The photographs shall be retained until the criminal proceeding is completed and the time for any related civil proceeding has expired.

Any use of force

318.7 NON-APPREHENSION GUIDELINES
Properly trained canines may be used to track or search for non-criminals (e.g., lost children, individuals who may be disoriented or in need of medical attention). The canine handler is responsible for determining the canine’s suitability for such assignments based on the conditions and the particular abilities of the canine. When the canine is deployed in a search or other non-apprehension operation, the following guidelines apply:

(a) Absent a change in circumstances that presents an imminent threat to officers, the canine, or the public, such applications should be conducted on-leash or under conditions that minimize the likelihood the canine will bite or otherwise injure the individual, if located.

(b) Unless otherwise directed by a supervisor, assisting members should take direction from the handler in order to minimize interference with the canine.
Canines

(c) Throughout the deployment, the handler should periodically give verbal assurances that the canine will not bite or hurt the individual and encourage the individual to make him/herself known.

(d) Once the individual has been located, the handler should place the canine in a down-stay or otherwise secure it as soon as reasonably practicable.

318.7.1 ARTICLE DETECTION
A canine trained to find objects or property related to a person or crime may be used to locate or identify articles. A canine search should be conducted in a manner that minimizes the likelihood of unintended bites or injuries.

318.7.2 NARCOTICS DETECTION
A canine trained in narcotics detection may be used in accordance with current law and under certain circumstances, including:

(a) The search of vehicles, buildings, bags, and other articles.

(b) Assisting in the search for narcotics during a search warrant service.

(c) Obtaining a search warrant by using the narcotics-detection trained canine in support of probable cause.

A narcotics-detection trained canine will not be used to search a person for narcotics unless the canine is trained to passively indicate the presence of narcotics.

318.7.3 BOMB/EXPLOSIVE DETECTION
Because of the high risk of danger to the public and officers when a bomb or other explosive device is suspected, the use of a canine team trained in explosive detection may be considered. When available, an explosive-detection canine team may be used in accordance with current law and under certain circumstances, including:

(a) Assisting in the search of a building, structure, area, vehicle, or article where an actual or suspected explosive device has been reported or located.

(b) Assisting with searches at transportation facilities and vehicles (e.g., buses, airplanes, trains).

(c) Preventive searches at special events, VIP visits, official buildings, and other restricted areas. Searches of individuals should remain minimally intrusive and shall be strictly limited to the purpose of detecting explosives.

(d) Assisting in the search of scenes where an explosion has occurred and an explosive device or secondary explosive device is suspected.

At no time will an explosive-detection trained canine be used to render a suspected device safe or clear.

318.8 HANDLER SELECTION
The minimum qualifications for the assignment of canine handler include:

(a) An officer who is currently off probation.
Canines

(b) Residing in an adequately fenced single-family residence (minimum 5-foot-high fence with locking gates)

(c) Living within 30 minutes travel time from the City of Logan City limits.

(d) Agreeing to be assigned to the position for a minimum of five years.

318.9 HANDLER RESPONSIBILITIES
The canine handler shall ultimately be responsible for the health and welfare of the canine and shall ensure that the canine receives proper nutrition, grooming, training, medical care, affection, and living conditions.

The canine handler will be responsible for the following:

(a) Except as required during appropriate deployment, the handler shall not expose the canine to any foreseeable and unreasonable risk of harm.

(b) The handler shall maintain all department equipment under his/her control in a clean and serviceable condition.

(c) When a handler is off-duty for an extended number of days, the assigned canine vehicle should be stored at the City of Logan Police Department facility.

(d) Handlers shall permit the canine coordinator to conduct spontaneous on-site inspections of affected areas of their homes as well as their canine vehicles to verify that conditions and equipment conform to this policy.

(e) Any changes in the living status of the handler that may affect the lodging or environment of the canine shall be reported to the canine coordinator as soon as possible.

(f) When off-duty, the canine shall be in a kennel provided by the City at the home of the handler. When a canine is kenneled at the handler’s home, the gate shall be secured with a lock. When off-duty, the canine may be let out of the kennel while under the direct control of the handler.

(g) The canine should be permitted to socialize in the home with the handler’s family for short periods of time and under the direct supervision of the handler.

(h) Under no circumstances will the canine be lodged at another location unless approved by the canine coordinator or Shift Sergeant.

(i) When off-duty, the handler shall not involve the canine in any law enforcement activity or official conduct unless approved in advance by the canine coordinator or Shift Sergeant.

(j) Whenever a canine handler is off-duty for an extended number of days, it may be necessary to temporarily relocate the canine. In those situations, the handler shall give reasonable notice to the canine coordinator so that appropriate arrangements can be made.

318.9.1 CANINE IN PUBLIC AREAS
The canine should be kept on a leash when in areas that allow access to the public. Exceptions to this rule would include specific law enforcement operations for which the canine is trained.
Canines

(a) A canine shall not be left unattended in any area to which the public may have access.

(b) When the canine vehicle is left unattended, all windows and doors shall be secured in such a manner as to prevent unauthorized access to the canine. The handler shall also ensure that the unattended vehicle remains inhabitable for the canine.

318.10 CANINE INJURY AND MEDICAL CARE

In the event that a canine is injured, or there is an indication that the canine is not in good physical condition, the injury or condition will be reported to the canine coordinator or Shift Sergeant as soon as practicable and appropriately documented.

All medical attention shall be rendered by the designated canine veterinarian, except during an emergency where treatment should be obtained from the nearest available veterinarian. All records of medical treatment shall be maintained in the handler’s personnel file.

318.11 TRAINING

Before assignment in the field, each canine team shall be trained and certified to meet current Utah Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) Service Dog Program requirements or other recognized and approved certification standards (Utah Code 53-6-402; UAC R728-508-3). Cross-trained canine teams or those canine teams trained exclusively for the detection of narcotics and/or explosives also shall be trained and certified to meet current nationally recognized standards or other recognized and approved certification standards established for their particular skills.

The canine coordinator shall be responsible for scheduling periodic training for all department members in order to familiarize them with how to conduct themselves in the presence of department canines. Because canines may be exposed to dangerous substances such as opioids, as resources are available, the canine coordinator should also schedule periodic training for the canine handlers about the risks of exposure and treatment for it.

All canine training shall be conducted while on-duty unless otherwise approved by the canine coordinator or Shift Sergeant.

318.11.1 CONTINUED TRAINING

Each canine team shall thereafter be recertified to Utah POST Service Dog Program or other recognized and approved certification standards on an annual basis (Utah Code 53-6-402; UAC R728-507-6). Additional training considerations are as follows:

(a) Canine teams should receive training as defined in the current contract with the City of Logan Police Department canine training provider.

(b) Canine handlers are encouraged to engage in additional training with approval of the canine coordinator.

(c) To ensure that all training is consistent, no handler, trainer, or outside vendor is authorized to train to a standard that is not reviewed and approved by the Department.
Canines

318.11.2 FAILURE TO SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETE TRAINING
Any canine team failing to graduate or obtain certification shall not be deployed in the field for tasks the team is not certified to perform until graduation or certification is achieved. When reasonably practicable, pending successful certification, the canine handler shall be temporarily reassigned to regular patrol duties.

318.11.3 TRAINING RECORDS
All canine training records shall be maintained in the canine handler’s and the canine’s training file.

318.11.4 TRAINING AIDS
Training aids are required to effectively train and maintain the skills of canines. Officers possessing, using, or transporting controlled substances or explosives for canine training purposes must comply with federal and state requirements. Alternatively, the City of Logan Police Department may work with outside trainers with the applicable licenses or permits.

318.11.5 CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE TRAINING AIDS
Officers acting in the performance of their official duties may possess or transfer controlled substances for the purpose of narcotics-detection canine training in compliance with state and federal laws (21 USC § 823(f); UAC R156-37-306).

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee may authorize a member to seek a court order to allow controlled substances seized by the City of Logan Police Department to be possessed by the member or a narcotics-detection canine trainer who is working under the direction of this department for training purposes, provided the controlled substances are no longer needed as criminal evidence.

As an alternative, the Chief of Police or the authorized designee may request narcotics training aids from the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA).

These procedures are not required if the canine handler uses commercially available synthetic substances that are not controlled narcotics.

318.11.6 CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE PROCEDURES
Due to the responsibilities and liabilities involved with possessing readily usable amounts of controlled substances and the ever-present danger of the canine’s accidental ingestion of these controlled substances, the following procedures shall be strictly followed:

(a) All controlled substance training samples shall be weighed and tested prior to dispensing to the individual canine handler or trainer.

(b) The weight and test results shall be recorded and maintained by this department.

(c) Any person possessing controlled substance training samples pursuant to court order or DEA registration shall maintain custody and control of the controlled substances and shall keep records regarding any loss of, or damage to, those controlled substances.
Canines

(d) All controlled substance training samples will be inspected, weighed, and tested quarterly. The results of the quarterly testing shall be recorded and maintained by the canine coordinator with a copy forwarded to the dispensing agency.

(e) All controlled substance training samples will be stored in locked, airtight, and watertight cases at all times, except during training. The locked cases shall be secured in the trunk of the canine handler’s assigned patrol vehicle during transport and stored in an appropriate locked container. There are no exceptions to this procedure.

(f) The canine coordinator shall periodically inspect every controlled substance training sample for damage or tampering and take any appropriate action.

(g) Any unusable controlled substance training samples shall be returned to the Evidence Room or to the dispensing agency.

(h) All controlled substance training samples shall be returned to the dispensing agency upon the conclusion of the training or upon demand by the dispensing agency.

318.11.7 EXPLOSIVE TRAINING AIDS

Officers may possess, transport, store, or use explosives or destructive devices in compliance with state and federal laws (18 USC § 842; 27 CFR 555.41; Utah Code 76-10-306).

Explosive training aids designed specifically for canine teams should be used whenever feasible. Due to the safety concerns in the handling and transportation of explosives, inert or non-hazardous training aids should be employed whenever feasible. The use of explosives or destructive devices for training aids by canine teams is subject to the following:

(a) All explosive training aids, when not in use, shall be properly stored in a secure facility appropriate for the type of materials.

(b) An inventory ledger shall be maintained to document the type and quantity of explosive training aids that are stored.

(c) The canine coordinator shall be responsible for verifying the explosive training aids on hand against the inventory ledger once each quarter.

(d) Only members of the canine team shall have access to the explosive training aids storage facility.

(e) A primary and secondary custodian will be designated to minimize the possibility of loss of explosive training aids during and after the training. Generally, the handler will be designated as the primary custodian while the trainer or authorized second person on-scene will be designated as the secondary custodian.

(f) Any lost or damaged explosive training aids shall be promptly reported to the canine coordinator, who will determine if any further action will be necessary. Any loss of explosives will be reported to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF).
Domestic Violence

320.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to provide the guidelines necessary to deter, prevent and reduce domestic violence through vigorous enforcement and to address domestic violence as a serious crime against society. The policy specifically addresses the commitment of this department to take enforcement action when appropriate, to provide assistance to victims and to guide officers in the investigation of domestic violence.

320.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

Court order - All forms of orders related to domestic and dating violence, that have been issued by a court of this state or another, whether civil or criminal, regardless of whether service has been made.

Dating violence - Any criminal offense involving violence or physical harm, threat of violence or physical harm, or any attempt, conspiracy, or solicitation by a person to commit an offense involving violence or physical harm, when committed by a person against a dating partner of the person who is either 18 years of age or older or is emancipated.

Domestic violence - Includes any crime involving the actual, threatened, or attempted violence or physical harm of a cohabitant. Domestic violence also includes committing or attempting to commit any crime listed in Utah Code 77-36-1 by one cohabitant against another.

320.2 POLICY
The City of Logan Police Department’s response to incidents of domestic violence and violations of related court orders shall stress enforcement of the law to protect the victim and shall communicate the philosophy that domestic violence is criminal behavior. It is also the policy of this department to facilitate victims’ and offenders’ access to appropriate civil remedies and community resources whenever feasible.

320.3 OFFICER SAFETY
The investigation of domestic violence cases often places officers in emotionally charged and sometimes highly dangerous environments. No provision of this policy is intended to supersede the responsibility of all officers to exercise due caution and reasonable care in providing for the safety of any officers and parties involved.

320.4 INVESTIGATIONS
The following guidelines should be followed by officers when investigating domestic violence cases:

(a) Calls of reported, threatened, imminent, or ongoing domestic violence, and the violation of any court order are of extreme importance and should be considered among the highest response priorities. This includes incomplete 9-1-1 calls.
Domestic Violence

(b) When practicable, officers should obtain and document statements from the victim, the suspect, and any witnesses, including children, in or around the household or location of occurrence.

(c) Officers should list the full name and date of birth (and school if available) of each child who was present in the household at the time of the offense. The names of other children who may not have been in the house at that particular time should also be obtained for follow-up.

(d) When practicable and legally permitted, video or audio record all significant statements and observations.

(e) All injuries should be photographed, regardless of severity, taking care to preserve the victim's personal privacy. Where practicable, photographs should be taken by a person of the same sex. Victims whose injuries are not visible at the time of the incident should be asked to contact the Investigation Unit in the event that the injuries later become visible.

(f) Officers should request that the victim complete and sign an authorization for release of medical records related to the incident when applicable.

(g) If the suspect is no longer at the scene, officers should make reasonable efforts to locate the suspect to further the investigation, provide the suspect with an opportunity to make a statement, and make an arrest or seek an arrest warrant if appropriate.

(h) Seize any firearms or other dangerous weapons in the home, if appropriate and legally permitted, for safekeeping or as evidence.

   1. This applies to both investigations involving domestic violence or dating violence (Utah Code 77-36-2.1; Utah Code 78B-7-408).

(i) When completing an incident or arrest report for violation of a court order, officers should include specific information that establishes that the offender has been served, including the date the offender was served, the name of the agency that served the order, and the provision of the order that the subject is alleged to have violated. When reasonably available, the arresting officer should attach a copy of the order to the incident or arrest report.

(j) Officers should take appropriate enforcement action when there is probable cause to believe an offense has occurred. Factors that should not be used as sole justification for declining to take enforcement action include:

   1. Whether the suspect lives on the premises with the victim.
   2. Claims by the suspect that the victim provoked or perpetuated the violence.
   3. The potential financial or child custody consequences of arrest.
   4. The physical or emotional state of either party.
   5. Use of drugs or alcohol by either party.
   6. Denial that the abuse occurred where evidence indicates otherwise.
   7. A request by the victim not to arrest the suspect.
   8. Location of the incident (public/private).
**Domestic Violence**

9. Speculation that the complainant may not follow through with the prosecution.

10. Actual or perceived characteristics such as race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, economic status, age, cultural group, disability, or marital status of the victim or suspect.

11. The social status, community status, or professional position of the victim or suspect.

(k) If the offense is alleged against an intimate partner, the officers shall conduct a lethality assessment as required by Utah Code 77-36-2.1. The lethality assessment shall be recorded on the appropriate form and the results submitted to the Department of Public Safety while on scene or as soon as reasonably practicable (Utah Code 77-36-2.1).

320.4.1 IF A SUSPECT IS ARRESTED
If a suspect is arrested, officers should:

(a) Advise the victim that there is no guarantee the suspect will remain in custody.

(b) Provide the victim’s contact information to the jail staff to enable notification of the victim upon the suspect’s release from jail.

(c) Advise the victim whether any type of court order will be in effect when the suspect is released from jail.

320.4.2 IF NO ARREST IS MADE
If no arrest is made, the officer should:

(a) Advise the parties of any options, including but not limited to:

1. Voluntary separation of the parties.

2. Appropriate resource referrals (e.g., counselors, friends, relatives, shelter homes, victim witness unit).

(b) Document the resolution in a report.

320.5 VICTIM ASSISTANCE
Because victims may be traumatized or confused, officers should be aware that a victim's behavior and actions may be affected. The following applies to domestic violence and dating violence (Utah Code 77-36-2.1; Utah Code 78B-7-408):

(a) Victims shall be provided with the Department's domestic violence information handout, even if the incident may not rise to the level of a crime.

(b) Victims shall also be alerted to any available victim advocates, shelters, and community resources and advised of the results of the lethality assessment if applicable.

(c) When an involved person requests law enforcement assistance while removing essential items of personal property, officers shall stand by for a reasonable amount of time.
Domestic Violence

(d) If the victim has sustained injury or complains of pain, the officer shall seek medical assistance for the victim as soon as practicable.

(e) Officers should ask the victim whether the victim has a safe place to stay and assist in arranging transportation to an alternate shelter if the victim expresses a concern for the victim's safety or if the officer determines that a need exists.

(f) Officers should make reasonable efforts to ensure that any children or dependent adults who are under the supervision of the suspect or victim are being properly cared for.

(g) If appropriate, officers shall seek or assist the victim in obtaining an emergency order.

(h) When applicable, the victim should be provided with the required information from the Department of Public Safety regarding the right to voluntarily turn over a firearm to a law enforcement agency for safekeeping.

320.6 DISPATCH ASSISTANCE
All calls of domestic violence, including incomplete 9-1-1 calls, should be dispatched as soon as practicable.

Dispatchers are not required to verify the validity of a court order before responding to a request for assistance. Officers should request that dispatchers check whether any of the involved persons are subject to the terms of a court order.

320.7 FOREIGN COURT ORDERS
Various types of orders may be issued in domestic violence cases. Any foreign court order properly issued by a court of another state, Indian tribe or territory shall be enforced by officers as if it were the order of a court in this state. An order should be considered properly issued when it reasonably appears that the issuing court has jurisdiction over the parties and reasonable notice and opportunity to respond was given to the party against whom the order was issued (18 USC § 2265). An otherwise valid out-of-state court order shall be enforced, regardless of whether the order has been properly registered with this state.

320.8 VERIFICATION OF COURT ORDERS
Determining the validity of a court order, particularly an order from another jurisdiction, can be challenging. Therefore, in determining whether there is probable cause to make an arrest for a violation of any court order, officers should carefully review the actual order when available, and, where appropriate and practicable:

(a) Ask the subject of the order about his/her notice or receipt of the order, his/her knowledge of its terms and efforts to respond to the order.

(b) Check available records or databases that may show the status or conditions of the order.

(c) Contact the issuing court to verify the validity of the order.

(d) Contact a law enforcement official from the jurisdiction where the order was issued to verify information.
Domestic Violence

Officers should document in an appropriate report their efforts to verify the validity of an order, regardless of whether an arrest is made. Officers should contact a supervisor for clarification when needed.

320.9 LEGAL MANDATES AND RELEVANT LAWS
Utah law provides for the following:

320.9.1 STANDARDS FOR ARRESTS

(a) Officers responding to a domestic violence call shall arrest or issue a citation to a domestic violence offender if there is probable cause to believe an offense has occurred. The offense need not occur in the officer's presence (Utah Code 77-36-2.2). Any citation issued shall note that the offense involved a domestic violence offense (Utah Code 77-7-20).

(b) An officer shall arrest an alleged perpetrator whenever there is probable cause to believe that the alleged perpetrator has violated any of the provisions of a court order or condition of release agreement and there is evidence the order has been served. The offense need not occur in the officer's presence (Utah Code 77-36-2.4; Utah Code 78B-7-119).

(c) If an officer has probable cause to believe there will be continued violence against the victim or if there is evidence that the perpetrator has either recently caused serious bodily injury or used a dangerous weapon in the domestic violence offense, the officer may not utilize the option of issuing a citation (Utah Code 77-36-2.2). Factors that may support the likelihood of a continuing offense include:
   1. A prior history of arrests or citations involving domestic violence.
   2. The alleged perpetrator is violating a court order.
   3. The alleged perpetrator has a prior history of other assaultive behavior (e.g., arrests or convictions for assault and battery or aggravated assaults).
   4. The victim states that the alleged perpetrator has a history of physical abuse toward the victim.
   5. The victim expresses fear of retaliation or further violence should the alleged perpetrator be released.
   6. Any other evidence that would indicate the victim may be subjected to continued violence or abuse.

(d) In responding to domestic violence incidents, officers should generally be reluctant to make dual arrests. If an officer receives complaints of domestic violence from two or more opposing persons, the officer shall evaluate each complaint separately to identify the predominant physical aggressor. If the officer determines that one person was the predominant physical aggressor, the officer need not arrest the other person alleged to have committed domestic violence. In determining the predominant aggressor, the officer shall consider (Utah Code 77-36-2.2):
   1. Any prior complaints of domestic violence.
Domestic Violence

2. The relative severity of injuries inflicted on each person.
3. The likelihood of future injury to each of the parties.
4. Whether one of the parties acted in self-defense.

(e) An officer may not threaten, suggest, or otherwise indicate the possible arrest of all parties in order to discourage any party’s request for intervention by law enforcement (Utah Code 77-36-2.2).

(f) Whenever an alleged perpetrator is arrested or issued a citation and subsequently released by this department, the releasing officer shall then make a reasonable effort to notify the victim of that release and shall transmit that information to the statewide domestic violence network (Utah Code 78B-7-802).

(g) An officer who does not make an arrest shall notify the victim of his/her right to initiate a criminal proceeding and of the importance of preserving evidence (Utah Code 77-36-2.2).

(h) Whenever a complainant advises of the existence of a court order, the officer shall determine if a valid court order exists and use every reasonable means to enforce the order. The officer should determine whether the order is in the statewide domestic violence network (Utah Code 78B-7-113) and/or:
   1. Whether a court order is on file with a law enforcement agency or whether the complainant has a copy of the court order in his/her possession.
   2. Whether proof of service or prior notice exists, whether the alleged perpetrator was in court when the order was made, or it was provided by a court ex parte.
   3. The terms of the court order that may be enforced against the alleged perpetrator.

(i) In the event the alleged perpetrator is no longer at the scene, officers shall document the incident for follow-up investigation.

(j) If an arrest is made or a citation is issued, the arresting officer shall provide the individual with written notice containing the following information (Utah Code 78B-7-802):
   1. The individual may not telephone, contact, or otherwise communicate directly or indirectly with the victim before being released.
   2. The individual may not be released except by court order or a written jail release agreement.
   3. Notification of the penalties for violation of the court order or any jail release agreement executed and that the individual must appear in court on the next business day after arrest.

320.9.2 REPORTS AND RECORDS

(a) Reports on all incidents of domestic violence shall include (Utah Code 77-36-2.2):
   1. The officer's disposition of the case.
Domestic Violence

2. The appropriate crime classification for domestic violence.
3. If no arrest was made, the report shall detail the grounds for not arresting.
4. If two parties are arrested, the report shall detail the grounds for arresting both parties.
5. The results of a lethality assessment when required by Utah Code 77-36-2.1. The report, however, shall not reflect information about a referral to a domestic violence organization if one is made as a result of the lethality assessment.

(b) The officer creating the report should provide the victim with the case number of the report. The case number may be placed in the appropriate space on the victim information handout provided to the victim. If the case number is not immediately available, the officer should explain to the victim how the victim can obtain the information at a later time.

(c) The report shall be made available to the victim, upon request, at no cost (Utah Code 77-36-2.2(6)(d)).

(d) The Records Manager shall forward a copy of the incident report to the appropriate prosecuting attorney within five days after the complaint of domestic violence occurred (Utah Code 77-36-2.2(6)(c)).

(e) The officer completing a domestic violence report should include information regarding whether the victim would like the court to impose release restrictions upon the arrestee, including prohibiting the arrestee from having personal contact with the victim or from entering the victim's residence or other premises temporarily occupied by the victim (Utah Code 78B-7-802).

(f) The Records Manager or the authorized designee shall update the statewide domestic violence network when a person is released upon a written jail release agreement (Utah Code 78B-7-802; Utah Code 78B-7-113).
Search and Seizure

322.1 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 City of Logan Police Department personnel to consider when dealing with search and seizure issues.

322.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the City of Logan 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.

322.3 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 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

322.3.1 PAROLE SEARCHES
Absent a search warrant or other legal authority an officer may search the residence of a person on parole only after obtaining approval from a parole officer. In other circumstances where an officer stops a parolee and conducts a search of the parolee's person, personal effects or vehicle, the officer shall notify a parole officer as soon as reasonably practicable after conducting the search (Utah Code 77-23-301(3)(a) and (b)).

Officers shall not request or conduct a parole search for the purpose of harassment (Utah Code 77-23-301(4)).

322.3.2 IMAGING SURVEILLANCE DEVICE
An officer may not operate an imaging surveillance device to obtain information, not otherwise directly observable, about individuals, items, or activities within a closed structure unless (Utah Code 77-23d-103):

(a) A warrant has been obtained.
(b) Testing equipment or training is being performed.
   1. Training or testing may not be conducted as part of a criminal investigation or law enforcement activity.
   2. Testing or training requires the consent of the individuals imaged and the owners of the property to be imaged.
(c) Exigent circumstances exist.
(d) While in fresh pursuit of a person suspected committing a felony.

322.3.3 ELECTRONIC INFORMATION AND DATA
Officers shall follow warrant and notification requirements when seeking reverse-location information or electronic data transmitted to a provider of a remote computing service or through a provider of an electronic communication service (Utah Code 77-23c-101 et seq.; Utah Code 77-23f-101 et seq.).

322.4 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.
Search and Seizure

(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.

322.5 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 force, if any, was used to execute the search
• Whether an announcement was made prior to or after entry into the premises
• 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

324.1 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 City of Logan Police Department (34 USC § 11133).

324.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

Juvenile non-offender - An abused, neglected, dependent, or alien juvenile who may be legally held for the juvenile’s own safety or welfare. 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 the juvenile’s protection or for purposes of reuniting the juvenile with a parent, guardian, or other responsible person. Juveniles engaged in commercial sex or sexual solicitation are non-offenders (Utah Code 76-10-1315).

Juvenile offender - A juvenile under 18 who is alleged to have committed an offense that would subject an adult to arrest (a non-status offense). It also includes possession of a handgun by a person under 18 years of age in violation of Utah Code 76-10-509.4 (28 CFR 31.303).

Non-secure custody - When a juvenile is held in the presence of an officer or other department member 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.

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 juveniles in temporary custody.

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

- A juvenile placed in a cell within the adult temporary holding area, whether or not the cell door is locked.
- A juvenile placed in a room that is capable of being locked or contains a fixed object designed for cuffing or restricting movement.

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, and truancy. A juvenile in custody on a court order or warrant based upon a status offense is also a status offender.

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

324.3 JUVENILES WHO SHOULD NOT BE HELD
Juveniles who exhibit certain behaviors or conditions should not be held at the City of Logan Police Department. These include:

(a) Unconsciousness or having been unconscious while being taken into custody or transported.
(b) Serious injuries or a medical condition requiring immediate medical attention.
(c) A suspected suicide risk or showing obvious signs of severe emotional or mental disturbance (see the Civil Commitments Policy).
   1. If the officer taking custody of a juvenile believes that the juvenile may be a suicide risk, the officer shall ensure continuous direct supervision until evaluation, release, or transfer to an appropriate facility is completed.
(d) Significant intoxication or showing signs of having ingested any substance that poses a significant risk to their health, whether or not they appear intoxicated.
(e) Extremely violent or continuously violent behavior.
(f) Afflicted with, or displaying symptoms of, a communicable disease that poses an unreasonable exposure risk.

Officers taking custody of a juvenile exhibiting any of the above conditions should take reasonable steps to provide medical attention or mental health assistance and should notify a supervisor of the situation. These juveniles should not be held at the City of Logan Police Department unless they have been evaluated by a qualified medical and/or mental health professional, as appropriate for the circumstances.
324.4 CUSTODY OF JUVENILES

Officers should take custody of a juvenile and temporarily hold the juvenile at the City of Logan 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 who is suspected of being a victim.

No juvenile should be held in temporary custody at the City of Logan Police Department without authorization of the arresting officer’s supervisor or the Shift Sergeant. Juveniles taken into custody shall be held in non-secure custody unless otherwise authorized by this policy.

Any juvenile taken into custody shall be released to the care of the juvenile’s parent, legal guardian, or other responsible adult, or transferred to a juvenile custody facility or to other authority as soon as practicable, and in no event shall a juvenile be held beyond six hours from the time of the juvenile’s entry into the City of Logan Police Department (34 USC § 11133; Utah Code 80-6-203; Utah Code 80-6-204).

324.4.1 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 City of Logan Police Department. Custodial arrangements should be made for non-offenders as soon as reasonably possible. Juvenile non-offenders may not be held in secure custody (34 USC § 11133).

324.4.2 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 (34 USC § 11133).

324.4.3 CUSTODY OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS

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

A juvenile offender may be taken into custody without order of the court if the officer has probable cause to believe the juvenile has violated a state law, federal law, local law, or municipal ordinance (Utah Code 80-6-201).

A juvenile offender may not be held in temporary custody any longer than is reasonably necessary to obtain the juvenile’s name, age, residence, and other necessary information, and to contact the juvenile’s parents, guardian, or custodian (Utah Code 80-6-203).

The juvenile offender shall be released to the care of a parent or other responsible adult, unless the officer reasonably believes the juvenile’s immediate welfare or the protection of the community requires the juvenile’s detention or a warrant has been issued under Utah Code 80-6-202 or Utah Code 80-6-806 (Utah Code 80-6-203). Before releasing the juvenile offender, the parent or other
person taking custody of the juvenile shall be required to sign a written promise to bring the juvenile to the court at the specified date and time (Utah Code 80-6-203).

If the juvenile offender is not released, the juvenile shall be taken to a place of detention or shelter without unnecessary delay (Utah Code 80-6-203).

The officer who takes a juvenile offender to a detention or shelter facility shall complete and promptly file with the detention or shelter facility a written report on a form provided by the Division of Juvenile Justice Services. This should include the details of the presently alleged offense, the facts that bring the juvenile within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, the reason the juvenile was not released by the Department, and if the juvenile is under consideration for detention, the eligibility of the juvenile for detention under the detention guidelines (Utah Code 80-6-203).

324.5 ADVISEMENTS
If a juvenile offender is taken into custody under Utah Code 80-6-201 for a violent felony, or an offense in violation of Title 76, Chapter 10, Part 5 (Weapons), the officer should notify the appropriate school superintendent or principal within five days for the purposes of the juvenile's supervision and student safety. The notice shall disclose only (Utah Code 80-6-103):

(a) The name of the juvenile.
(b) The offense for which the juvenile was taken into custody or detention.
(c) If available, the name of the victim, if the victim either resides in the same school district as the juvenile or attends the same school as the juvenile.

324.6 JUVENILE CUSTODY LOGS
Any time a juvenile is held in temporary custody at the City of Logan Police Department, the custody shall be promptly and properly documented in the juvenile custody log, including:

(a) Identifying information about the juvenile.
(b) Date and time of arrival and release from the City of Logan Police Department.
(c) Shift Sergeant 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 (e.g., emergency situations, unusual incidents).
(f) Time of all safety checks.
(g) Any medical and other screening requested and completed.
(h) Circumstances that justify any secure custody.
(i) Any other information that may be required by other authorities, such as compliance inspectors or a local juvenile court authority.

The Shift Sergeant should initial the log to approve the custody, including any secure custody, and should initial the log when the juvenile is released.
Temporary Custody of Juveniles

324.7 NO-CONTACT REQUIREMENTS
Sight and sound separation shall be maintained between all juveniles and adults while in custody at the Department (34 USC § 11133; Utah Code 80-6-204). 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 City of Logan Police Department shall maintain a constant, immediate, side-by-side 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.

324.8 TEMPORARY CUSTODY REQUIREMENTS
Members and supervisors assigned to monitor or process any juvenile at the City of Logan Police Department shall ensure:

(a) The Shift Sergeant is notified if it is anticipated that a juvenile may need to remain at the City of Logan Police Department more than four hours. This will enable the Shift Sergeant to ensure no juvenile is held at the City of Logan Police Department more than six hours.

(b) Safety checks and significant incidents/activities are noted on the log.

(c) Juveniles in custody are informed that they will be monitored at all times, except when using the toilet.
   1. There shall be no viewing devices, such as peep holes or mirrors, of which the juvenile is not aware.
   2. This does not apply to surreptitious and legally obtained recorded interrogations.

(d) A member of the same sex will supervise personal hygiene activities and care, such as changing clothing or using the restroom, without direct observation to allow for privacy.

(e) There is reasonable access to toilets and wash basins.

(f) There is reasonable access to a drinking fountain or water.

(g) Food is 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.

(h) There are reasonable opportunities to stand and stretch, particularly if handcuffed or otherwise restrained.

(i) There is privacy during family, guardian, and/or attorney visits.

(j) Juveniles are generally permitted to remain in their personal clothing unless it is taken as evidence or is otherwise unsuitable or inadequate for continued wear while in custody.

(k) Clean blankets are provided as reasonably necessary to ensure the comfort of an individual.
   1. The supervisor should ensure that there is an adequate supply of clean blankets.
Temporary Custody of Juveniles

(l) Adequate shelter, heat, light, and ventilation are provided without compromising security or enabling escape.

(m) Adequate furnishings are available, including suitable chairs or benches.

(n) Juveniles have the right to the same number of telephone calls as adults in temporary custody (see the Temporary Custody of Adults Policy).

(o) Discipline is not administered to any juvenile, nor will juveniles be subjected to corporal or unusual punishment, humiliation, or mental abuse.

324.9 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 City of Logan 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.

Other restraints shall only be used after less restrictive measures have failed and with the approval of the Shift Sergeant. 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 individuals in custody and monitored to protect them from abuse.

324.9.1 PREGNANT JUVENILES

Juveniles who are known to be pregnant should be restrained in accordance with the Handcuffing and Restraints Policy.

324.10 PERSONAL PROPERTY

The personal property of a juvenile shall be processed in the same manner as an adult in temporary custody (see the Temporary Custody of Adults Policy).

324.11 SECURE CUSTODY

Only juvenile offenders 14 years and older may be placed in secure custody. Shift Sergeant 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 self 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. A member must be present at all times to ensure the juvenile's safety while secured to a stationary object.


Temporary Custody of Juveniles

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.

324.11.1 LOCKED ENCLOSURES

Juvenile offenders shall not be placed in any locked enclosure unless the enclosure is certified by the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice as an approved holding room, and there is no other alternative that will protect the juvenile and the community (Utah Code 80-6-204).

A thorough inspection of the area shall be conducted before placing a juvenile into the locked enclosure to ensure there are no weapons or contraband and that the area is clean and sanitary. An inspection should be conducted when the juvenile is released. Any damage noted to the room should be photographed and documented.

The following requirements shall apply:

(a) Anything that could create a security or suicide risk, such as contraband, hazardous items, belts, shoes or shoelaces, and jackets, shall be removed.

(b) The juvenile shall constantly be monitored by an audio/video system during the entire temporary custody.

(c) The juvenile shall have constant auditory access to department members.

(d) The juvenile's initial placement into and removal from a locked enclosure shall be logged.

(e) Unscheduled safety checks by department members shall occur no less than every 15 minutes.
   1. All safety checks shall be logged.
   2. Juveniles who are sleeping or apparently sleeping should be awakened.
   3. Requests or concerns of the juvenile should be logged.

(f) Males and females shall not be placed in the same locked room.

(g) Juvenile offenders should be separated according to severity of the crime (e.g., felony or misdemeanor).

(h) Restrained juveniles shall not be placed in a cell or room with unrestrained juveniles.

(i) Juveniles shall not be placed in a locked enclosure for more than four hours (Utah Code 80-6-204).

324.12 SUICIDE ATTEMPT, DEATH, OR SERIOUS INJURY OF A JUVENILE

The Patrol Division Commander will ensure procedures are in place to address the suicide attempt, death, or serious injury of any juvenile held at the City of Logan Police Department. The procedures should include the following:

(a) Immediate request for emergency medical assistance if appropriate
Temporary Custody of Juveniles

(b) Immediate notification of the Shift Sergeant, Chief of Police, and Investigation Division Commander
(c) Notification of the parent, guardian, or person standing in loco parentis of the juvenile
(d) Notification of the appropriate prosecutor
(e) Notification of the City Attorney
(f) Notification of the Medical Examiner
(g) Notification of the juvenile court
(h) Evidence preservation

324.13 INTERVIEWING OR INTERROGATING
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. Additionally, officers cannot provide false information about evidence that is reasonably likely to elicit an incriminating response, nor can they make unauthorized statements about leniency for the offense being investigated.

No interrogation of a juvenile should occur unless (Utah Code 80-6-206):

(a) The juvenile has been advised of the juvenile's constitutional rights, and the right to have a parent, a guardian, or a friendly adult present during the interrogation.
(b) The juvenile voluntarily waives the juvenile's constitutional rights.
(c) A parent, guardian, or friendly adult gives consent after being present for the waiver. A parent, guardian, or friendly adult is not required to be present for the waiver or give consent if reasonable attempts to contact such an individual have been unsuccessful for one hour after taking the juvenile into custody.

324.14 RESTRICTION ON FINGERPRINTING AND PHOTOGRAPHING
An officer should not photograph or fingerprint a juvenile who has not been adjudicated of an offense (Utah Code 80-6-608).

324.15 RELIGIOUS ACCOMMODATION
Juveniles have the right to the same religious accommodation as adults in temporary custody (see the Temporary Custody of Adults Policy).

324.16 TRAINING
Members should be trained on and familiar with this policy and any supplemental procedures.
Adult Abuse

326.1 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 City of Logan Police Department members as required by law.

326.1.1 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.

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

326.3 MANDATORY NOTIFICATION
Members of the City of Logan Police Department shall notify Adult Protective Services (APS) when the member has reason to believe that an elder or vulnerable adult has been abused.

For purposes of notification (Utah Code 26B-6-201):

(a) Abuse includes but is not limited to the intentional infliction of harm or emotional abuse, the exploitation, or the neglect of an elder or vulnerable adult.

(b) Elder adult means someone age 65 or older.

(c) Vulnerable adult means an elder adult or a dependent adult age 18 or older who has a mental or physical impairment that substantially affects the person’s ability to provide for themselves or their own personal protection.

326.3.1 NOTIFICATION PROCEDURE
Notification should occur either by telephone or by utilizing the online reporting form provided by APS immediately or as soon as practicable.

326.4 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 the victim made the statements.
**Adult Abuse**

(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.

(j) If any photographs or audio and/or video recordings of the victim were taken (Utah Code 26B-6-206).

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.

### 326.5 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 APS. 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 to APS.

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.
Adult Abuse

326.5.1 REMOVAL AND TRANSPORT OF ADULT ABUSE VICTIM
Removal and transport of an adult abuse victim by an officer may only occur under the following conditions (Utah Code 26B-6-207):

(a) The officer has probable cause to believe that the adult abuse victim will suffer serious physical injury if not immediately removed and transported to a safe environment.

(b) The adult abuse victim either refuses to consent or lacks capacity to consent to the removal and transport.

(c) There is not time to notify interested parties or to secure a warrant or other court order for the removal and transport.

(d) The person will be taken to a medical or shelter facility.

The officer removing and transporting an adult abuse victim shall notify APS within four hours to request that an emergency protective order be obtained from the court (Utah Code 26B-6-207).

326.6 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.

326.6.1 MANDATORY COORDINATION
Members shall coordinate with APS to provide protection to victims and to investigate cases of elder or vulnerable adult abuse (Utah Code 26B-6-205).

326.7 INTERVIEWS

326.7.1 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.
Adult Abuse

326.7.2 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.
   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.

326.8 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.

326.9 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.

326.9.1 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES
The Investigation Unit supervisor should:

(a) Work with professionals from the appropriate agencies, including APS, 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 Investigation Unit 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.
Adult Abuse

(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.

326.9.2 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.

(b) Notify the Investigation Unit supervisor so an interagency response can begin.

326.10 STATE MANDATES AND OTHER RELEVANT LAWS
Utah requires or permits the following:

326.10.1 RECORDS SECTION RESPONSIBILITIES
The Records Section is responsible for:

(a) Providing a copy of the adult abuse report to APS as required by law.

(b) Retaining the original adult abuse report with the initial case file.

326.10.2 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 (Utah Code 26B-6-212).

326.10.3 NOTIFICATION UPON ARREST OR ISSUANCE OF A CITATION
When an officer arrests or issues a citation to a person 18 years of age or older for adult abuse, the officer shall provide the person with the written notice required by Utah Code 78B-7-802. Victims shall be provided notice in accordance with the Victim and Witness Assistance Policy.

326.11 TRAINING
The Department should provide training on best practices in adult abuse investigations to members tasked with investigating these cases. 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.
Child Abuse

330.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for the investigation of suspected child abuse. This policy also addresses when City of Logan Police Department members are required to notify the Division of Child and Family Services (DCFS) of suspected child abuse.

330.1.1 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** - Non-accidental harm (e.g., physical, emotional, or developmental injury or damage) or threatened harm of a child (e.g., actions, inactions, or credible verbal threats, indicating that the child is at an unreasonable risk of harm or neglect), sexual abuse (e.g., bigamy, incest, lewdness), sexual exploitation of a child, human trafficking of a child, or causing the intentional death of the child's parent by the child's natural parent. Abuse does not include reasonable discipline, restraint, weapon removal, or management of a child or other legally justifiable acts (Utah Code 80-1-102).

330.2 POLICY
The City of Logan Police Department will investigate all reported incidents of alleged criminal child abuse and ensure DCFS is notified as required by law.

330.3 MANDATORY NOTIFICATION
Members of the City of Logan Police Department shall notify DCFS when there is reason to believe that a child has been subjected to child abuse, when they observe a child being subjected to conditions or circumstances that would reasonably result in child abuse, or when any person notifies the member of child abuse (Utah Code 80-2-602).

330.3.1 NOTIFICATION PROCEDURE
Notification should be made as soon as practicable to the nearest DCFS office (Utah Code 80-2-602).

Notification should also be made to the Prosecuting Attorney in cases where suspected child abuse resulted in death (Utah Code 80-2-604).

330.4 QUALIFIED INVESTIGATORS
Qualified investigators should be available for child abuse investigations. These investigators should:

(a) Conduct interviews in child appropriate interview facilities.

(b) Be familiar with forensic interview techniques specific to child abuse investigations.

(c) Present all cases of alleged child abuse to the prosecutor for review.
Child Abuse

(d) Coordinate with other enforcement agencies, social service agencies and school administrators as needed.

(e) Provide referrals to therapy services, victim advocates, guardians and support for the child and family as appropriate.

(f) Participate in or coordinate with multidisciplinary investigative teams as applicable.

330.5 INVESTIGATIONS AND REPORTING
In all reported or suspected cases of child abuse, 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.

(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.

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).

330.5.1 COMMERCIAL SEX OR SEXUAL SOLICITATION INVOLVING A CHILD
When an officer encounters a child engaged in commercial sex or sexual solicitation, the officer should (Utah Code 76-10-1315):

(a) Investigate possible human trafficking of the child.

(b) Refer the child to DCFS.

(c) Bring the child to a receiving center.
Child Abuse

(d) Contact the child’s parent or guardian.

330.6 PROTECTIVE CUSTODY
Before taking any child into protective custody, the officer should make reasonable attempts to contact DCFS. Generally, removal of a child from the child's 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 the child's 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 DCFS.

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 (Utah Code 80-2a-202):

(a) When a court order has been issued authorizing the removal of the child.

(b) Without a court order, when there exist exigent circumstances sufficient to relieve an officer of the requirement to obtain a warrant.

(c) Without a warrant when an officer obtains the consent of the child's parent or guardian.

The above apply to removing a child from a home or school as well as from a parent or guardian.

330.6.1 NOTICE AFTER PROTECTIVE CUSTODY
An officer who takes a child into protective custody shall immediately use reasonable efforts to locate and inform, through the most efficient means available, the child's parents, non-custodial parents, guardian, or responsible relative of the information set forth in Utah Code 80-2a-203. This notice should include the written information prepared by DCFS. Such efforts to provide this notification should be documented in the related report.

330.7 INTERVIEWS
330.7.1 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.
Child Abuse

330.7.2 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.

330.7.3 INTERVIEWS OF CHILDREN IN STATE CUSTODY
Officers should not interview a child who is in the custody of DCFS without the consent of the child's guardian ad litem. If a guardian ad litem has not been appointed, consent may be given by DCFS (Utah Code 80-2-705).

330.8 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.

330.9 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.

330.9.1 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES
The Investigation Unit Supervisor should:

(a) Work with professionals from the appropriate agencies, including DCFS, other law enforcement agencies, medical service providers and local prosecutors to develop community specific procedures for responding to situations where there are children endangered by exposure to methamphetamine labs or the manufacture and trafficking of other drugs.
Child Abuse

(b) Activate any available interagency response when an officer notifies the Investigation Unit Supervisor that the officer has responded to a drug lab or other narcotics crime scene where a child is present or where evidence indicates that a child lives there.

(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 child.

330.9.2 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES
Officers responding to a drug lab or other narcotics crime scene where a child is present or where there is evidence that a child lives should:

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

(b) Notify the Investigation Unit Supervisor so an interagency response can begin.

330.10 STATE MANDATES AND OTHER RELEVANT LAWS
Utah requires or permits the following:

330.10.1 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 (Utah Code 77-37-4; Utah Code 80-2-608).

330.10.2 RECORDED INTERVIEWS
A parent or guardian of a child victim may view a recorded interview of the child unless (Utah Code 77-37-4):

(a) The suspect is also a parent or guardian of the child victim;

(b) The suspect resides in the home with the child victim; or

(c) The investigator reasonably believes that allowing the parent or guardian to review the recording would compromise or impede the investigation.

The investigator should coordinate with the Children's Justice Center to ensure the viewing takes place within two business days of the request.

330.10.3 RETENTION REQUIREMENTS
Recordings of any interview of a child during the investigation of an allegation of any sexual abuse of the child shall be retained for 18 years following the date of the last recording, unless the prosecuting attorney requests in writing that the recording be retained for an additional period of time (Utah Code 53-13-110.5).

330.10.4 NOTIFICATION UPON ARREST OR ISSUANCE OF A CITATION
When an officer arrests or issues a citation to a person 18 years of age or older for child abuse, the officer shall provide the individual with the written notice required by Utah Code 78B-7-802. Victims shall be provided notice in accordance with the Victim and Witness Assistance Policy.
Child Abuse

330.10.5 NOTICE TO THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
The Records Section supervisor or the authorized designee shall ensure that the Department of Corrections is notified (Utah Code 77-43-103):

(a) Within three business days of the receipt of a report or complaint of an offense listed in Utah Code 77-43-102(2)(a) (child abuse or human trafficking of a child).

(b) Within five business days after the arrest of a suspect for any of the offenses listed in Utah Code 77-43-102(2)(a).

330.11 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.

(e) Cultural competence (including interpretive services) related to child abuse investigations.

(f) Availability of victim advocate or guardian ad litem support.
Missing Persons

332.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides guidance for handling missing person investigations.

332.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

At risk - This includes persons who:

(a) Are 13 years of age or younger.
(b) Regardless of age, are believed or determined to be experiencing one or more of the following circumstances:
   1. Out of the zone of safety for the person's chronological age and developmental stage.
   2. Mentally or behaviorally disabled.
   3. Drug dependent, including prescribed medication and/or illegal substances, and the dependency is potentially life-threatening.
   4. Absent from home for more than 24 hours before being reported to law enforcement as missing.
   5. In a life-threatening situation.
   6. In the company of others who could endanger the person's welfare.
   7. Absent in a way that is inconsistent with established patterns of behavior and cannot be readily explained. Most children have an established and reasonably predictable routine.
   8. Involved in a situation that would cause a reasonable person to conclude the person should be considered at risk.

Missing person - Any person who is reported missing to law enforcement when that person's location is unknown. This includes a person who is missing from the person's home environment and is physically or mentally disabled, missing under circumstances that indicate that the person is endangered, missing involuntarily, or a victim of a catastrophe (Utah Code 26B-8-130).

Missing person networks - Databases or computer networks that are available to law enforcement and are suitable for obtaining information related to missing person investigations. This includes the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) and the Utah Bureau of Criminal Identification (BCI) Missing Persons Clearinghouse.

332.2 POLICY
The City of Logan Police Department does not consider any report of a missing person to be routine and assumes that the missing person is in need of immediate assistance until an investigation reveals otherwise. Priority shall be given to missing person cases over property-
Missing Persons

related cases. Members will initiate an investigation into all reports of missing persons, regardless of the length of time the person has been missing.

332.3 REQUIRED FORMS AND BIOLOGICAL SAMPLE COLLECTION KITS
The Investigation Unit supervisor shall ensure the following forms and kits are developed and available:

- Missing person report form
- Missing person investigation checklist that provides investigation guidelines and resources that could be helpful in the early hours of a missing person investigation
- Missing person school notification form
- Medical records release form
- Biological sample collection kits

332.4 ACCEPTANCE OF REPORTS
Any member encountering a person who wishes to report a missing person or runaway shall render assistance without delay. This can be accomplished by accepting the report via telephone or in-person and initiating the investigation. Those members who do not take such reports or who are unable to give immediate assistance shall promptly dispatch or alert a member who can take the report.

A report shall be accepted in all cases and regardless of where the person was last seen, where the person resides or any question of jurisdiction.

332.5 INITIAL INVESTIGATION
Officers or other members conducting the initial investigation of a missing person should take the following investigative actions, as applicable:

(a) Respond to a dispatched call as soon as practicable.
(b) Interview the reporting party and any witnesses to determine whether the person qualifies as a missing person and, if so, whether the person may be at risk.
(c) Notify a supervisor immediately if there is evidence that a missing person is either at risk or may qualify for a public alert, or both (see the Public Alerts Policy).
(d) Broadcast a "Be on the Look-Out" (BOLO) bulletin if the person is under 16 years of age or there is evidence that the missing person is at risk. The BOLO should be broadcast as soon as practicable but in no event more than one hour after determining the missing person is under 16 years of age or may be at risk.
(e) Ensure that entries are made into the appropriate missing person networks:
   1. Immediately, when the missing person is at risk.
   2. In all other cases, as soon as practicable, but not later than two hours from the time of the initial report.
Missing Persons

(f) Complete the appropriate report forms accurately and completely and initiate a search as applicable under the facts.

(g) Collect and/or review:

1. A photograph and fingerprint card of the missing person, if available.
2. A voluntarily provided biological sample of the missing person, if available (e.g., toothbrush, hairbrush).
3. Any documents that may assist in the investigation, such as court orders regarding custody.
4. Any other evidence that may assist in the investigation, including personal electronic devices (e.g., cell phones, computers).

(h) When circumstances permit and if appropriate, attempt to determine the missing person’s location through his/her telecommunications carrier.

(i) Contact the appropriate agency if the report relates to a missing person report previously made to another agency and that agency is actively investigating the report. When this is not practicable, the information should be documented in an appropriate report for transmission to the appropriate agency. If the information relates to an at-risk missing person, the member should notify a supervisor and proceed with reasonable steps to locate the missing person.

332.6 REPORT PROCEDURES AND ROUTING
Members should complete all missing person reports and forms promptly and advise the appropriate supervisor as soon as a missing person report is ready for review.

332.6.1 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES
The responsibilities of the supervisor shall include, but are not limited to:

(a) Reviewing and approving missing person reports upon receipt.
   1. The reports should be promptly sent to the Records Section.

(b) Ensuring resources are deployed as appropriate.

(c) Initiating a command post as needed.

(d) Ensuring applicable notifications and public alerts are made and documented.

(e) Ensuring that records have been entered into the appropriate missing persons networks.

(f) Taking reasonable steps to identify and address any jurisdictional issues to ensure cooperation among agencies.
   1. If the case falls within the jurisdiction of another agency, the supervisor should facilitate transfer of the case to the agency of jurisdiction.
Missing Persons

332.6.2 RECORDS SECTION RESPONSIBILITIES
The responsibilities of the Records Section receiving member shall include, but are not limited to:

(a) As soon as reasonable under the circumstances, notifying and forwarding a copy of the report to the agency of jurisdiction for the missing person’s residence in cases where the missing person is a resident of another jurisdiction.

(b) Notifying and forwarding a copy of the report to the agency of jurisdiction where the missing person was last seen.

(c) Notifying and forwarding a copy of the report to the agency of jurisdiction for the missing person’s intended or possible destination, if known.

(d) Forwarding a copy of the report to the Investigation Unit.

(e) Coordinating with the NCIC Terminal Contractor for Utah to have the missing person record in the NCIC computer networks updated with additional information obtained from missing person investigations (34 USC § 41308).

332.7 INVESTIGATION UNIT FOLLOW-UP
In addition to completing or continuing any actions listed above, the investigator assigned to a missing person investigation:

(a) Should ensure that the missing person’s school is notified within 10 days if the missing person is a juvenile.
   1. The notice shall be in writing and should also include a photograph.
   2. The investigator should meet with school officials as appropriate to stress the importance of including the notice in the child’s student file, along with the investigator’s contact information if the school receives a call requesting the transfer of the missing child’s files to another school.

(b) Should re-contact the reporting person and/or other witnesses within 30 days of the initial report and within 30 days thereafter to determine if any additional information has become available.

(c) Should consider contacting other agencies involved in the case to determine if any additional information is available.

(d) Shall verify and update the Missing Persons Clearinghouse, NCIC and any other applicable missing person networks within 30 days of the original entry into the networks and every 30 days thereafter until the missing person is located (34 USC § 41308).

(e) Should continue to make reasonable efforts to locate the missing person and document these efforts at least every 30 days.

(f) Shall maintain a close liaison with state and local child welfare systems and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) if the missing person is under the age of 21 and shall promptly notify NCMEC when the person is missing from a foster care family home or childcare institution (34 USC § 41308).

(g) Should make appropriate inquiry with the Medical Examiner.
### Missing Persons

(h) Should obtain and forward medical and dental records, photos, X-rays and biological samples, as applicable.

(i) Shall attempt to obtain the most recent photograph for persons under 18 years of age if it has not been obtained previously and forward the photograph to the Utah BCI and enter the photograph into applicable missing person networks (34 USC § 41308).

(j) Should consider making appropriate entries and searches in the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs).

(k) In the case of an at-risk missing person or a person who has been missing for an extended time, should consult with a supervisor regarding seeking federal assistance from the FBI and the U.S. Marshals Service (28 USC § 566).

### 332.8 WHEN A MISSING PERSON IS FOUND

When any person reported missing is found, the assigned investigator shall document the location of the missing person in the appropriate report, notify the relatives and/or reporting party, as appropriate, and other involved agencies, and refer the case for additional investigation if warranted.

The Records Manager should ensure that, upon receipt of information that a missing person has been located, the following occurs:

(a) Notification is made to the Utah BCI.

(b) A missing child’s school is notified.

(c) Entries are made in the applicable missing person networks.

(d) When a person is at risk, the fact that the person has been found should be reported within 24 hours to the Utah BCI.

(e) Notification shall be made to any other law enforcement agency that took the initial report or participated in the investigation.

### 332.8.1 UNIDENTIFIED PERSONS

Department members investigating a case of an unidentified person who is deceased or a living person who cannot assist in identifying him/herself should:

(a) Obtain a complete description of the person.

(b) Enter the unidentified person’s description into the NCIC Unidentified Person File.

(c) Use available resources, such as those related to missing persons, to identify the person.

### 332.9 CASE CLOSURE

The Investigation Unit supervisor may authorize the closure of a missing person case after considering the following:

(a) Closure is appropriate when the missing person is confirmed returned or evidence matches an unidentified person or body.
Missing Persons

(b) If the missing person is a resident of City of Logan or this department is the lead agency, the case should be kept under active investigation for as long as the person may still be alive. Exhaustion of leads in the investigation should not be a reason for closing a case.

(c) If this department is not the lead agency, the case can be made inactive if all investigative leads have been exhausted, the lead agency has been notified and entries are made in the applicable missing person networks, as appropriate.

(d) A missing person case should not be closed or reclassified because the person would have reached a certain age or adulthood or because the person is now the subject of a criminal or civil warrant.

332.10 TRAINING
Subject to available resources, the Training Supervisor should ensure that members of this department whose duties include missing person investigations and reports receive training that includes:

(a) The initial investigation:
   1. Assessments and interviews
   2. Use of current resources, such as Mobile Audio Video (MAV)
   3. Confirming missing status and custody status of minors
   4. Evaluating the need for a heightened response
   5. Identifying the zone of safety based on chronological age and developmental stage

(b) Briefing of department members at the scene.

(c) Identifying NCIC Missing Person File categories (e.g., disability, endangered, involuntary, juvenile and catastrophe).

(d) Verifying the accuracy of all descriptive information.

(e) Initiating a neighborhood investigation.

(f) Investigating any relevant recent family dynamics.

(g) Addressing conflicting information.

(h) Key investigative and coordination steps.

(i) Managing a missing person case.

(j) Additional resources and specialized services.

(k) Update procedures for case information and descriptions.

(l) Preserving scenes.

(m) Internet and technology issues (e.g., Internet use, cell phone use).

(n) Media relations.
Public Alerts

334.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for alerting the public to important information and soliciting public aid when appropriate.

334.2 POLICY
Public alerts may be employed using the Emergency Alert System (EAS), local radio, television and press organizations and other groups to notify the public of incidents, or enlist the aid of the public when the exchange of information may enhance the safety of the community. Various types of alerts may be available based upon each situation and the alert system's individual criteria.

334.3 RESPONSIBILITIES

334.3.1 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES
Members of the City of Logan Police Department should notify their supervisor, Shift Sergeant, or Investigation Unit Supervisor as soon as practicable upon learning of a situation where public notification, a warning, or enlisting the help of the media and public could assist in locating a missing person, apprehending a dangerous person, or gathering information.

334.3.2 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES
A supervisor apprised of the need for a public alert is responsible to make the appropriate notifications based upon the circumstances of each situation. The supervisor shall promptly notify the Chief of Police, the appropriate Division Commander and the Public Information Officer when any public alert is generated.

The supervisor in charge of the investigation to which the alert relates is responsible for the following:

(a) Updating alerts
(b) Canceling alerts
(c) Ensuring all appropriate reports are completed
(d) Preparing an after-action evaluation of the investigation to be forwarded to the Division Commander

334.4 AMBER ALERTS
AMBER Alert is the recruitment of public assistance to locate an abducted child via a widespread media alert. Utilizing the assistance of local radio, television, and press affiliates the public will be notified of the circumstances of a child's abduction and how they can assist law enforcement in the child's recovery. The goal of the AMBER Alert program is the safe return of an abducted child by establishing an effective partnership between the community, the media, and law enforcement. The AMBER Alert Plan is tested every year in January and August.
Public Alerts

The AMBER Alert does not preclude any law enforcement agency from utilizing or implementing in-house procedures, policies, or practices.

334.4.1 CRITERIA
AMBER Alerts are not to be used for cases involving custodial disputes or runaways that do not meet the criteria (Utah Code 53-10-1002). The Department may consider issuing an Endangered Missing Advisory to inform law enforcement and the public about cases that don’t meet the criteria for an AMBER Alert.

The four criteria required for an AMBER Alert are as follows (Utah Code 53-10-1002):

(a) A confirmed abduction (non-family, non-custodial).
(b) The child is 17-years of age or younger.
(c) There is reason to believe the child is in imminent danger of serious bodily injury or death.
(d) There is sufficient information available to give out to the public that could assist in the safe recovery of the victim and/or the apprehension of a suspect.

334.4.2 PROCEDURE

(a) When the required criteria are met, the assigned officer should request that the Communications Center initiate an AMBER Alert by entering the required information into the appropriate Utah Criminal Justice Information System (UCJIS) transaction.

(b) The supervisor may also consider the following resources as the circumstances dictate:

1. The regional Child Abduction Response Team (CART).
2. The State of Utah CART.
4. Prompt entry of information into the Bureau of Criminal Identification (BCI) and the Department of Justice Missing Person System (NCIC).
5. National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.

334.5 BLUE ALERTS

334.5.1 CRITERIA
The four criteria required for a BLUE Alert are as follows:

(a) A law enforcement officer has been killed, seriously injured or assaulted with a deadly weapon by the suspect.
(b) The suspect is an imminent threat to the public and other law enforcement personnel.
(c) There is information available for the public about the suspect, the suspect’s vehicle and vehicle tag.
Public Alerts

(d) Public dissemination of available information will help avert further harm or accelerate apprehension of the suspect.

334.5.2 PROCEDURE
BLUE Alerts are initiated solely by Utah law enforcement agencies through UCJIS and by contacting the BCI.

In the event of an assault with a deadly weapon, serious bodily injury or death of an officer, the following procedures designed to alert the media shall be followed.

(a) The Public Information Officer, Shift Sergeant or Detective Supervisor will prepare an initial press release that includes all available information which might aid in locating the suspect:

1. The license number and/or any other available description or photograph of the vehicle
2. Photograph, description and/or identification of the suspect
3. The suspect’s identity, age and description, if known
4. Detail regarding location of incident, direction of travel, potential destinations, if known
5. Name and phone number of the Public Information Officer or other authorized individual to handle media liaison
6. A telephone number for the public to call in with leads/information

(b) The press release should be sent to the local television and radio stations.

(c) The information in the press release should also be forwarded to the local emergency communications center so that general broadcasts can be made to local law enforcement agencies.

334.6 ENDANGERED MISSING ADVISORY
The Endangered Missing Advisory is a system to rapidly disseminate information about a missing and/or endangered person to law enforcement agencies and the media. The Endangered Missing Advisory is a voluntary partnership between law enforcement and local broadcasters for notifying the public about a missing and endangered person. The advisories are initiated solely by Utah law enforcement agencies.

334.6.1 CRITERIA
The following criteria must be met to initiate an Endangered Missing Advisory:

(a) The person must be missing under unexplained or suspicious circumstances.

(b) The person is believed to be in danger because of age, health, mental or physical disability, environment or weather conditions, in the company of a potentially dangerous person or some other factor that may put the person in peril.

(c) There is information that could assist the public in the safe recovery of the missing person.
Public Alerts

334.6.2 PROCEDURE
When the required criteria are met, the assigned officer should request that the Communications Center activate an Endangered Missing Advisory by entering descriptive information and officer contact information into the appropriate UCJIS transaction and by contacting the Bureau of Criminal Identification. The assigned officer is responsible to ensure that information is entered into the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) database.

334.7 SILVER ALERTS
Silver Alerts are used to provide a statewide system for the rapid dissemination of information regarding a missing endangered adult (Utah Code 53-10-702).

334.7.1 CRITERIA
The following criteria must be met to initiate a Silver Alert:

(a) The person is reported missing.
(b) The person reported missing is 60 years of age or older or has some form of Alzheimer’s disease or other forms of dementia resulting in continual loss of memory or awareness dementia (Utah Code 53-10-703).

334.7.2 PROCEDURE
When the required criteria are met, the assigned officer should request that the Communications Center initiate a Silver Alert by contacting BCI through the UCJIS system and providing descriptive information, the specific area in which the missing person was last seen, and the officer contact information (UT ADC R722-400-4).
Victim and Witness Assistance

336.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to ensure that crime victims and witnesses receive appropriate assistance, that they are provided with information from government and private resources, and that the agency meets all related legal mandates.

336.2 POLICY
The City of Logan Police Department is committed to providing guidance and assistance to the victims and witnesses of crime. The employees of the City of Logan Police Department will show compassion and understanding for victims and witnesses and will make reasonable efforts to provide the support and information identified in this policy.

336.3 CRIME VICTIM LIAISON
The Chief of Police should appoint a member of the Department to serve as the crime victim liaison. The crime victim liaison will be the point of contact for individuals requiring further assistance or information from the City of Logan Police Department regarding benefits from crime victim resources. This person shall also be responsible for maintaining compliance with all legal mandates related to crime victims and/or witnesses.

336.3.1 CRIME VICTIM LIAISON DUTIES
The crime victim liaison processes requests to review open investigations as set forth in Utah Code 11-64-101 (Victim Rights Amendments).

336.4 CRIME VICTIMS
Officers should provide all victims with the applicable victim information handouts.

Officers should never guarantee a victim’s safety from future harm but may make practical safety suggestions to victims who express fear of future harm or retaliation. Officers should never guarantee that a person qualifies as a victim for the purpose of compensation or restitution but may direct him/her to the proper written department material or available victim resources.

336.5 VICTIM INFORMATION
The Administration Division Commander shall ensure that victim information handouts are available and current. These should include as appropriate:

(a) Shelters and other community resources for victims of domestic violence.
(b) Community resources for victims of sexual assault (Utah Code 53-10-804).
(c) Assurance that sexual assault victims will not incur out-of-pocket expenses for forensic medical exams, and information about evidence collection, storage, and preservation in sexual assault cases (34 USC § 10449; 34 USC § 20109).
(d) An advisement that a person who was arrested may be released on bond or some other form of release and that the victim should not rely upon an arrest as a guarantee of safety.
Victim and Witness Assistance

(e) A clear explanation of relevant court orders and how they can be obtained.
(f) Information regarding available compensation for qualifying victims of crime.
(g) VINE® information (Victim Information and Notification Everyday), including the telephone number and whether this free service is available to allow victims to check on an offender’s custody status and to register for automatic notification when a person is released from jail.
(h) Notice regarding U visa and T visa application processes.
(i) Resources available for victims of identity theft.
(j) A place for the officer’s name, badge number, and any applicable case or incident number.
(k) The written notices for victims of domestic violence and other qualifying offenses as mandated by Utah Code 78B-7-802 and Utah Code 77-36-2.1.
(l) Local victim centers.
(m) The Utah Department of Corrections (UDC) Victim Services Unit, which can provide assistance and support to victims whose victimizers are in the custody of the UDC.
(n) Office of Crime Victim Reparations Program that offers financial assistance.
(o) The Federal Department of Justice Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), which can also provide assistance.
(p) The Utah Crime Victims’ Bill of Rights (Utah Code 77-37-3).
(q) Rights and remedies available to victims of stalking or dating violence (Utah Code 76-5-106.5; Utah Code 78B-7-408).
(r) Eligibility and process to request review of investigations (Utah Code 11-64-101).
(s) The written notices for victims of sexual violence as mandated by Utah Code 78B-7-509.
(t) A guide for victims of sexual assault to be published on the Department website as mandated by Utah Code 53-24-101.

336.6 WITNESSES
Officers should never guarantee a witness’s safety from future harm or that his/her identity will always remain confidential. Officers may make practical safety suggestions to witnesses who express fear of future harm or retaliation.

Officers should investigate allegations of witness intimidation and take enforcement action when lawful and reasonable.

336.7 VICTIM ASSISTANCE FOR STALKING
Officers investigating allegations of stalking should take reasonable steps to protect the victim and any family or household member. This includes the following (Utah Code 76-5-106.5):

(a) Victims shall be provided with the City of Logan Police Department stalking information handout, even if the incident may not rise to the level of a crime.
Victim and Witness Assistance

(b) Victims shall also be alerted to any available victim advocates, shelters, and community resources.

(c) When an involved person requests law enforcement assistance while removing essential items of personal property, officers shall stand by for a reasonable amount of time.

(d) If the victim has sustained injury or complains of pain, officer shall seek medical assistance for the victim as soon as practicable.

(e) Officers should ask the victim whether he/she has a safe place to stay and assist in arranging transportation to an alternate shelter if the victim expresses a concern for his/her safety or if the officer determines that a need exists.

(f) Officer should make reasonable efforts to ensure that any children or dependent adults who are under the supervision of the suspect or victim are being properly cared for.

(g) If appropriate, officer shall seek or assist the victim in obtaining an emergency order.

(h) Seize any firearms or other dangerous weapons, if appropriate and legally permitted, for safekeeping or as evidence.
Hate Crimes

338.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This department recognizes and places a high priority on any individual's constitutional right to the lawful expression of free speech or other recognized rights secured by the Constitution or laws of the state or by the Constitution or laws of the United States. 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 provide members of the Department with guidelines for identifying and investigating incidents and crimes that may be motivated by hatred or other bias.

338.1.1 FEDERAL JURISDICTION
The federal government also has the power to investigate and prosecute bias-motivated violence by providing the U.S. Department of Justice with 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, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, or disability (18 USC § 249).

338.2 DEFINITIONS
Intimidate or terrorize - Means an act which causes the person to fear for his/her physical safety or damages the property of that person or another. The act must be accompanied with the intent to cause or has the effect of causing a person to reasonably fear to freely exercise or enjoy any right secured by the Constitution or laws of the state or by the Constitution or laws of the United States (Utah Code 76-3-203.3(3)).

338.3 CRIMINAL STATUTES
Utah Code 76-3-203.3 (Penalty for Hate Crimes) and Utah Code 76-3-203.4 (Hate Crimes - Aggravating Factors).

338.4 PROCEDURE FOR INVESTIGATING HATE CRIMES
Whenever any member of the Department receives a report of a suspected hate crime or other activity that reasonably appears to involve a potential hate crime, the following should occur:

(a) Officers will be promptly assigned to contact the victim, witness, or reporting party to investigate the matter further as circumstances may dictate.

(b) A supervisor should be notified of the circumstances as soon as practical.

(c) Once “in progress” aspects of any such situation have been stabilized (e.g., treatment of victims, apprehension of present suspects), the assigned officers will take all reasonable steps to preserve available evidence that may tend to establish that a hate crime was involved.

(d) The assigned officers will interview available witnesses, victims and others to determine what circumstances, if any, indicate that the situation may involve a hate crime.
Hate Crimes

(e) Depending on the situation, the assigned officers or supervisor may request additional assistance from detectives or other resources to further the investigation.

(f) The assigned officers will include all available evidence indicating the likelihood of a hate crime in the relevant reports. All related reports will be clearly marked as “Hate Crimes” and, absent prior approval of a supervisor, will be completed and submitted by the assigned officers before the end of the shift.

(g) The assigned officers may provide the victims of any suspected hate crime with a brochure on hate crimes. Such brochures will also be available to members of the general public upon request. The assigned officers should also make reasonable efforts to assist the victims by providing available information on local assistance programs and organizations.

(h) The assigned officers and supervisor should take reasonable steps to ensure that any such situation does not escalate further (e.g., possible Temporary Restraining Order through the County Attorney or City Attorney).

338.4.1 INVESTIGATION UNIT RESPONSIBILITY
If a case is assigned to the Investigation Unit, the assigned detective will be responsible for following up on the reported hate crime as follows:

(a) Coordinate further investigation with the County Attorney and other appropriate law enforcement agencies, as appropriate.

(b) Maintain contact with the victims and other involved individuals as needed.

(c) Maintain statistical data on suspected hate crimes and tracking as indicated and report such data to the county or state upon request.

338.5 TRAINING
All members of the Department will receive training approved by Utah Police Officer Standards and Training on hate crime recognition and investigation.
Standards of Conduct

340.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy establishes standards of conduct that are consistent with the values and mission of the City of Logan 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 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 the member’s supervisors.

340.2 POLICY
The continued employment or appointment of every member of the City of Logan 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.

340.3 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.

340.3.1 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.

340.3.2 ETHICS
   (a) Using or disclosing one’s status as a member of the City of Logan Police Department in any way that could reasonably be perceived as an attempt to gain influence or authority for nondepartment 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.
Standards of Conduct

(e) Offer or acceptance of a bribe or gratuity.

(f) Misappropriation or misuse of public funds, property, personnel, or services.

(g) The unauthorized personal use of public money or public property in violation of Utah Code § 76-8-402.

(h) Any other failure to abide by the standards of ethical conduct.

340.3.3 DISCRIMINATION, OPPRESSION, OR FAVORITISM

Unless required by law or policy, discriminating against, oppressing, or providing favoritism to any person because of actual or perceived characteristics such as race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, age, disability, economic status, cultural group, veteran status, marital status, and any other classification or status 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.

340.3.4 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.

340.3.5 ATTENDANCE

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

(b) Unexcused or unauthorized absence or tardiness.

(c) Excessive absenteeism or abuse of leave privileges.

(d) Failure to report to work or to the place of assignment at the time specified and fully prepared to perform duties without reasonable excuse.
Standards of Conduct

340.3.6 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 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 nonsubpoenaed records.

340.3.7 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 or contact numbers.

(f) Failure to notify the Department of Human Resources of changes in relevant personal information (e.g., information associated with benefits determination) in a timely fashion.

340.3.8 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 workrelated 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,
Standards of Conduct

in connection with any investigation or in the reporting of any department-related business.

(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 or while in any way representing him/herself as a member of this department, except as expressly authorized by City policy, the collective bargaining agreement, 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 the Chief of Police.

(i) Any act on or off-duty that brings discredit to this department.

340.3.9 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.
Standards of Conduct

(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.

(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 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.

340.3.10 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 collision.

(h) Concealing or knowingly failing to report any on-the-job or work-related accident or injury as soon as practicable but within 24 hours.

340.3.11 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.
Standards of Conduct

(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.

340.4 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.

340.4.1 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.

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

340.4.2 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.
Standards of Conduct

(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.

340.5 GENERAL STANDARDS
Members shall conduct themselves, whether on- or off-duty, in accordance with the United States and Utah 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.

340.5.1 DUTY TO INTERVENE AND REPORT MISCONDUCT
An officer present and observing another officer engaging in police misconduct shall, when in a position to do so, intervene to stop the misconduct (Utah Code 53-6-210.5).

A member who witnesses police misconduct shall report the misconduct to a supervisor or city attorney, as applicable, as soon as practicable. Failure to report the misconduct is grounds for discipline by the Department (Utah Code 53-6-210.5).

If the reported misconduct involves a law enforcement officer of another agency, the Chief of Police shall promptly notify and communicate the report to the chief executive of that law enforcement agency (Utah Code 53-6-210.5).

Police misconduct means on-duty conduct by an officer that constitutes (Utah Code 53-6-210.5):

(a) Force that is clearly beyond what is objectively reasonable under the totality of the circumstances or clearly does not amount to justified conduct (Utah Code 76-2-401 et seq.).

(b) A search or seizure without a warrant where the totality of circumstances clearly indicates that any exception to the warrant requirement would not apply (see the Search and Seizure Policy).

(c) Conduct that an objectively reasonable person would find to be biased or discriminatory against an individual or a group based on race, color, sex, pregnancy, age, religion, national origin, disability, sexual orientation, or gender identity.
Report Preparation

344.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
Report preparation is a major part of each officer’s job. The purpose of reports is to document sufficient information to refresh the officer’s memory and to provide sufficient information for follow-up investigation and successful prosecution. Report writing is the subject of substantial formalized training and on-the-job training.

344.1.1 REPORT PREPARATION
Employees should ensure that reports are sufficiently detailed for their purpose and free from errors prior to submission. It is the responsibility of the assigned employee to complete and submit all reports taken during the shift before going off-duty unless permission to hold the report has been approved by a supervisor. Generally, reports requiring prompt follow-up action on active leads, or arrest reports where the suspect remains in custody should not be held.

Handwritten reports must be prepared legibly. If the report is not legible, 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, 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.

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

344.2.1 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
Report Preparation

2. Domestic Violence Policy
3. Child Abuse Policy
4. Adult Abuse Policy
5. Hate 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 and cleared using the (ECV) code. (Cleared victim uncooperative.)

344.2.2 NON-CRIMINAL ACTIVITY
The following incidents shall be documented using the appropriate approved report:

(a) Any time an officer points a firearm at any person
(b) Any use of force against any person by a member of this department (see the Use of Force Policy)
(c) Any firearm discharge (see the Firearms Policy)
(d) Any time a person is reported missing, regardless of jurisdiction (see the Missing Persons Policy)
(e) Any found property or found evidence
(f) Any traffic collision above the minimum reporting level (see the Traffic Collision Reporting Policy)
(g) Suspicious incidents that may indicate a potential for crimes against children or that a child’s safety is in jeopardy
(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

344.2.3 DEATH CASES
Death investigations require specific investigation methods depending on circumstances and should be handled in accordance with the Death Investigation 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
Report Preparation

- (c) Homicide or suspected homicide
- (d) Unattended deaths (no physician or qualified hospice care in the 30 days preceding death)
- (e) Found dead bodies or body parts

344.2.4 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. Additionally, reports shall be taken involving damage to City property or City equipment.

If the injury or damage is significant, or may expose the City to potential liability, a supervisor should be notified. Supervisors notified of such events should consider requesting an investigation by an allied agency, notification of the Chief of Police via chain of command and involvement of City Risk Management assistance.

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

- (a) The injury is a result of drug overdose.
- (b) Attempted suicide.
- (c) The injury is major/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.

344.2.6 BLANK SPACE

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

344.4 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 practical. It shall be the responsibility of the originating officer to ensure that any report returned for correction is processed in a timely manner.
344.5 REPORT CHANGES OR ALTERATIONS
Reports that have been approved by a supervisor and submitted to the Admin Division 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 Admin Division may be corrected or modified by the authoring officer only with the knowledge and authorization of the reviewing supervisor.
### Media Relations

**346.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE**
This policy provides guidelines for the release of official department information to the media. It also addresses coordinating media access to scenes of disasters, criminal investigations, emergencies and other law enforcement activities.

**346.2 RESPONSIBILITIES**
The ultimate authority and responsibility for the release of information to the media shall remain with the Chief of Police. In situations not warranting immediate notice to the Chief of Police and in situations where the Chief of Police has given prior approval, Division Commanders, Shift Sergeants and designated Public Information Officers may prepare and release information to the media in accordance with this policy and the applicable law regarding confidentiality.

**346.3 ACCESS**
Authorized media representatives shall be provided access to scenes of disasters, criminal investigations, emergencies and other law enforcement activities as required by law.

Access by the media is subject to the following conditions:

(a) The media representative shall produce valid media credentials that shall be prominently displayed at all times while in areas otherwise closed to the public.

(b) Media representatives should be prevented from interfering and may be removed for interfering with emergency operations and criminal investigations.

1. Based upon available resources, reasonable effort should be made to provide a safe staging area for the media that is near the incident and that will not interfere with emergency or criminal investigation operations. All information released to the media should be coordinated through the Public Information Officer or other designated spokesperson.

(c) Media interviews with individuals who are in custody should not be permitted without the approval of the Chief of Police and the express consent of the person in custody.

(d) No member of this department who is under investigation shall be subjected to media visits or interviews without the consent of the involved member.

**346.3.1 CRITICAL OPERATIONS**
A critical incident or tactical operation should be handled in the same manner as a crime scene, except the media should not be permitted within the inner perimeter of the incident, subject to any restrictions as determined by the supervisor in charge. Department members shall not jeopardize a critical incident or tactical operation in order to accommodate the media. All comments to the media shall be coordinated through a supervisor or the PIO.
346.3.2 TEMPORARY FLIGHT RESTRICTIONS
Whenever the presence of media or other aircraft pose a threat to public or member safety or significantly hamper incident operations, the field supervisor should consider requesting a Temporary Flight Restriction (TFR). All requests for a TFR should be routed through the Shift Sergeant. The TFR request should include specific information regarding the perimeter and altitude necessary for the incident and should be requested through the appropriate control tower. If the control tower is not known, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) should be contacted (14 CFR 91.137).

346.4 CONFIDENTIAL OR RESTRICTED INFORMATION
It shall be the responsibility of the PIO to ensure that confidential or restricted information is not inappropriately released to the media (see the Records Maintenance and Release and Personnel Records policies). When in doubt, authorized and available legal counsel should be consulted prior to releasing any information.

346.4.1 MEMBER INFORMATION
The identities of officers involved in shootings or other critical incidents may only be released to the media upon the consent of the involved officer or upon a formal request.

Any requests for copies of related reports or additional information not contained in the information log (see the Information Log section in this policy), including the identity of officers involved in shootings or other critical incidents, shall be referred to the PIO.

Requests should be reviewed and fulfilled by the Records Officer, or if unavailable, the Shift Sergeant or the authorized designee. Such requests will be processed in accordance with the provisions of the Records Maintenance and Release Policy and public records laws (e.g., Government Records Access and Management Act).

346.4.2 MINOR VICTIMS OF CRIMINAL HOMICIDE
The Department should not release the name or the personal identifying information of a minor victim of a criminal homicide to the media until reasonable steps have been taken to obtain the consent of the victim's parent or legal guardian to release the information (Utah Code 53-22-101).

346.5 PROVIDING ADVANCE INFORMATION
To protect the safety and rights of department members and other persons, advance information about planned actions by law enforcement personnel, such as movement of persons in custody or the execution of an arrest or search warrant, should not be disclosed to the media, nor should media representatives be invited to be present at such actions except with the prior approval of the Chief of Police.

Any exceptions to the above should only be considered for the furtherance of legitimate law enforcement purposes. Prior to approving any exception, the Chief of Police will consider, at a minimum, whether the release of information or the presence of the media would unreasonably endanger any individual or prejudice the rights of any person or is otherwise prohibited by law.
**Media Relations**

**346.6 MEDIA REQUESTS**
Any media request for information or access to a law enforcement incident shall be referred to the PIO, or if unavailable, to the first available supervisor. Prior to releasing any information to the media, members shall consider the following:

(a) At no time shall any member of this department make any comment or release any official information to the media without prior approval from a supervisor or the PIO.

(b) In situations involving multiple agencies or government departments, every reasonable effort should be made to coordinate media releases with the authorized representative of each involved agency prior to the release of any information by this department.

(c) Under no circumstance should any member of this department make any comment to the media regarding any law enforcement incident not involving this department without prior approval of the Chief of Police. Under these circumstances the member should direct the media to the agency handling the incident.

**346.7 RELEASE OF INFORMATION**
The Department may routinely release information to the media without receiving a specific request. This may include media releases regarding critical incidents, information of public concern, updates regarding significant incidents or requests for public assistance in solving crimes or identifying suspects. This information may also be released through the department website or other electronic data sources.

**346.7.1 INFORMATION LOG**
The Department will maintain a daily information log of significant law enforcement activities. Log entries shall only contain information that is deemed public information and not restricted or confidential by this policy or applicable law. Upon request, the log entries shall be made available to media representatives through the Shift Sergeant.

The daily information log will generally include:

(a) The date, time, location, case number, type of crime, extent of injury or loss, and names of individuals involved in crimes occurring within this jurisdiction, unless the release of such information would endanger the safety of any individual or jeopardize the successful completion of any ongoing investigation, or the information is confidential (e.g., juveniles or certain victims).

(b) The date, time, location, case number, name, birth date and charges for each person arrested by this department, unless the release of such information would endanger the safety of any individual or jeopardize the successful completion of any ongoing investigation or the information is confidential (e.g., juveniles).

(c) The time and location of other significant law enforcement activities or requests for service with a brief summary of the incident.
Media Relations

346.8 POLICY
It is the policy of the City of Logan Police Department to protect the privacy rights of individuals, while releasing non-confidential information to the media regarding topics of public concern. Information that has the potential to negatively affect investigations will not be released.

346.9 SECTION TITLE
Court Appearance And Subpoenas

348.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy establishes the guidelines for department members who must appear in court. It will allow the City of Logan Police Department to cover any related work absences and keep the Department informed about relevant legal matters.

348.2 POLICY
City of Logan Police Department members will respond appropriately to all subpoenas and any other court-ordered appearances.

348.3 SUBPOENAS
Only department members authorized to receive a subpoena on behalf of this department or any of its members may do so.

Criminal subpoenas may be served upon a member in accordance with U. R. Crim. P. Rule 14 by personally delivering a copy of the subpoena to the member.

Civil subpoenas may be served upon a member personally, by leaving a copy at the member’s residence with a person of suitable age and discretion who resides there, or by delivering a copy to an agent authorized by appointment or by law to receive process. The subpoena may also be served by mail, commercial courier service or electronic delivery (U. R. Civ. P. Rule 45; U. R. Civ. P. Rule 4). Civil subpoenas shall not be accepted without properly posted fees (U. R. Civ. P. Rule 45).

348.3.1 SPECIAL NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS
Any member who is subpoenaed to testify, agrees to testify or provides information on behalf of or at the request of any party other than the City Attorney or the prosecutor shall notify his/her immediate supervisor without delay regarding:

(a) Any civil case where the City or one of its members, as a result of his/her official capacity, is a party.
(b) Any civil case where any other city, county, state or federal unit of government or a member of any such unit of government, as a result of his/her official capacity, is a party.
(c) Any criminal proceeding where the member is called to testify or provide information on behalf of the defense.
(d) Any civil action stemming from the member’s on-duty activity or because of his/her association with the City of Logan Police Department.
(e) Any personnel or disciplinary matter when called to testify or to provide information by a government entity other than the City of Logan Police Department.
Court Appearance And Subpoenas

The supervisor will then notify the Chief of Police and the appropriate prosecuting attorney as may be indicated by the case. The Chief of Police should determine if additional legal support is necessary.

No member shall be retaliated against for testifying in any matter.

348.3.2 CIVIL SUBPOENA ACCEPTANCE
Subpoenas shall not be accepted in a civil action in which the officer or Department is not a party without properly posted fees (Utah Code 78B-1-147).

348.3.3 OFF-DUTY RELATED SUBPOENAS
Members receiving valid subpoenas for off-duty actions not related to their employment or appointment will not be compensated for their appearance. Arrangements for time off shall be coordinated through their immediate supervisors.

348.4 FAILURE TO APPEAR
Any member who fails to comply with the terms of any properly served subpoena or court-ordered appearance may be subject to discipline. This includes properly served orders to appear that were issued by a state administrative agency.

348.5 STANDBY
To facilitate standby agreements, members are required to provide and maintain current information on their addresses and contact telephone numbers with the Department.

If a member on standby changes his/her location during the day, the member shall notify the designated department member of how he/she can be reached. Members are required to remain on standby until released by the court or the party that issued the subpoena.

348.6 COURTHOUSE PROTOCOL
When appearing in court, members shall:

(a) Be punctual and prepared to proceed immediately with the case for which they are scheduled to appear.
(b) Dress in the department uniform or business attire.
(c) Observe all rules of the court in which they are appearing and remain alert to changes in the assigned courtroom where their matter is to be heard.

348.6.1 TESTIMONY
Before the date of testifying, the subpoenaed member shall request a copy of relevant reports and become familiar with the content in order to be prepared for court.

348.7 OVERTIME
When a member appears in court on his/her off-duty time, he/she will be compensated in accordance with the current memorandum of understanding or collective bargaining agreement.
Part Time Officer Program

350.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The Logan City Police Department Part Time Program was established to supplement and assist regular sworn police officers in their duties. This program, also allows the City to hire employees on a part time bases to recruit and maintain a hiring pool of qualified candidates.

This program provides professional, sworn part time officers who can augment regular staffing levels.

350.2 DEFINITIONS
PART TIME OFFICER - Means a sworn and certified peace officer paid and employed on a part time basis who:

(a) is serving in a part time capacity for a law enforcement agency that is administered by the state of Utah.

(b) Meets the basic and in-service training requirements for the peace officer classification in which the officer will function.

350.3 SELECTION AND APPOINTMENT
The Logan City Police Department shall endeavor to recruit and appoint part time officers to this program who meet the high ethical, moral and professional standards set forth by this department.

All applicants shall be required to meet and pass the same pre-employment procedure as a regular police officer before appointment including state and or POST requirements.

Applicants who are selected for appointment to the part time program shall be sworn in by the City Recorder and take a loyalty oath of office.

350.4 COMPENSATION FOR PART TIME EMPLOYEES
While serving as a part time employee the officer will be compensated at the current wage set by the City of Logan. The part time employee shall not work more than 30 hours per week or more hours than that which would qualify the officer as an "employee" under State or Federal law.

All Part time officers will be issued a ballistic vest and two sets of uniforms. All property issued to the part time officer will be returned to the department upon termination or resignation.

Part Time Officers are provided the same liability protection as are the full time officers performing the same functions.

350.5 DUTIES OF THE PART TIME OFFICER
Part Time Officers assist regular officers in the enforcement of laws and in maintaining peace and order with in the community. Part Time officers may be assigned to other areas within the
Part Time Officer Program

department as needed. Part Time officers will be required to work a minimum of 10 hours per month.

A part time officer may exercise that spectrum of peace officer authority that has been designated by statute to the department and only while on duty.

Part time officers will have access to the same equipment as the full time officers performing a like function.

The part time officer may be scheduled for any shift upon request of the shift Sergeant. The part time officer will keep the Administration Sergeant apprised of his/her schedule and work hours.

350.6 POLICY COMPLIANCE AND TRAINING REQUIREMENTS
Part Time Police Officers shall be required to adhere to every policy adopted by the agency. Each officer shall complete the daily training bulletins provided each month. Any rule, regulation, training requirement or guideline in policy and procedure applicable to a sworn full time officer shall also apply to the Part time Officers.

Fire arms proficiency will be evaluated with the same frequency and manner as the full time officers.

350.7 IDENTIFICATION AND UNIFORM
All part time officers will be issued a uniform badge and a department identification card. The uniform badge shall be the same as that worn by a regular full time officer. The identification card will be the same as the full time officers with the exception that "part time" will be indicated on the card.
Mutual Aid and Outside Agency Assistance

352.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance to members when requesting or responding to a request for mutual aid or when assisting another law enforcement agency.

352.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the City of Logan Police Department to promptly respond to requests for assistance by other law enforcement agencies, subject to available resources and consistent with the applicable laws and policies of this department.

352.3 ASSISTING OUTSIDE AGENCIES
Generally, requests for any type of assistance from another agency should be routed to the Shift Sergeant’s office for approval. In some instances, a mutual aid agreement or other established protocol may exist that eliminates the need for approval of individual requests.

When another law enforcement agency requests assistance from this department, the Shift Sergeant may authorize, if available, an appropriate number of personnel to assist. Members are reminded that their actions when rendering assistance must conform with applicable laws and be consistent with the policies of this department.

Officers may respond to a request for emergency assistance, however, they shall notify a supervisor of their activity as soon as practicable.

Arrestees may be temporarily detained by this department until arrangements for transportation are made by the outside agency. Probation violators who are temporarily detained by this department will not ordinarily be booked at this department. Only in exceptional circumstances, and subject to supervisor approval, will this department provide transportation of arrestees to other facilities on behalf of another agency.

When transportation assistance is rendered, a report shall be prepared and submitted by the handling member unless otherwise directed by a supervisor.

352.3.1 INITIATED ACTIVITY
Prior to an officer taking any action beyond the limits of the officer’s normal jurisdiction, the officer shall notify and receive approval of the local law enforcement authority, or if the prior contact is not reasonably possible, notify the local law enforcement authority as soon as reasonably possible (Utah Code 77-9-3).

Any on-duty officer who engages in law enforcement activities of any type that are not part of a mutual aid request and take place outside the jurisdiction of the City of Logan Police Department shall notify his/her supervisor or the Shift Sergeant and the Communications Center as soon as practicable. This requirement does not apply to special enforcement details or multi-agency units that regularly work in multiple jurisdictions.
**Mutual Aid and Outside Agency Assistance**

**352.4 REQUESTING OUTSIDE ASSISTANCE**
If assistance is needed from another agency, the member requesting assistance should, if practicable, first notify a supervisor. The handling member or supervisor should direct assisting personnel to where they are needed and to whom they should report when they arrive.

The requesting member should arrange for appropriate radio communication capabilities, if necessary and available, so that communication can be coordinated between assisting personnel.

**352.5 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**
Incidents of outside assistance or law enforcement activities that are not documented in a crime report shall be documented in a general case report or as directed by the Shift Sergeant.

**352.6 MANDATORY SHARING**
Equipment and supplies purchased with federal funds or grants that require such equipment and supplies be shared with other agencies should be documented and updated as necessary by the Administration Division Commander or the authorized designee.

The documentation should include:

(a) The conditions relative to sharing.
(b) The training requirements for:
   1. The use of the supplies and equipment.
   2. The members trained in the use of the supplies and equipment.
(c) Any other requirements for use of the equipment and supplies.

Copies of the documentation should be provided to the Communications Center and the Shift Sergeant to ensure use of the equipment and supplies is in compliance with the applicable sharing agreements.

The Training Supervisor should maintain documentation that the appropriate members have received the required training.
Registered Offender Information

356.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy establishes guidelines by which the City of Logan Police Department will address issues associated with certain offenders who are residing in the jurisdiction and how the Department will disseminate information and respond to public inquiries for information about registered sex and kidnap offenders.

356.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the City of Logan Police Department to identify and monitor registered offenders living within this jurisdiction and to take reasonable steps to address the risks those persons may pose.

356.3 REGISTRATION
The Administration Supervisor shall establish a process to reasonably accommodate registration of certain offenders. The process should rebut any allegation on the part of the offender that the registration process was too confusing, burdensome or difficult for compliance. If it is reasonable to do so, an investigator assigned to related investigations should conduct the registration in order to best evaluate any threat the person may pose to the community. Employees assigned to register offenders should receive appropriate training regarding the registration process (Utah Code 77-41-104; Utah Code 77-43-104).

Upon conclusion of the registration process, the investigator shall ensure that the registration information is provided to the Utah Department of Corrections (DOC).

The refusal of a registrant to provide any of the required information or complete the process should initiate a criminal investigation for failure to register (Utah Code 77-41-107; Utah Code 77-43-106).

356.3.1 CONTENTS OF REGISTRATION
Any person residing in the jurisdiction of the City of Logan Police Department who is required to register as a sex and/or kidnap offender and is no longer under the supervision of the Division of Adult Probation and Parole must provide the following (Utah Code 53-10-404; Utah Code 77-41-105; Utah Code 77-43-105):

(a) All names and aliases
(b) The primary and secondary residence addresses
(c) A physical description, date of birth, height, weight, eye, and hair color
(d) The make, model, color, year, plate number, and vehicle identification number of any vehicle or vehicles owned or driven more than 12 times per year
(e) A current photograph
(f) A set of fingerprints, if one has not already been provided
Registered Offender Information

(g) A DNA specimen, taken in accordance with Utah Code 53-10-404, if one has not already been provided

(h) Telephone numbers and any other designations used for routing or self-identification in telephonic communications from fixed locations or cellular telephones

(i) Internet identifiers and any addresses used for routing or self-identification in internet communications or postings

(j) The name and internet address of all websites on which the person is registered using an online identifier, including all online identifiers used to access those websites

(k) A copy of any passport

(l) If the person is an alien, all documents establishing immigration status

(m) All professional licenses that authorize engaging in an occupation or carrying out a trade or business, including any identifiers, such as numbers

(n) Each educational institution in Utah at which the person is employed, carries on a vocation, or is a student, and any change of enrollment or employment status at any educational institution

(o) The name, telephone number, and address of any place of employment

(p) The name, telephone number, and address of any place where the person volunteers

(q) The person’s Social Security number

356.4 MONITORING OF REGISTERED OFFENDERS
The Investigation Unit Supervisor should establish a system to periodically, and at least once annually, verify that a registrant remains in compliance with his/her registration requirements after the initial registration. This verification should include:

(a) Efforts to confirm residence using an unobtrusive method, such as an internet search or drive-by of the declared residence.

(b) Review of information on DOC’s Sex and Kidnap Offender Notification and Registration (SONAR) website and the Child Abuse Offender Notification and Registration website.

(c) Contact with a registrant’s parole or probation officer.

Any discrepancies should be reported to DOC.

The Investigation Unit Supervisor should also establish a procedure to routinely disseminate information regarding registered offenders to City of Logan Police Department personnel, including timely updates regarding new or relocated registrants.

356.5 DISSEMINATION OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
Employees will not unilaterally make a public notification advising the community of a particular registrant’s presence in the community. Employees who identify a significant risk or other public safety issue associated with a registrant should promptly advise their supervisor. The supervisor should evaluate the request and forward the information to the Chief of Police if warranted.
Registered Offender Information

A determination will be made by the Chief of Police, with the assistance of legal counsel as necessary, whether such a public alert should be made.

Members of the public requesting information on registrants should be directed to the DOC’s SONAR website or the Child Abuse Offender Notification and Registration website for specific registrant information and photographs (Utah Code 77-41-110; Utah Code 77-43-108).

The Records Manager shall release local registered offender information to residents in accordance with Utah Code 77-41-108 and Utah Code 77-43-107 and in compliance with a Government Records Access and Management Act (GRAMA) request.

356.5.1 RELEASE NOTIFICATIONS
Registrant information that is released should include notification that:

(a) The offender registry includes only those persons who have been required by law to register and who are in compliance with the offender registration laws.

(b) The information is provided as a public service and may not be current or accurate.

(c) Persons should not rely solely on the offender registry as a safeguard against offenses in their communities.

(d) The crime for which a person is convicted may not accurately reflect the level of risk.

(e) Anyone who uses information contained in the registry to harass registrants or commit any crime may be subject to criminal prosecution.

356.6 LEGAL MANDATES AND RELEVANT LAWS
Employees responsible for registering and entering sex or kidnap offenders or child abuse offenders into the database must be certified by the Utah DOC. To obtain and retain certification, the employee must receive initial and annual training from DOC (Utah Code 77-41-104; Utah Code 77-43-104).

The Training Supervisor will be responsible for ensuring the appropriate training and certifications are maintained.
Major Incident Notification

358.1 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.

358.2 POLICY
The City of Logan 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.

358.3 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 Division Commander. The following list of incident types is provided as a guide for notification and is not intended to be all-inclusive:

- Homicides
- Traffic accidents with fatalities
- Officer-involved shooting on- or off-duty (See the Officer-Involved Shootings and Deaths Policy for special notifications)
- Significant injury or death to employee on- or off-duty
- Death of a prominent City of Logan official
- Arrest of Department employee or prominent City of Logan official
- Aircraft crash with major damage and/or injury or death
- In-custody deaths

358.4 SHIFT SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITY
The Shift Supervisor is responsible for making the appropriate notifications. The Shift Supervisor shall make reasonable attempts to obtain as much information on the incident as possible before notification. The Shift Supervisor shall attempt to make the notifications as soon as practical. Notification should be made by calling the Department issued mobile phone number first, the home phone next, and then by text message. If the Shift Supervisor is unable to make contact with the on-call Commander, they may attempt contact with another Division Commander.

358.4.1 STAFF NOTIFICATION
In the event an incident occurs described in MINIMUM CRITERIA FOR NOTIFICATION, the Chief of Police shall be notified along with the affected Division Commander and the Detective Lieutenant if that division is affected.
Major Incident Notification

358.4.2 DETECTIVE NOTIFICATION
If the incident occurs after business hours (17:00hrs – 08:00hrs) and requires a detective respond from home, the immediate patrol supervisor may then contact the appropriate "on call" detective.

358.4.3 TRAFFIC BUREAU NOTIFICATION
In the event of a traffic fatality or major injury, the immediate supervisor shall be notified who will then contact the appropriate accident investigator.

358.4.4 PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER (PIO)
The Public Information Officer shall be called after members of Staff have been notified that it appears the media may have a significant interest in the incident.
Death Investigation

360.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for when officers initially respond to and investigate the circumstances of a deceased person. Some causes of death may not be readily apparent, and some cases differ substantially from what they appeared to be initially. Thorough death investigations and the use of appropriate resources and evidence-gathering techniques are critical.

360.2 INVESTIGATION CONSIDERATIONS
Emergency Medical Services shall be called in all suspected death cases unless death is obvious (e.g., decapitated, decomposed).

A supervisor shall be notified as soon as possible to assist and provide appropriate personnel and resources. The on-scene supervisor should determine whether follow-up investigation is required and notify the Investigation Division Commander as necessary. The Shift Sergeant will make notification to command staff in accordance with the Major Incident Notification Policy.

360.2.1 MEDICAL EXAMINER REQUEST
Officers are not authorized to pronounce death unless they are also Medical Examiners, Deputy Medical Examiners, or appointed Medical Examiner investigators. The Medical Examiner shall be called in all sudden or unexpected deaths, or deaths due to other than natural causes. State law requires that the Medical Examiner be notified in any of the following cases (Utah Code 26B-8-205; Utah Code 26B-8-206):

(a) Unattended deaths wherein the deceased has not been attended by a physician in a professional capacity in the 365 days prior to death (Utah Code 26B-8-201).
(b) Deaths by violence, gunshot, suicide, or accident.
(c) Sudden death while in apparent good health.
(d) Unattended deaths, except that an autopsy may only be performed in accordance with the provisions of Utah Code 26B-8-207.
(e) The death is under suspicious or unusual circumstances.
(f) The death results from poisoning or overdose of drugs.
(g) The death results from diseases that may constitute a threat to the public health.
(h) The death results from disease, injury, toxic effect, or unusual exertion incurred within the scope of the decedent's employment.
(i) The death is due to sudden infant death syndrome.
(j) When a fetal death occurs without medical attendance at or immediately after the delivery or when inquiry is required by the Utah Medical Examiner Act (Utah Code 26B-8-115).
(k) When there is a reason to believe that a child has died as a result of child abuse or neglect (Utah Code 80-2-604).

(l) The death results while the decedent was in prison, jail, police custody, the state hospital, or in a detention or medical facility operated for the treatment of the mentally ill, emotionally disturbed, or delinquent persons.

(m) The death is associated with diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

(n) When the death is being investigated as a homicide.

(o) When a death results directly from the actions of a law enforcement officer.

360.2.2 SEARCHING DEAD BODIES

(a) The Medical Examiner, the Medical Examiner’s assistant, and authorized investigators are generally the only persons permitted to move, handle, or search a dead body.

(b) An officer may make a reasonable search of an individual who it is reasonable to believe is dead, or near death, for the purpose of identification or for information identifying the individual as an anatomical donor. If a donor document is located, the Medical Examiner or the Medical Examiner's assistant shall be promptly notified.

(c) The Medical Examiner, with the permission of the Department, may take property, objects, or articles found on the deceased or in the immediate vicinity of the deceased that may be necessary for conducting an investigation to determine the identity of the deceased or the cause or manner of death.

(d) Should exigent circumstances indicate to an officer that any other search of a known dead body is warranted prior to the arrival of the Medical Examiner or the Medical Examiner's assistant, the investigating officer should first obtain verbal consent from the Medical Examiner or the Medical Examiner's assistant when practicable.

(e) Whenever reasonably possible, a witness, preferably a relative to the deceased or a member of the household, should be requested to remain nearby the scene and available to the officer pending the arrival of the Medical Examiner or the Medical Examiner's assistant. The name and address of this person shall be included in the narrative of the death report.

(f) Whenever personal effects are removed from the body of the deceased by the Medical Examiner or the Medical Examiner's assistant, a receipt shall be obtained. This receipt shall be attached to the death report.

360.2.3 DEATH NOTIFICATION

When practicable, and if not handled by the Medical Examiner’s Office, notification to the next-of-kin of the deceased person shall be made, in person, by the officer assigned to the incident. If the next-of-kin lives in another jurisdiction, a law enforcement official from that jurisdiction shall be requested to make the personal notification. If the relatives live outside this county, the Medical Examiner may be requested to make the notification. The Medical Examiner needs to know if notification has been made. Assigned detectives may need to talk to the next-of-kin.
Death Investigation

360.2.4 UNIDENTIFIED DEAD BODIES
If the identity of a dead body cannot be established, the Medical Examiner will assign a unique identifying number to the body and maintain a file under the assigned number. If possible, this number when applicable shall be included in any report.

360.2.5 DEATH INVESTIGATION REPORTING
All incidents involving a death shall be documented on the appropriate form.

360.2.6 SUSPECTED HOMICIDE
If the initially assigned officer suspects that the death involves a homicide or other suspicious circumstances, the officer shall take steps to protect the scene. The Investigation Unit shall be notified to determine the possible need for an investigator to respond to the scene.

If the on-scene supervisor, through consultation with the Shift Sergeant or Investigation Unit supervisor, is unable to determine the manner of death, the investigation shall proceed as though it is a homicide.

The investigator assigned to investigate a homicide or death that occurred under suspicious circumstances may, with the approval of his/her supervisor, request the Medical Examiner to conduct physical examinations and tests, and to provide a report.

360.2.7 EMPLOYMENT-RELATED DEATHS OR INJURIES
Any member of this agency who responds to and determines that a death, serious illness, or serious injury has occurred as a result of an accident at, or in connection with, the victim's employment, should ensure that the nearest office of the Utah Division of Occupational Safety and Health is notified with all pertinent information.

360.3 POLICY
It is the policy of the City of Logan Police Department to respond, document, and investigate incidents where a person is deceased. Investigations involving the death of a person, including those from natural causes, accidents, workplace incidents, suicide, and homicide, shall be initiated, conducted and properly documented.
Limited English Proficiency Services

368.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides guidance to members when communicating with individuals with limited English proficiency (LEP) (42 USC § 2000d).

368.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

**Authorized interpreter** - A person who has been screened and authorized by the Department to act as an interpreter and/or translator for others.

**Interpret or interpretation** - The act of listening to a communication in one language (source language) and orally converting it to another language (target language), while retaining the same meaning.

**Limited English proficient (LEP)** - Any individual whose primary language is not English and who has a limited ability to read, write, speak or understand English. These individuals may be competent in certain types of communication (e.g., speaking or understanding) but still be LEP for other purposes (e.g., reading or writing). Similarly, LEP designations are context-specific; an individual may possess sufficient English language skills to function in one setting but these skills may be insufficient in other situations.

**Qualified bilingual member** - A member of the City of Logan Police Department, designated by the Department, who has the ability to communicate fluently, directly and accurately in both English and another language. Bilingual members may be fluent enough to communicate in a non-English language but may not be sufficiently fluent to interpret or translate from one language into another.

**Translate or translation** - The replacement of written text from one language (source language) into an equivalent written text (target language).

368.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the City of Logan Police Department to reasonably ensure that LEP individuals have meaningful access to law enforcement services, programs and activities, while not imposing undue burdens on its members.

The Department will not discriminate against or deny any individual access to services, rights or programs based upon national origin or any other protected interest or right.

368.3 LEP COORDINATOR
Depending on the balance of the above four factors, this department will make every reasonable effort to provide meaningful and timely assistance to LEP individuals through a variety of services, where available. LEP individuals may elect to accept interpreter services offered by the Department at no cost or choose to provide their own interpreter services at their own expense. Department personnel should document in any related report whether the LEP individual elected to
Limited English Proficiency Services

use interpreter services provided by the Department or some other source. Department-provided interpreter services may include, but are not limited to, the following assistance methods.

368.4 FOUR-FACTOR ANALYSIS
Since there are many different languages that members could encounter, the Department will utilize the four-factor analysis outlined in the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) Guidance to Federal Financial Assistance Recipients, available at the DOJ website, to determine which measures will provide meaningful access to its services and programs. It is recognized that law enforcement contacts and circumstances will vary considerably. This analysis, therefore, must remain flexible and will require an ongoing balance of four factors, which are:

(a) The number or proportion of LEP individuals eligible to be served or likely to be encountered by department members, or who may benefit from programs or services within the jurisdiction of the Department or a particular geographic area.

(b) The frequency with which LEP individuals are likely to come in contact with department members, programs or services.

(c) The nature and importance of the contact, program, information or service provided.

(d) The cost of providing LEP assistance and the resources available.

368.5 TYPES OF LEP ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE
City of Logan Police Department members should never refuse service to an LEP individual who is requesting assistance, nor should they require an LEP individual to furnish an interpreter as a condition for receiving assistance. The Department will make every reasonable effort to provide meaningful and timely assistance to LEP individuals through a variety of services.

The Department will utilize all reasonably available tools, such as language identification cards, when attempting to determine an LEP individual's primary language.

LEP individuals may choose to accept department-provided LEP services at no cost or they may choose to provide their own.

Department-provided LEP services may include, but are not limited to, the assistance methods described in this policy.

368.6 WRITTEN FORMS AND GUIDELINES
Vital documents or those that are frequently used should be translated into languages most likely to be encountered. The LEP Coordinator will arrange to make these translated documents available to members and other appropriate individuals, as necessary.

368.7 AUDIO RECORDINGS
The Department may develop audio recordings of important or frequently requested information in a language most likely to be understood by those LEP individuals who are representative of the community being served.
Limited English Proficiency Services

368.8 QUALIFIED BILINGUAL MEMBERS
Bilingual members may be qualified to provide LEP services when they have demonstrated through established department procedures a sufficient level of skill and competence to fluently communicate in both English and a non-English language. Members utilized for LEP services must demonstrate knowledge of the functions of an interpreter/translator and the ethical issues involved when acting as a language conduit. Additionally, bilingual members must be able to communicate technical and law enforcement terminology, and be sufficiently proficient in the non-English language to perform complicated tasks, such as conducting interrogations, taking statements, collecting evidence or conveying rights or responsibilities.

When a qualified bilingual member from this department is not available, personnel from other City departments, who have been identified by the Department as having the requisite skills and competence, may be requested.

368.9 AUTHORIZED INTERPRETERS
Any person designated by the Department to act as an authorized interpreter and/or translator must have demonstrated competence in both English and the involved non-English language, must have an understanding of the functions of an interpreter that allows for correct and effective translation, and should not be a person with an interest in the department case or investigation involving the LEP individual. A person providing interpretation or translation services may be required to establish the accuracy and trustworthiness of the interpretation or translation in a court proceeding.

Authorized interpreters must pass a screening process established by the LEP Coordinator which demonstrates that their skills and abilities include:

(a) The competence and ability to communicate information accurately in both English and in the target language.

(b) Knowledge, in both languages, of any specialized terms or concepts peculiar to this department and of any particularized vocabulary or phraseology used by the LEP individual.

(c) The ability to understand and adhere to the interpreter role without deviating into other roles, such as counselor or legal adviser.

(d) Knowledge of the ethical issues involved when acting as a language conduit.

368.9.1 SOURCES OF AUTHORIZED INTERPRETERS
The Department may contract with authorized interpreters who are available over the telephone. Members may use these services with the approval of a supervisor and in compliance with established procedures.

Other sources may include:

- Qualified bilingual members of this department or personnel from other City departments.
Limited English Proficiency Services

- Individuals employed exclusively to perform interpretation services.
- Contracted in-person interpreters, such as state or federal court interpreters, among others.
- Interpreters from other agencies who have been qualified as interpreters by this department, and with whom the Department has a resource-sharing or other arrangement that they will interpret according to department guidelines.

368.9.2 COMMUNITY VOLUNTEERS AND OTHER SOURCES OF LANGUAGE ASSISTANCE

Language assistance may be available from community volunteers who have demonstrated competence in either monolingual (direct) communication and/or in interpretation or translation (as noted in above), and have been approved by the Department to communicate with LEP individuals.

Where qualified bilingual members or other authorized interpreters are unavailable to assist, approved community volunteers who have demonstrated competence may be called upon when appropriate. However, department members must carefully consider the nature of the contact and the relationship between the LEP individual and the volunteer to ensure that the volunteer can provide neutral and unbiased assistance.

While family or friends of an LEP individual may offer to assist with communication or interpretation, members should carefully consider the circumstances before relying on such individuals. For example, children should not be relied upon except in exigent or very informal and non-confrontational situations.

368.10 CONTACT AND REPORTING

While all law enforcement contacts, services and individual rights are important, this department will utilize the four-factor analysis to prioritize service to LEP individuals so that such services may be targeted where they are most needed, according to the nature and importance of the particular law enforcement activity involved.

Whenever any member of this department is required to complete a report or other documentation and interpretation services are provided to any involved LEP individual, such services should be noted in the related report. Members should document the type of interpretation services utilized and whether the individual elected to use services provided by the Department or some other identified source.

368.11 RECEIVING AND RESPONDING TO REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE

The City of Logan Police Department will take reasonable steps and will work with the Department of Human Resources to develop in-house language capacity by hiring or appointing qualified members proficient in languages representative of the community being served.

368.11.1 EMERGENCY CALLS TO 9-1-1

Department members will make every reasonable effort to promptly accommodate LEP individuals utilizing 9-1-1 lines. When a 9-1-1 call-taker receives a call and determines that the caller is an LEP
Limited English Proficiency Services

individual, the call-taker shall quickly determine whether sufficient information can be obtained to initiate an appropriate emergency response. If language assistance is still needed, the language is known and a qualified bilingual member is available in the Communications Center, the call shall immediately be handled by the qualified bilingual member.

If a qualified bilingual member is not available or the call-taker is unable to identify the caller’s language, the call-taker will contact the contracted telephone interpretation service and establish a three-way call between the call-taker, the LEP individual and the interpreter.

Dispatchers will make every reasonable effort to dispatch a qualified bilingual member to the assignment, if available and appropriate.

While 9-1-1 calls shall receive top priority, reasonable efforts should also be made to accommodate LEP individuals seeking routine access to services and information by utilizing the resources listed in this policy.

368.12 FIELD ENFORCEMENT
Field enforcement will generally include such contacts as traffic stops, pedestrian stops, serving warrants and restraining orders, crowd/traffic control and other routine field contacts that may involve LEP individuals. The scope and nature of these activities and contacts will inevitably vary. Members and/or supervisors must assess each situation to determine the need and availability of language assistance to all involved LEP individuals and utilize the methods outlined in this policy to provide such assistance.

Although not every situation can be addressed in this policy, it is important that members are able to effectively communicate the reason for a contact, the need for information and the meaning or consequences of any enforcement action. For example, it would be meaningless to request consent to search if the officer is unable to effectively communicate with an LEP individual.

If available, officers should obtain the assistance of a qualified bilingual member or an authorized interpreter before placing an LEP individual under arrest.

368.13 INVESTIGATIVE FIELD INTERVIEWS
In any situation where an interview may reveal information that could be used as the basis for arrest or prosecution of an LEP individual and a qualified bilingual member is unavailable or lacks the skills to directly communicate with the LEP individual, an authorized interpreter should be used. This includes interviews conducted during an investigation with victims, witnesses and suspects. In such situations, audio recordings of the interviews should be made when reasonably possible. Identification and contact information for the interpreter (e.g., name, address) should be documented so that the person can be subpoenaed for trial if necessary.

If an authorized interpreter is needed, officers should consider calling for an authorized interpreter in the following order:

- An authorized department member or allied agency interpreter
- An authorized telephone interpreter
Limited English Proficiency Services

- Any other authorized interpreter

Any *Miranda* warnings shall be provided to suspects in their primary language by an authorized interpreter or, if the suspect is literate, by providing a translated *Miranda* warning card.

The use of an LEP individual's bilingual friends, family members, children, neighbors or bystanders may be used only when a qualified bilingual member or authorized interpreter is unavailable and there is an immediate need to interview an LEP individual.

368.14 CUSTODIAL INTERROGATIONS

Miscommunication during custodial interrogations may have a substantial impact on the evidence presented in a criminal prosecution. Only qualified bilingual members or, if none is available or appropriate, authorized interpreters shall be used during custodial interrogations. *Miranda* warnings shall be provided to suspects in their primary language by the qualified bilingual member or an authorized interpreter.

In order to ensure that translations during custodial interrogations are accurately documented and are admissible as evidence, interrogations should be recorded whenever reasonably possible. See guidance on recording custodial interrogations in the Investigation and Prosecution Policy.

368.15 BOOKINGS

When gathering information during the booking process, members should remain alert to the impediments that language barriers can create. In the interest of the arrestee’s health and welfare, the safety and security of the facility, and to protect individual rights, it is important that accurate medical screening and booking information be obtained. Members should seek the assistance of a qualified bilingual member whenever there is concern that accurate information cannot be obtained or that booking instructions may not be properly understood by an LEP individual.

368.16 COMPLAINTS

The Department shall ensure that LEP individuals who wish to file a complaint regarding members of this department are able to do so. The Department may provide an authorized interpreter or translated forms, as appropriate. Complaints will be referred to the LEP Coordinator.

Investigations into such complaints shall be handled in accordance with the Personnel Complaints Policy. Authorized interpreters used for any interview with an LEP individual during an investigation should not be members of this department.

Any notice required to be sent to an LEP individual as a complaining party pursuant to the Personnel Complaints Policy should be translated or otherwise communicated in a language-accessible manner.

368.17 COMMUNITY OUTREACH

Community outreach programs and other such services offered by this department are important to the ultimate success of more traditional law enforcement duties. This department will continue to work with community groups, local businesses and neighborhoods to provide equal access to such programs and services.
Limited English Proficiency Services

368.18 TRAINING
To ensure that all members who may have contact with LEP individuals are properly trained; the Department will provide periodic training on this policy and related procedures, including how to access department-authorized telephonic and in-person interpreters and other available resources.

The Training Supervisor shall be responsible for ensuring new members receive LEP training. Those who may have contact with LEP individuals should receive refresher training at least once every two years thereafter. The Training Supervisor shall maintain records of all LEP training provided, and will retain a copy in each member's training file in accordance with established records retention schedules.

368.18.1 TRAINING FOR AUTHORIZED INTERPRETERS
All members on the authorized interpreter list must successfully complete prescribed interpreter training. To complete interpreter training successfully, an interpreter must demonstrate proficiency in and ability to communicate information accurately in both English and in the target language, demonstrate knowledge in both languages of any specialized terms or phraseology, and understand and adhere to the interpreter role without deviating into other roles, such as counselor or legal adviser.

Members on the authorized interpreter list must receive refresher training annually or they will be removed from the authorized interpreter list. This annual training should include language skills competency (including specialized terminology) and ethical considerations.

The Training Supervisor shall be responsible for coordinating the annual refresher training and will maintain a record of all training the interpreters have received.
Communications with Persons with Disabilities

370.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides guidance to members when communicating with individuals with disabilities, including those who are deaf or hard of hearing, have impaired speech or vision, or are blind.

370.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

**Auxiliary aids** - These are used to communicate with people who have a disability or impairment. They include but are not limited to the use of gestures or visual aids to supplement oral communication; use of a notepad and pen or pencil to exchange written notes; use of a computer or typewriter; use of an assistive listening system or device to amplify sound; use of a teletypewriter (TTY) or videophones (video relay service or VRS); use of taped text; use of qualified readers; or use of a qualified interpreter.

**Disability or impairment** - A physical or mental impairment that substantially limits a major life activity, including hearing or seeing, regardless of whether the disabled person uses assistive or adaptive devices or auxiliary aids. Individuals who wear ordinary eyeglasses or contact lenses are not considered to have a disability (42 USC § 12102). This includes a person who has a hearing loss that requires the use of a Telecommunications Device for the Deaf (TDD) to communicate effectively on the telephone (UAC R746-8-405).

**Qualified interpreter** - A person who is able to interpret effectively, accurately, and impartially, both receptively and expressively, using any necessary specialized vocabulary. Qualified interpreters include oral interpreters, transliterators, sign language interpreters, and intermediary interpreters. Qualified interpreters should have a certification approved by the Utah Division of Services for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing Interpreters Certification Board (Utah Code 35A-13-605; UAC R993-300-301 et seq.).

370.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the City of Logan Police Department to reasonably ensure that people with disabilities, including victims, witnesses, suspects and arrestees have equal access to law enforcement services, programs and activities. Members must make efforts to communicate effectively with individuals with disabilities.

The Department will not discriminate against or deny any individual access to services, rights or programs based upon disabilities.

370.3 AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES (ADA) COORDINATOR
The Chief of Police shall delegate certain responsibilities to an ADA Coordinator (28 CFR 35.107). The ADA Coordinator shall be appointed by, and directly responsible, to the Patrol Division Commander or the authorized designee.

The responsibilities of the ADA Coordinator shall include, but not be limited to:
Communications with Persons with Disabilities

(a) Working with the City ADA coordinator regarding the City of Logan Police Department’s efforts to ensure equal access to services, programs and activities.

(b) Developing reports, new procedures, or recommending modifications to this policy.

(c) Acting as a liaison with local disability advocacy groups or other disability groups regarding access to department services, programs and activities.

(d) Ensuring that a list of qualified interpreter services is maintained and available to each Shift Sergeant and Communications Director. The list should include information regarding the following:
   1. Contact Information
   2. Availability

(e) Developing procedures that will enable members to access auxiliary aids or services, including qualified interpreters, and ensure the procedures are available to all members.

(f) Ensuring signage is posted in appropriate areas, indicating that auxiliary aids are available free of charge to people with disabilities.

(g) Ensuring appropriate processes are in place to provide for the prompt and equitable resolution of complaints and inquiries regarding discrimination in access to department services, programs and activities.

370.4 FACTORS TO CONSIDER

Because the nature of any law enforcement contact may vary substantially from one situation to the next, members of this department should consider all information reasonably available to them when determining how to communicate with an individual with a disability. Members should carefully balance all known factors in an effort to reasonably ensure people who are disabled have equal access to services, programs and activities. These factors may include, but are not limited to:

(a) Members should not always assume that effective communication is being achieved. The fact that an individual appears to be nodding in agreement does not always mean he/she completely understands the message. When there is any doubt, members should ask the individual to communicate back or otherwise demonstrate their understanding.

(b) The nature of the disability (e.g., deafness or blindness vs. hard of hearing or low vision).

(c) The nature of the law enforcement contact (e.g., emergency vs. non-emergency, custodial vs. consensual contact).

(d) The availability of auxiliary aids. The fact that a particular aid is not available does not eliminate the obligation to reasonably ensure access. However, in an emergency, availability may factor into the type of aid used.
Communications with Persons with Disabilities

370.5 INITIAL AND IMMEDIATE CONSIDERATIONS
Recognizing that various law enforcement encounters may be potentially volatile and/or emotionally charged, members should remain alert to the possibility of communication problems.

Members should exercise special care in the use of all gestures, and verbal and written communication to minimize initial confusion and misunderstanding when dealing with any individual with known or suspected disabilities.

In a non-emergency situation, when a member knows or suspects an individual requires assistance to effectively communicate, the member shall identify the individual’s choice of auxiliary aid or service.

The individual’s preferred communication method must be honored unless another effective method of communication exists under the circumstances (28 CFR 35.160).

Factors to consider when determining whether an alternative method is effective include:

(a) The methods of communication usually used by the individual.

(b) The nature, length and complexity of the communication involved.

(c) The context of the communication.

In emergency situations involving an imminent threat to the safety or welfare of any person, members may use whatever auxiliary aids and services that reasonably appear effective under the circumstances. This may include, for example, exchanging written notes or using the services of a person who knows sign language but is not a qualified interpreter, even if the person who is deaf or hard of hearing would prefer a qualified sign language interpreter or another appropriate auxiliary aid or service. Once the emergency has ended, the continued method of communication should be reconsidered. The member should inquire as to the individual’s preference and give primary consideration to that preference.

If an individual who is deaf, hard of hearing or has impaired speech must be handcuffed while in the custody of the City of Logan Police Department, consideration should be given, safety permitting, to placing the handcuffs in the front of the body to facilitate communication using sign language or writing.

370.6 TYPES OF ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE
City of Logan Police Department members shall never refuse to assist an individual with disabilities who is requesting assistance. The Department will not charge anyone to receive auxiliary aids, nor shall they require anyone to furnish their own auxiliary aid or service as a condition for receiving assistance. The Department will make every reasonable effort to provide equal access and timely assistance to individuals who are disabled through a variety of services.

A person who is disabled may choose to accept department-provided auxiliary aids or services or they may choose to provide their own.

Department-provided auxiliary aids or services may include, but are not limited to, the assistance methods described in this policy.
Communications with Persons with Disabilities

370.7  AUDIO RECORDINGS AND ENLARGED PRINT
The Department may develop audio recordings to assist people who are blind or have a visual impairment with accessing important information. If such a recording is not available, members may read aloud from the appropriate form, for example a personnel complaint form, or provide forms with enlarged print.

370.8  QUALIFIED INTERPRETERS
A qualified interpreter may be needed in lengthy or complex transactions (e.g., interviewing a victim, witness, suspect or arrestee), if the individual to be interviewed normally relies on sign language or speechreading (lip-reading) to understand what others are saying. The qualified interpreter should not be a person with an interest in the case or the investigation. A person providing interpretation services may be required to establish the accuracy and trustworthiness of the interpretation in a court proceeding.

Qualified interpreters should be:

(a)  Available within a reasonable amount of time but in no event longer than one hour if requested.
(b)  Experienced in providing interpretation services related to law enforcement matters.
(c)  Familiar with the use of VRS and/or video remote interpreting services.
(d)  Certified in either American Sign Language (ASL) or Signed English (SE).
(e)  Able to understand and adhere to the interpreter role without deviating into other roles, such as counselor or legal adviser.
(f)  Knowledgeable of the ethical issues involved when providing interpreter services.

Members should use department-approved procedures to request a qualified interpreter at the earliest reasonable opportunity, and generally not more than 15 minutes after a request for an interpreter has been made or it is reasonably apparent that an interpreter is needed. No individual who is disabled shall be required to provide his/her own interpreter (28 CFR 35.160).

370.9  TTY AND RELAY SERVICES
In situations where an individual without a disability would have access to a telephone (e.g., booking or attorney contacts), members must also provide those who are deaf, hard of hearing or have impaired speech the opportunity to place calls using an available TTY (also known as a telecommunications device for deaf people, or TDD). Members shall provide additional time, as needed, for effective communication due to the slower nature of TTY and TDD communications.

The Department will accept all TTY or TDD calls placed by those who are deaf or hard of hearing and received via a telecommunications relay service (28 CFR 35.162).

Note that relay services translate verbatim, so the conversation must be conducted as if speaking directly to the caller.
Communications with Persons with Disabilities

370.10 COMMUNITY VOLUNTEERS
Interpreter services may be available from community volunteers who have demonstrated competence in communication services, such as ASL or SE, and have been approved by the Department to provide interpreter services.

Where qualified interpreters are unavailable to assist, approved community volunteers who have demonstrated competence may be called upon when appropriate. However, department members must carefully consider the nature of the contact and the relationship between the individual with the disability and the volunteer to ensure that the volunteer can provide neutral and unbiased assistance.

370.11 FAMILY AND FRIENDS
While family or friends may offer to assist with interpretation, members should carefully consider the circumstances before relying on such individuals. The nature of the contact and relationship between the individual with the disability and the person offering services must be carefully considered (e.g., victim/suspect).

Children shall not be relied upon except in emergency or critical situations when there is no qualified interpreter reasonably available.

Adults may be relied upon when (28 CFR 35.160):
(a) There is an emergency or critical situation and there is no qualified interpreter reasonably available.
(b) The person with the disability requests that the adult interpret or facilitate communication and the adult agrees to provide such assistance, and reliance on that adult for such assistance is reasonable under the circumstances.

370.12 REPORTING
Whenever any member of this department is required to complete a report or other documentation, and communication assistance has been provided, such services should be noted in the related report. Members should document the type of communication services utilized and whether the individual elected to use services provided by the Department or some other identified source. If the individual’s express preference is not honored, the member must document why another method of communication was used.

All written communications exchanged in a criminal case shall be attached to the report or placed into evidence.

370.13 FIELD ENFORCEMENT
Field enforcement will generally include such contacts as traffic stops, pedestrian stops, serving warrants and restraining orders, crowd/traffic control and other routine field contacts that may involve individuals with disabilities. The scope and nature of these activities and contacts will inevitably vary.
Communications with Persons with Disabilities

The Department recognizes that it would be virtually impossible to provide immediate access to complete communication services to every member of this department. Members and/or supervisors must assess each situation and consider the length, complexity and importance of the communication, as well as the individual’s preferred method of communication, when determining the type of resources to use and whether a qualified interpreter is needed.

Although not every situation can be addressed in this policy, it is important that members are able to effectively communicate the reason for a contact, the need for information and the meaning or consequences of any enforcement action. For example, it would be meaningless to verbally request consent to search if the officer is unable to effectively communicate with an individual who is deaf or hard of hearing and requires communications assistance.

If available, officers should obtain the assistance of a qualified interpreter before placing an individual with a disability under arrest. Individuals who are arrested and are assisted by service animals should be permitted to make arrangements for the care of such animals prior to transport.

370.13.1 FIELD RESOURCES

Examples of methods that may be sufficient for transactions, such as checking a license or giving directions to a location or for urgent situations such as responding to a violent crime in progress, may, depending on the circumstances, include such simple things as:

(a) Hand gestures or visual aids with an individual who is deaf, hard of hearing or has impaired speech.
(b) Exchange of written notes or communications.
(c) Verbal communication with an individual who can speechread by facing the individual and speaking slowly and clearly.
(d) Use of computer, word processing, personal communication device or similar device to exchange texts or notes.
(e) Slowly and clearly speaking or reading simple terms to individuals who have a visual or mental impairment.

Members should be aware that these techniques may not provide effective communication as required by law and this policy depending on the circumstances.

370.14 CUSTODIAL INTERROGATIONS

In an effort to ensure that the rights of individuals who are deaf, hard of hearing or have speech impairment are protected during a custodial interrogation, this department will provide interpreter services before beginning an interrogation, unless exigent circumstances exist or the individual has made a clear indication that he/she understands the process and desires to proceed without an interpreter. The use of a video remote interpreting service should be considered, where appropriate, if a live interpreter is not available. Miranda warnings shall be provided to suspects who are deaf or hard of hearing by a qualified interpreter or by providing a written Miranda warning card.
**Communications with Persons with Disabilities**

In order to ensure that communications during custodial investigations are accurately documented and are admissible as evidence, interrogations should be recorded whenever reasonably possible. See guidance on recording custodial interrogations in the Investigation and Prosecution Policy.

### 370.15 ARRESTS AND BOOKINGS

If an individual with speech or hearing disabilities is arrested, the arresting officer shall use department-approved procedures to provide a qualified interpreter at the place of arrest or booking as soon as reasonably practicable, unless the individual indicates that he/she prefers a different auxiliary aid or service or the officer reasonably determines another effective method of communication exists under the circumstances.

When gathering information during the booking process, members should remain alert to the impediments that often exist when communicating with those who are deaf, hard of hearing, who have impaired speech or vision, are blind, or have other disabilities. In the interest of the arrestee’s health and welfare, the safety and security of the facility and to protect individual rights, it is important that accurate medical screening and booking information be obtained. If necessary, members should seek the assistance of a qualified interpreter whenever there is concern that accurate information cannot be obtained or that booking instructions may not be properly understood by the individual.

Individuals who require and possess personally owned communication aids (e.g., hearing aids, cochlear processors) should be permitted to retain them while in custody.

### 370.16 COMPLAINTS

The Department shall ensure that individuals with disabilities who wish to file a complaint regarding members of this department are able to do so. The Department may provide a qualified interpreter or forms in enlarged print, as appropriate. Complaints will be referred to the department ADA Coordinator.

Investigations into such complaints shall be handled in accordance with the Personnel Complaints Policy. Qualified interpreters used during the investigation of a complaint should not be members of this Department.

### 370.17 COMMUNITY OUTREACH

Community outreach programs and other such services offered by this department are important to the ultimate success of more traditional law enforcement duties. This department will continue to work with community groups, local businesses and neighborhoods to provide equal access to such programs and services.

### 370.18 TRAINING

To ensure that all members who may have contact with individuals who are disabled are properly trained, the Department will provide periodic training that should include:

(a) Awareness and understanding of this policy and related procedures, related forms and available resources.
Communications with Persons with Disabilities

(b) Procedures for accessing qualified interpreters and other available resources.

(c) Working with in-person and telephone interpreters and related equipment.

The Training Supervisor shall be responsible for ensuring new members receive training related to interacting with individuals who have disabilities, including individuals who are deaf, hard of hearing, who have impaired speech or vision, or are blind. Those who may have contact with such individuals who are disabled should receive refresher training at least once every two years thereafter. The Training Supervisor shall maintain records of all training provided, and will retain a copy in each member’s training file in accordance with established records retention schedules.

370.18.1 CALL-TAKER TRAINING

Emergency call-takers shall be trained in the use of TTY equipment protocols for communicating with individuals who are deaf, hard of hearing or who have speech impairments. Such training and information should include:

(a) The requirements of the ADA and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act for telephone emergency service providers.

(b) ASL syntax and accepted abbreviations.

(c) Practical instruction on identifying and processing TTY or TDD calls, including the importance of recognizing silent TTY or TDD calls, using proper syntax, abbreviations and protocol when responding to TTY or TDD calls.

(d) Hands-on experience in TTY and TDD communications, including identification of TTY or TDD tones.

Training should be mandatory for all the Communications Center members who may have contact with individuals from the public who are deaf, hard of hearing or have impaired speech. Refresher training should occur every six months.
Mandatory Employer Notification

372.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to describe the notification requirements and procedures to follow when a school employee has been arrested for certain offenses.

372.2 POLICY
The City of Logan Police Department will meet the reporting mandates of Utah Code 53-10-211 to minimize the risks to children or others.

372.3 MANDATORY NOTIFICATION
If a school employee is arrested, or the Department receives information from another jurisdiction of a school employee’s arrest, for any of the following offenses, the Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall immediately report the arrest to the State Office of Education and the superintendent of the school district that employs the employee (Utah Code 53-10-211):

(a) Any controlled substance offense under Utah Code 58-37-8
(b) Any offense under Utah Code 76-5-4 et seq. (sexual offenses)
(c) Any offense involving sexual conduct

If the person is an employee of a private school, notification shall be made to the administrator of the school.
Child and Dependent Adult Safety

380.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides guidelines to ensure that children and dependent adults are not left without appropriate care in the event their caregiver or guardian is arrested or otherwise prevented from providing care due to actions taken by members of this department.

This policy does not address the actions to be taken during the course of a child abuse or dependent adult investigation. These are covered in the Child Abuse Policy and the Adult Abuse Policy.

380.2 POLICY
It is the policy of this department to mitigate, to the extent reasonably possible, the stressful experience individuals may have when their parent or caregiver is arrested. The City of Logan Police Department will endeavor to create a strong, cooperative relationship with local, state and community-based social services to ensure an effective, collaborative response that addresses the needs of those affected.

380.3 PROCEDURES DURING AN ARREST
When encountering an arrest or prolonged detention situation, officers should make reasonable attempts to determine if the arrestee is responsible for children or dependent adults. In some cases this may be obvious, such as when children or dependent adults are present. However, officers should inquire if the arrestee has caregiver responsibilities for any children or dependent adults who are without appropriate supervision. The following steps should be taken:

(a) Inquire about and confirm the location of any children or dependent adults.

(b) Look for evidence of children and dependent adults. Officers should be mindful that some arrestees may conceal the fact that they have a dependent for fear the individual may be taken from them.

(c) Consider inquiring of witnesses, neighbors, friends and relatives of the arrestee as to whether the person is responsible for a child or dependent adult.

Whenever reasonably possible, officers should take reasonable steps to accomplish the arrest of a parent, guardian or caregiver out of the presence of his/her child or dependent adult. Removing children or dependent adults from the scene in advance of the arrest will generally ensure the best outcome for the individual.

Whenever it is safe to do so, officers should allow the parent or caregiver to assure children or dependent adults that they will be provided care. If this is not safe or if the demeanor of the parent or caregiver suggests this conversation would be non-productive, the officer at the scene should explain the reason for the arrest in age-appropriate language and offer reassurance to the child or dependent adult that he/she will receive appropriate care.
Child and Dependent Adult Safety

380.3.1 AFTER AN ARREST
Whenever an arrest is made, the officer should take all reasonable steps to ensure the safety of the arrestee’s disclosed or discovered children or dependent adults.

Officers should allow the arrestee reasonable time to arrange for care of children and dependent adults. Temporary placement with family or friends may be appropriate. However, any decision should give priority to a care solution that is in the best interest of the child or dependent adult. In such cases the following guidelines should be followed:

(a) Allow the person reasonable time to arrange for the care of children and dependent adults with a responsible party, as appropriate.
   1. Unless there is evidence to the contrary (e.g., signs of abuse, drug use, unsafe environment), officers should respect the parent or caregiver’s judgment regarding arrangements for care. It is generally best if the child or dependent adult remains with relatives or family friends that he/she knows and trusts because familiarity with surroundings and consideration for comfort, emotional state and safety are important.
   2. Except when a court order exists limiting contact, the officer should attempt to locate and place children or dependent adults with the non-arrested parent, guardian or caregiver.

(b) Provide for the immediate supervision of children or dependent adults until an appropriate caregiver arrives.

(c) Notify Child Protective Services, if appropriate.

(d) Notify the field supervisor or Shift Sergeant of the disposition of children or dependent adults.

If children or dependent adults are at school or another known location outside the household at the time of arrest, the arresting officer should attempt to contact the school or other known location and inform the principal or appropriate responsible adult of the caregiver’s arrest and of the arrangements being made for the care of the arrestee’s dependent. The result of such actions should be documented in the associated report.

380.3.2 DURING THE BOOKING PROCESS
During the booking process the arrestee shall be allowed to make additional telephone calls to relatives or other responsible individuals as is reasonably necessary to arrange for the care of any child or dependent adult. These telephone calls should be given as soon as practicable and are in addition to any other telephone calls allowed by law.

If an arrestee is unable to resolve the care of any child or dependent adult through this process, a supervisor should be contacted to determine the appropriate steps to arrange for care. These steps may include additional telephone calls or contacting a local, county or state services agency.
380.3.3 REPORTING

(a) For all arrests where children are present or living in the household, the reporting member will document the following information:

1. Name
2. Sex
3. Age
4. How, where and with whom or which agency the child was placed

(b) For all arrests where dependent adults are present or living in the household, the reporting member will document the following information:

1. Name
2. Sex
3. Age
4. Whether he/she reasonably appears able to care for him/herself
5. Disposition or placement information if he/she is unable to care for him/herself

380.3.4 SUPPORT AND COUNSELING REFERRAL

If, in the judgment of the handling officers, the child or dependent adult would benefit from additional assistance, such as counseling services, contact with a victim advocate or a crisis telephone number, the appropriate referral information may be provided.

380.4 DEPENDENT WELFARE SERVICES

Whenever an arrestee is unwilling or incapable of arranging for the appropriate care of any child or dependent adult, the handling officer should consider contacting the appropriate welfare service or other department-approved social service to determine whether protective custody is appropriate.

Only when other reasonable options are exhausted should a child or dependent adult be transported to the police facility, transported in a marked law enforcement vehicle or taken into formal protective custody.

Under no circumstances should a child or dependent adult be left unattended or without appropriate care.

380.5 TRAINING

The Training Supervisor is responsible to ensure that all members of this department who may be involved in arrests affecting children or dependent adults receive approved training on effective safety measures when a parent, guardian or caregiver is arrested.
Service Animals

382.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
Service animals play an important role in helping to overcome the limitations often faced by people with disabilities. The City of Logan Police Department recognizes this need and is committed to making reasonable modifications to its policies, practices, and procedures in accordance with Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA) to permit the use of service animals that are individually trained to assist a person with a disability.

382.2 SERVICE ANIMALS
The ADA defines a service animal as any dog or miniature horse that is individually trained to do work or perform tasks for the benefit of an individual with a disability, including a physical, sensory, psychiatric, intellectual or other mental disability. The work or tasks performed by a service animal must be directly related to the owner's disability (28 CFR 35.104).

382.2.1 USE OF SERVICE ANIMALS
Some service animals may be readily identifiable. However, many do not have a distinctive symbol, harness or collar. Service animals are not pets and may be trained by an individual or organization to assist people with disabilities.

Service animals may be used in a number of ways to provide assistance, including:

- Guiding people who are blind or have low vision.
- Alerting people who are deaf or hard of hearing.
- Retrieving or picking up items, opening doors or flipping switches for people who have limited use of their hands, arms or legs.
- Pulling wheelchairs.
- Providing physical support and assisting people with stability and balance.
- Doing work or performing tasks for persons with traumatic brain injury, intellectual disabilities or psychiatric disabilities, such as reminding a person with depression to take medication.
- Alerting a person with anxiety to the onset of panic attacks, providing tactile stimulation to calm a person with post-traumatic stress disorder, assisting people with schizophrenia to distinguish between hallucinations and reality and helping people with traumatic brain injury to locate misplaced items or follow daily routines.

382.3 EMPLOYEE RESPONSIBILITIES
Service animals that are assisting individuals with disabilities are permitted in all public facilities and areas where the general public is allowed. Department members are expected to treat individuals with service animals with the same courtesy and respect that the City of Logan Police Department affords to all members of the public.
Service Animals

If an animal exhibits vicious behavior, poses a direct threat to the health of others or unreasonably disrupts or interferes with normal business operations, an officer may direct the owner to remove the animal from the premises. Barking alone is not a threat nor does a direct threat exist if the person takes prompt, effective action to control the animal. Each incident must be considered individually and past incidents alone are not cause for excluding a service animal. Removal of a service animal may not be used as a reason to refuse service to an individual with disabilities. Members of this department are expected to provide all services as are reasonably available to an individual with the disability.

If it is apparent or if an officer is aware the animal is a service animal, the owner should not be asked any questions as to the status of the animal. If it is unclear whether an animal meets the definition of a service animal, the officer should ask the individual only the following questions:

- Is the animal required because of a disability?
- What task or service has the service animal been trained to perform?

If the individual explains that the animal is required because of a disability and has been trained to work or perform at least one task the animal meets the definition of a service animal and no further question as to the animal's status should be asked. The person should not be questioned about his/her disabilities nor should the person be asked to provide any license, certification or identification card for the service animal.

Service animals are not pets. Department members should not interfere with the important work performed by a service animal by talking to, petting, or otherwise initiating contact with a service animal.

When handling calls of a complaint regarding a service animal, members of this department should remain neutral and should be prepared to explain the ADA requirements concerning service animals to the concerned parties. Businesses are required to allow service animals to accompany their owner into all areas that other customers or members of the public are allowed.

Absent a violation of law independent of the ADA, officers should take no enforcement action beyond keeping the peace. Individuals who believe they have been discriminated against as a result of a disability should be referred to the Civil Rights Division of the U.S. Department of Justice.
Volunteer Program

384.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
It is the policy of this department to use qualified volunteers for specified tasks and duties in order to create efficiencies for the Department and improve services to the community. Volunteers are intended to supplement and support, rather than supplant, sworn officers and civilian personnel. Volunteers can be an important part of any organization and have proven to be a valuable asset to law enforcement agencies. Volunteers help to increase departmental responsiveness, delivery of services and information input, and provide new program opportunities. In addition, volunteers bring new skills and expertise to the Department and prompt new enthusiasm.

384.1.1 DEFINITION OF VOLUNTEER
An individual who performs a service for the Department without promise, expectation or receipt of compensation for services rendered. This may include unpaid chaplains, unpaid reserve officers, interns, persons providing administrative support and youth involved in a law enforcement Explorer Post, among others.

384.2 VOLUNTEER MANAGEMENT

384.2.1 VOLUNTEER COORDINATOR
The Volunteer Coordinator shall be appointed by the Administration Division Commander. The function of the Volunteer Coordinator is to provide a central coordinating point for effective volunteer management within the Department, and to direct and assist staff and volunteer efforts to jointly provide more productive services. The Volunteer Coordinator should work with other Department staff on an ongoing basis to assist in the development and implementation of volunteer-staffed positions.

The Volunteer Coordinator, or his/her designee, shall be responsible for the following:

(a) Recruiting, selecting and training qualified volunteers for various positions.
(b) Facilitating the implementation of new volunteer activities and assignments.
(c) Maintaining records for each volunteer.
(d) Tracking and evaluating the contribution of volunteers.
(e) Maintaining the volunteer handbook and outlining expectations, policies and responsibilities for all volunteers.
(f) Maintaining a record of volunteer schedules and work hours.
(g) Completion and dissemination as appropriate of all necessary paperwork and information.
(h) Planning periodic recognition events.
(i) Administering discipline when warranted.
Volunteer Program

(j) Maintaining liaison with other volunteer-utilizing programs in the community and assisting in community-wide efforts to recognize and promote volunteering.

384.2.2 RECRUITMENT
Volunteers should be recruited on a continuous and ongoing basis consistent with department policy on equal opportunity nondiscriminatory employment. A primary qualification for participation in the application process should be an interest in, and an ability to assist the Department in serving the public.

Requests for volunteers should be submitted in writing by interested staff to the Volunteer Coordinator through the requester's immediate supervisor. A complete position description and a requested time frame should be included in the request. All parties should understand that the recruitment of volunteers is enhanced by creative and interesting assignments. The Volunteer Coordinator may withhold assignment of any volunteer until such time as the requesting unit is prepared to make effective use of volunteer resources.

384.2.3 SCREENING
All prospective volunteers should complete the volunteer application form. The Volunteer Coordinator or designee should conduct a face-to-face interview with an applicant under consideration.

A documented background investigation shall be completed on each volunteer applicant and shall include, but not necessarily be limited to, the following:

(a) Traffic and criminal background check. Fingerprint shall be obtained from all applicants and processed through the Utah Department of Public Safety.

(b) Employment.

(c) References.

(d) Credit check.

(e) In accordance with UC 67-20-4 volunteer services are to be approved by the Chief of Police or his authorized representative and by the office of Personnel.

A polygraph exam may be required of each applicant depending on the type of assignment.

384.2.4 SELECTION AND PLACEMENT
Service as a volunteer with the Department shall begin with an official notice of acceptance or appointment to a volunteer position. Notice may only be given by an authorized representative of the Department, who will normally be the Volunteer Coordinator. No volunteer should begin any assignment until they have been officially accepted for that position and completed all required screening and paperwork. At the time of final acceptance, each volunteer should complete all required enrollment paperwork and will receive a copy of their position description and agreement of service with the Department. All volunteers shall receive a copy of the volunteer handbook and shall be required to sign a volunteer agreement.
Volunteer Program

Volunteers should be placed only in assignments or programs that are consistent with their knowledge, skills, abilities and the needs of the Department.

384.2.5 TRAINING
Volunteers will be provided with an orientation program to acquaint them with the Department, personnel, policies and procedures that have a direct impact on their work assignment.

Volunteers should receive position-specific training to ensure they have adequate knowledge and skills to complete tasks required by the position and should receive periodic ongoing training as deemed appropriate by their supervisor or the Volunteer Coordinator. Training should reinforce to volunteers that they may not intentionally represent themselves as, or by omission infer that they are sworn officers or other full-time members of the Department. They shall always represent themselves as volunteers.

All volunteers shall comply with the rules of conduct and with all orders and directives, either oral or written, issued by the Department.

384.2.6 FITNESS FOR DUTY
No volunteer shall report to work or be on-duty when his/her judgment or physical condition has been impaired by alcohol, medication, other substances, illness or injury.

Volunteers shall report to their supervisor any changes in status that may affect their ability to fulfill their duties. This includes, but is not limited to, the following:

(a) Driver's license
(b) Medical condition
(c) Arrests
(d) Criminal investigations

All volunteers shall adhere to the guidelines set forth by this Department regarding drug and alcohol use.

384.2.7 DRESS CODE
As representatives of the Department, volunteers are responsible for presenting a professional image to the community. Volunteers shall dress appropriately for the conditions and performance of their duties.

Volunteers shall conform to Department-approved dress consistent with their duty assignment. Uniforms authorized for volunteers should be readily distinguishable from those worn by sworn officers. The uniform or identifiable parts of the uniform shall not be worn while off-duty except volunteers may choose to wear the uniform while in transit to or from official department assignments or functions provided an outer garment is worn over the uniform shirt so as not to bring attention to the volunteer while he/she is off duty.
Volunteer Program

Volunteers shall be required to return any issued uniform or department property at the termination of service.

384.3 SUPERVISION OF VOLUNTEERS
Each volunteer who is accepted to a position with the Department must have a clearly identified supervisor who is responsible for direct management of that volunteer. This supervisor will be responsible for day-to-day management and guidance of the work of the volunteer and should be available to the volunteer for consultation and assistance.

A volunteer may be assigned as and act as a supervisor of other volunteers provided that the supervising volunteer is under the direct supervision of a paid staff member.

Functional supervision of volunteers is the responsibility of the supervisor in charge of the unit where the volunteer is assigned. Following are some considerations to keep in mind while supervising volunteers:

(a) Take the time to introduce volunteers to employees on all levels.
(b) Ensure volunteers have work space and necessary office supplies.
(c) Make sure the work is challenging. Do not hesitate to give them an assignment or task that will tap these valuable resources.

384.4 CONFIDENTIALITY
With appropriate security clearance, volunteers may have access to confidential information such as criminal histories or investigative files. Unless otherwise directed by a supervisor or departmental policy, all information shall be considered confidential. Only that information specifically identified and approved by authorized personnel shall be released. Confidential information shall be given only to persons who have a need and a right to know as determined by departmental policy and supervisory personnel.

Each volunteer will be required to sign a nondisclosure agreement before being given an assignment with the Department. Subsequent unauthorized disclosure of any confidential information, verbally, in writing or by any other means, by the volunteer is grounds for immediate dismissal and possible criminal prosecution.

Volunteers shall not address public gatherings, appear on radio or television, prepare any article for publication, act as correspondents to a newspaper or other periodical, release or divulge any information concerning the activities of the Department, or maintain that they represent the Department in such matters without permission from the proper department personnel.

384.5 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT
Volunteers will be issued an identification card that must be worn at all times while on-duty. Any fixed and portable equipment issued by the Department shall be for official and authorized use only. Any property or equipment issued to a volunteer shall remain the property of the Department and shall be returned at the termination of service.
Volunteer Program

384.5.1 VEHICLE USE
Volunteers assigned to duties such as vacation house checks or other assignments that require the use of a vehicle must first complete the following:

(a) A driving safety briefing and department approved driver safety course.
(b) Verification that the volunteer possesses a valid Utah Driver’s License.
(c) Verification that the volunteer carries current vehicle insurance.

The Volunteer Coordinator should insure that all volunteers receive safety briefing updates and license and insurance verification at least once a year.

When operating a Department vehicle, volunteers shall obey all rules of the road, including seat belt requirements. Smoking is prohibited in all Department vehicles.

Volunteers should not operate a marked patrol car unless there is a prominently placed sign indicating that it is out of service and are not authorized to operate a Department vehicle Code-3.

384.5.2 RADIO AND MDT USAGE
Volunteers shall successfully complete Utah Criminal Justice Information System (UCJIS) and radio procedures training prior to using the police radio or MDT and comply with all related provisions. The Volunteer Coordinator should ensure that radio and UCJIS training is provided for volunteers whenever necessary.

384.6 DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES/TERMINATION
A volunteer may be removed from the volunteer program at the discretion of the Chief of Police or the Volunteer Coordinator. Volunteers shall have no property interests in their continued appointment. However, if a volunteer is removed for alleged misconduct, the volunteer will be afforded an opportunity solely to clear his/her name through a liberty interest hearing which shall be limited to a single appearance before the Chief of Police or authorized designee.

Volunteers may resign from volunteer service with the Department at any time. It is requested that volunteers who intend to resign provide advance notice of their departure and a reason for their decision.

384.6.1 EXIT INTERVIEWS
Exit interviews, where possible, should be conducted with volunteers who are leaving their positions. The interview should ascertain why the volunteer is leaving the position and solicit the volunteer’s suggestions on improving the position. When appropriate, the interview should also include a discussion on the possibility of involvement in some other capacity with the Department.

384.7 EVALUATION
An evaluation of the overall volunteer program will be conducted on an annual basis by the Volunteer Coordinator. Regular evaluations should be conducted with volunteers to ensure the best use of human resources available, to ensure personnel problems can be identified and dealt with promptly and fairly, and to ensure optimum satisfaction on the part of volunteers.
Off-Duty Law Enforcement Actions

386.1 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 City of Logan Police Department with respect to taking law enforcement action while off-duty.

386.2 POLICY
Initiating law enforcement action while off-duty is generally discouraged. 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.

Officers are not expected to place themselves in unreasonable peril. However, any sworn 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.

When public safety 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 should remember that their authority as a peace officer may not extend to actions taken outside their jurisdiction unless authorized by law (Utah Code § 77-9-3).

386.3 FIREARMS
Officers of this department may carry firearms while off-duty in accordance with federal regulations and department policy. All firearms and ammunition must meet guidelines as described in the department Firearms 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, taken any drugs or medications or any combination thereof that would tend to adversely affect the officer’s senses or judgment.

386.4 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 the following:

(a) The tactical disadvantage of being alone and the fact there may be multiple or hidden suspects.

(b) The inability to communicate with responding units.
Off-Duty Law Enforcement Actions

(c) The lack of equipment, such as handcuffs, OC or baton.
(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.

386.4.1 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 City of Logan Police Department officer until acknowledged. Official identification should also be displayed.

386.4.2 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.

386.4.3 CIVILIAN 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.

386.4.4 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.

386.5 REPORTING
Any officer, prior to taking any off-duty enforcement action, shall notify and receive approval of an City of Logan Police Department Supervisor (or other applicable law enforcement authority if acting outside the jurisdiction of the City of Logan Police Department). If prior contact is not reasonably possible, an officer shall notify the applicable local law enforcement agency as soon as reasonably possible (Utah Code § 77-9-3). The Shift Sergeant 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.
Department Use of Social Media

387.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides guidelines to ensure that any use of social media on behalf of the Department is consistent with the department mission.

This policy does not address all aspects of social media use. Specifically, it does not address:

- Personal use of social media by department members (see the Employee Speech, Expression and Social Networking Policy).
- Use of social media in personnel processes (see the Recruitment and Selection Policy).
- Use of social media as part of a criminal investigation, other than disseminating information to the public on behalf of this department (see the Investigation and Prosecution Policy).

387.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

Social media - Any of a wide array of internet-based tools and platforms that allow for the sharing of information, such as the department website or social networking services.

387.2 POLICY
The City of Logan Police Department may use social media as a method of effectively informing the public about department services, issues, investigations and other relevant events.

Department members shall ensure that the use or access of social media is done in a manner that protects the constitutional rights of all.

387.3 AUTHORIZED USERS
Only members authorized by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee may utilize social media on behalf of the Department. Authorized members shall use only department-approved equipment during the normal course of duties to post and monitor department-related social media, unless they are specifically authorized to do otherwise by their supervisors.

The Chief of Police may develop specific guidelines identifying the type of content that may be posted. Any content that does not strictly conform to the guidelines should be approved by a supervisor prior to posting.

Requests to post information over department social media by members who are not authorized to post should be made through the member’s chain of command.

387.4 AUTHORIZED CONTENT
Only content that is appropriate for public release, that supports the department mission and conforms to all department policies regarding the release of information may be posted.

Examples of appropriate content include:
Department Use of Social Media

(a) Announcements.
(b) Tips and information related to crime prevention.
(c) Investigative requests for information.
(d) Requests that ask the community to engage in projects that are relevant to the department mission.
(e) Real-time safety information that is related to in-progress crimes, geographical warnings or disaster information.
(f) Traffic information.
(g) Press releases.
(h) Recruitment of personnel.

387.4.1 INCIDENT-SPECIFIC USE
In instances of active incidents where speed, accuracy and frequent updates are paramount (e.g., crime alerts, public safety information, traffic issues), the Public Information Officer or the authorized designee will be responsible for the compilation of information to be released, subject to the approval of the Incident Commander.

387.5 PROHIBITED CONTENT
Content that is prohibited from posting includes but is not limited to:

(a) Content that is abusive, discriminatory, inflammatory, or sexually explicit.
(b) Any information that violates individual rights, including confidentiality and/or privacy rights and those provided under state, federal, or local laws.
(c) Any information that could compromise an ongoing investigation.
(d) Any information that could tend to compromise or damage the mission, function, reputation, or professionalism of the City of Logan Police Department or its members.
(e) Any information that could compromise the safety and security of department operations, members of the Department, victims, suspects, or the public.
(f) Any content posted for personal use.
(g) Any content that has not been properly authorized by this policy, or a supervisor.
(h) Personal information of an officer, or the officer's immediate family member.

   1. The Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall provide the officer with a form to request that the information remain private (Utah Code 53-18-102; Utah Code 53-18-103).

Any member who becomes aware of content on this department’s social media site that he/she believes is unauthorized or inappropriate should promptly report such content to a supervisor. The supervisor will ensure its removal from public view and investigate the cause of the entry.
Department Use of Social Media

387.5.1 PUBLIC POSTING PROHIBITED
Department social media sites shall be designed and maintained to prevent posting of content by the public.

The Department may provide a method for members of the public to contact department members directly.

387.6 MONITORING CONTENT
The Chief of Police will appoint a supervisor to review, at least annually, the use of department social media and report back on, at a minimum, the resources being used, the effectiveness of the content, any unauthorized or inappropriate content and the resolution of any issues.

387.7 RETENTION OF RECORDS
The Administration Division Commander should work with the Custodian of Records to establish a method of ensuring that public records generated in the process of social media use are retained in accordance with established records retention schedules.

387.8 TRAINING
Authorized members should receive training that, at a minimum, addresses legal issues concerning the appropriate use of social media sites, as well as privacy, civil rights, dissemination and retention of information posted on department sites.
Community Relations

388.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for community relationship-building.

Additional guidance on community relations and outreach is provided in other policies, including the:

- Hate Crimes Policy.
- Limited English Proficiency Services Policy.
- Communications with Persons with Disabilities Policy.
- Chaplains Policy.
- Patrol Function Policy.
- Suspicious Activity Reporting Policy.

388.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the City of Logan Police Department to promote positive relationships between department members and the community by treating community members with dignity and respect and engaging them in public safety strategy development and relationship-building activities, and by making relevant policy and operations information available to the community in a transparent manner.

388.3 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES
Officers should, as time and circumstances reasonably permit:

(a) Make casual and consensual contacts with community members to promote positive community relationships (see the Detentions and Photographing Detainees Policy).

(b) Become reasonably familiar with the schools, businesses and community groups in their assigned jurisdictional areas.

(c) Work with community members and the department community relations coordinator to identify issues and solve problems related to community relations and public safety.

(d) Conduct periodic foot patrols of their assigned areas to facilitate interaction with community members. Officers carrying out foot patrols should notify an appropriate supervisor and the Communications Center of their status (i.e., on foot patrol) and location before beginning and upon completion of the foot patrol. They should also periodically inform the Communications Center of their location and status during the foot patrol.

388.4 COMMUNITY AND YOUTH ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMS
The School Resource Officer Supervisor may organize or assist with programs and activities that create opportunities for department members and community members, especially youths, to interact in a positive setting. Examples of such programs and events include:
Community Relations

- Department-sponsored athletic programs (e.g., baseball, basketball, soccer, bowling).
- Police-community get-togethers (e.g., cookouts, meals, charity events).
- Youth leadership and life skills mentoring.
- Neighborhood watches and crime prevention programs.

388.5 INFORMATION SHARING
Supervisors should work with department administration and the Public Information Officer to develop methods and procedures for the convenient sharing of information (e.g., major incident notifications, significant changes in department operations, comments, feedback, positive events) between the Department and community members. Examples of information-sharing methods include:

- Community meetings.
- Social media (see the Department Use of Social Media Policy).
- Department website postings.

Information should be regularly refreshed, to inform and engage community members continuously.

388.6 LAW ENFORCEMENT OPERATIONS EDUCATION
The community relations coordinator should develop methods to educate community members on general law enforcement operations so they may understand the work that officers do to keep the community safe. Examples of educational methods include:

- Development and distribution of informational cards/flyers.
- Department website postings.
- Presentations to driver education classes.
- Instruction in schools.
- Department ride-alongs (see the Ride-Along Program Policy).
- Scenario/Simulation exercises with community member participation.
- Youth internships at the department.
- Citizen academies.

Instructional information should include direction on how community members should interact with the police during enforcement or investigative contacts and how community members can make a complaint to the department regarding alleged misconduct or inappropriate job performance by department members.
Community Relations

388.7 SAFETY AND OTHER CONSIDERATIONS
Department members responsible for community relations activities should consider the safety of the community participants and, as much as reasonably practicable, not allow them to be present in any location or situation that would jeopardize their safety.

Department members in charge of community relations events should ensure that participating community members have completed waiver forms before participation, if appropriate. A parent or guardian must complete the waiver form if the participating community member has not reached 18 years of age.

Community members are subject to a criminal history check before approval for participation in certain activities, such as citizen academies.

388.8 COMMUNITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE
The Chief of Policemay establish a committee of volunteers consisting of community members, community leaders and other community stakeholders (e.g., representatives from schools, churches, businesses, social service organizations). The makeup of the committee should reflect the demographics of the community as much as practicable.

The committee should convene regularly to:

(a) Provide a public forum for gathering information about public safety concerns in the community.

(b) Work with the Department to develop strategies to solve public safety problems.

(c) Generate plans for improving the relationship between the department and the community.

(d) Participate in community outreach to solicit input from community members, including youths from the community.

The Training Supervisor should arrange for initial and ongoing training for committee members on topics relevant to their responsibilities.

The Chief of Police may include the committee in the evaluation and development of department policies and procedures and may ask them to review certain personnel complaints for the purpose of providing recommendations regarding supervisory, training or other issues as appropriate.

388.8.1 LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS
The Chief of Police and the community relations coordinator should work with the City Attorney as appropriate to ensure the committee complies with any legal requirements such as public notices, records maintenance and any other associated obligations or procedures.

388.9 TRANSPARENCY
The Department should periodically publish statistical data and analysis regarding the department’s operations. The reports should not contain the names of officers, suspects or case numbers. The community relations coordinator should work with the community
Community Relations

advisory committee to identify information that may increase transparency regarding department operations.

388.10 TRAINING
Subject to available resources, members should receive training related to this policy, including training on topics such as:

(a) Effective social interaction and communication skills.
(b) Cultural, racial and ethnic diversity and relations.
(c) Building community partnerships.
(d) Community policing and problem-solving principles.
(e) Enforcement actions and their effects on community relations.

Where practicable and appropriate, community members, especially those with relevant expertise, should be involved in the training to provide input from a community perspective.
Chapter 4 - Patrol Operations
Patrol Function

400.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to define the functions of the Patrol Division of the Department to ensure intra-department cooperation and information sharing.

400.1.1 FUNCTION
Officers will generally patrol in clearly marked vehicles, patrol assigned jurisdictional areas of City of Logan, respond to calls for assistance, act as a deterrent to crime, enforce state and local laws and respond to emergencies 24 hours per day seven days per week.

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, community presentations.
(c) Calls for service, both routine and emergency in nature.
(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 Division and other divisions within the Department, as well as other outside governmental agencies.
(h) The application of resources to specific problems or situations within the community, which may be improved or resolved by Community Oriented Policing and problem solving strategies.
(i) Traffic direction and control.

400.1.2 TERRORISM
It is the goal of the City of Logan Police Department to make every reasonable effort to accurately and appropriately gather and report any information that may relate to either foreign or domestic 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 Investigation Unit Supervisor in a timely fashion.
Patrol Function

400.2 PATROL INFORMATION SHARING PROCEDURES
The following guidelines are intended to develop and maintain intra-department cooperation and information flow between the various divisions of the City of Logan 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 to the appropriate division for retention or follow-up investigation.

400.2.2 PATROL ROLL CALL
Patrol supervisors, detective sergeants and special unit sergeants are encouraged to share information as much as possible. All supervisors and/or officers will be provided an opportunity to share information at the daily patrol Roll Call as time permits.

400.2.3 INFORMATION AND BULLETIN BOARDS
Information will be maintained in the Squad Room and "police.eow@loganutah.org" email system and will be available for review by officers from all divisions within the Department. This information will include, but not be limited to the wanted persons and written directives.

A bulletin board will be kept in the Squad Room and the Investigations Division for display of suspect information, intelligence reports and photographs. New Departmental Directives will be made available for patrol supervisors and will be discussed at Roll Call and shift meetings.

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.
Bias-Based Policing

402.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides guidance to department members that affirms the City of Logan Police Department’s commitment to policing that is fair and objective (Utah Code 10-3-913; Utah Code 17-22-2; Utah Code 53-1-108).

Nothing in this policy prohibits the use of specified characteristics in law enforcement activities designed to strengthen the department’s relationship with its diverse communities (e.g., cultural and ethnicity awareness training, youth programs, community group outreach and partnerships).

402.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

Biased-based policing - An inappropriate reliance on actual or perceived characteristics such as race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, economic status, age, cultural group, disability, or affiliation with any non-criminal group (protected characteristics) as the basis for providing differing law enforcement service or enforcement.

402.2 POLICY
The City of Logan Police Department is committed to providing law enforcement services to the community with due regard for the racial, cultural or other differences of those served. It is the policy of this department to provide law enforcement services and to enforce the law equally, fairly, objectively and without discrimination toward any individual or group.

402.3 BIASED-BASED POLICING PROHIBITED
Bias-based policing is strictly prohibited.

However, nothing in this policy is intended to prohibit an officer from considering protected characteristics in combination with credible, timely and distinct information connecting a person or people of a specific characteristic to a specific unlawful incident, or to specific unlawful incidents, specific criminal patterns or specific schemes.

402.4 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES
Every member of this department shall perform his/her duties in a fair and objective manner and is responsible for promptly reporting any suspected or known instances of bias-based policing to a supervisor. Members should, when reasonable to do so, intervene to prevent any biased-based actions by another member.

402.4.1 REASON FOR CONTACT
Officers contacting a person shall be prepared to articulate sufficient reason for the contact, independent of the protected characteristics of the individual.
**Bias-Based Policing**

To the extent that written documentation would otherwise be completed (e.g., arrest report, Field Interview (FI) card), the involved officer should include those facts giving rise to the contact, as applicable.

Except for required data-collection forms or methods, nothing in this policy shall require any officer to document a contact that would not otherwise require reporting.

**402.5 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES**

Supervisors should monitor those individuals under their command for compliance with this policy and shall handle any alleged or observed violation of this policy in accordance with the Personnel Complaints Policy.

(a) Supervisors should discuss any issues with the involved officer and his/her supervisor in a timely manner.

1. Supervisor should document these discussions, in the prescribed manner.

(b) Supervisors should periodically review Mobile Audio/Video (MAV) recordings, portable audio/video recordings, Mobile Data Terminal (MDT) data and any other available resource used to document contact between officers and the public to ensure compliance with this policy.

1. Supervisors should document these periodic reviews.

2. Recordings that capture a potential instance of bias-based policing should be appropriately retained for administrative investigation purposes.

(c) Supervisors shall initiate investigations of any actual or alleged violations of this policy.

(d) Supervisors should take prompt and reasonable steps to address any retaliatory action taken against any member of this department who discloses information concerning bias-based policing.

**402.6 ADMINISTRATION**

The Patrol Division Commander should review the efforts of the Department to provide fair and objective policing and submit an annual report, including public concerns and complaints, to the Chief of Police. The annual report should not contain any identifying information about any specific complaint, member of the public or officer. It should be reviewed by the Chief of Police to identify any changes in training or operations that should be made to improve service.

Supervisors should review the annual report and discuss the results with those they are assigned to supervise.

**402.7 TRAINING**

Training on fair and objective policing and review of this policy should be conducted as directed by the Training Supervisor.
Roll Call

404.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy discusses the activity of roll call and includes the tasks that should be accomplished during this short period.

404.2 POLICY
Roll Call is intended to facilitate the accurate flow of information in order to enhance coordination of activities, improve performance and safety, and outline the expected actions of members.

404.3 ROLL CALL
All divisions and specialized units will conduct regular roll call to discuss, disseminate, and exchange information among department members, work groups, and other organizations. A supervisor generally will conduct roll call. However, the supervisor may delegate this responsibility to a subordinate member in the supervisor’s absence or for training purposes.

Roll Call should include but is not limited to:

(a) Providing members with information regarding daily activities, with particular attention given to changes in the status of:
   1. Wanted persons.
   2. Crime patterns.
   3. Suspect descriptions.
   4. Intelligence reports and photographs.
   5. Community issues affecting law enforcement.
   6. Major investigations.

(b) Notifying members of changes in schedules and assignments.

(c) Reviewing recent incidents for situational awareness and training purposes.

(d) Providing training on a variety of subjects.

(e) Conducting periodic personnel inspections.

Supervisors should also ensure that all members are informed about [departmentalDirective]s and any recent policy changes.

404.3.1 RETENTION OF ROLL CALL TRAINING RECORDS
Roll Call training materials and a curriculum or summary shall be forwarded to the Training Supervisor for inclusion in training records, as appropriate.

404.4 PREPARATION OF MATERIALS
The supervisor conducting roll call is responsible for preparation of the materials necessary for a constructive roll call. Supervisors may delegate this responsibility to a subordinate officer in the supervisor’s absence or for training purposes.
404.5 TRAINING
Roll Call training should incorporate short segments on a variety of subjects or topics and may include:

(a) Review and discussion of new or updated policies.
(b) Presentation and discussion of the proper application of existing policy to routine daily activities.
(c) Presentation and discussion of the proper application of existing policy to unusual activities.
(d) Review of recent incidents for training purposes.
Crime and Disaster Scene Integrity

406.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance in handling a major crime or disaster.

406.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the City of Logan Police Department to secure crime or disaster scenes so that evidence is preserved, and to identify and mitigate the dangers associated with a major crime or disaster scene for the safety of the community and those required to enter or work near the scene.

406.3 SCENE RESPONSIBILITY
The first officer at the scene of a crime or major incident is generally responsible for the immediate safety of the public and preservation of the scene. Officers shall also consider officer safety and the safety of those persons entering or exiting the area, including those rendering medical aid to any injured parties. Once an officer has assumed or been assigned to maintain the integrity and security of the crime or disaster scene, the officer shall maintain the crime or disaster scene until he/she is properly relieved by a supervisor or other designated person.

406.4 FIRST RESPONDER CONSIDERATIONS
The following list generally describes the first responder’s function at a crime or disaster scene. This list is not intended to be all-inclusive, is not necessarily in order and may be altered according to the demands of each situation:

(a) Broadcast emergency information, including requests for additional assistance and resources.
(b) Provide for the general safety of those within the immediate area by mitigating, reducing or eliminating threats or dangers.
(c) Locate or identify suspects and determine whether dangerous suspects are still within the area.
(d) Provide first aid to injured parties if it can be done safely.
(e) Evacuate the location safely as required or appropriate.
(f) Secure the inner perimeter.
(g) Protect items of apparent evidentiary value.
(h) Secure an outer perimeter.
(i) Identify potential witnesses.
(j) Start a chronological log noting critical times and personnel allowed access.

406.5 SEARCHES
Officers arriving at crime or disaster scenes are often faced with the immediate need to search for and render aid to victims, and to determine if suspects are present and continue to pose a threat. Once officers are satisfied that no additional suspects are present and/or there are no injured
Crime and Disaster Scene Integrity

persons to be treated, those exigent circumstances will likely no longer exist. Officers should thereafter secure the scene and conduct no further search until additional or alternate authority for the search is obtained, such as consent or a search warrant.

406.5.1 CONSENT
When possible, officers should seek written consent to search from authorized individuals. However, in the case of serious crimes or major investigations, it may be prudent to also obtain a search warrant. Consent as an additional authorization may be sought, even in cases where a search warrant has been granted.

406.6 EXECUTION OF HEALTH ORDERS
Any sworn member of the City of Logan Police Department may assist in enforcement of orders of restriction issued by the Department of Health or local health authority for the purpose of preventing the spread of any contagious, infectious or communicable disease (Utah Code 26-6b-3; Utah Code 26-6b-3.2).
Crisis Response Unit

408.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The Crisis Response Unit (CRU) is comprised of two specialized teams: the Crisis Negotiation Team (CNT) and the Special Weapons and Tactics Team (SWAT). The unit has been established to provide specialized support in handling critical field operations where intense negotiations and/or special tactical deployment methods beyond the capacity of field officers appear to be necessary.

408.1.1 OPERATIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE
The Policy Manual sections pertaining to the Crisis Response Unit are divided into Administrative and Operational sections. Since situations that necessitate the need for such a police response vary greatly from incident to incident and such events often demand on-the-scene evaluation, the Operational Policy outlined in this manual section serves as a guideline to Department personnel allowing for appropriate on scene decision making as required. The Administrative Procedures, however, are more restrictive and few exceptions should be taken.

408.1.2 SWAT TEAM DEFINED
A SWAT team is a designated unit of law enforcement officers that is specifically trained and equipped to work as a coordinated team to resolve critical incidents that are so hazardous, complex or unusual that they may exceed the capabilities of first responders or investigative units. These incidents include, but not limited to, hostage taking, barricaded suspects, snipers, terrorist acts and other high-risk incidents. As a matter of Department policy, such a unit may also be used to serve high-risk warrants, both search and arrest, where public and officer safety issues warrant the use of such a unit.

408.2 PROGRAM
It shall be the policy of the Department to maintain a SWAT team and to provide the equipment, manpower and training necessary to maintain a SWAT team. The SWAT team should develop sufficient resources to perform three basic operational functions:

(a) Command and Control.
(b) Containment.
(c) Entry/Apprehension/Rescue.

It is understood that it is difficult to categorize specific capabilities for critical incidents. Training needs may vary based on the experience level of the team personnel, team administrators and potential incident commanders. Nothing in this policy shall prohibit individual teams from responding to a situation that exceeds their training levels due to the exigency of the circumstances. The preservation of innocent human life is paramount.
Crisis Response Unit

408.2.1 PROGRAM CONSIDERATIONS
An assessment should be conducted to determine the type and extent of SWAT missions and operations appropriate to this department. The assessment should consider the team's capabilities and limitations and should be reviewed annually by the SWAT Commander or designee.

408.2.2 ORGANIZATIONAL PROCEDURES
This department shall develop a separate written set of organizational procedures which should address, at minimum, the following:

- (a) Locally identified specific missions the team is capable of performing.
- (b) Team organization and function.
- (c) Personnel selection and retention criteria.
- (d) Training and required competencies.
- (e) Procedures for activation and deployment.
- (f) Command and control issues, including a clearly defined command structure.
- (g) Multi-agency response.
- (h) Out-of-jurisdiction response.
- (i) Specialized functions and supporting resources.

408.2.3 OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES
This Department shall develop a separate written set of operational procedures that are in accordance with a SWAT team's level of capability, and that use sound risk reduction practices. The operational procedures should be patterned after the National Tactical Officers Association Suggested SWAT Best Practices. Because such procedures are specific to CRU members and will outline tactical and officer safety issues, they are not included within this policy. The operational procedures should include, at minimum, the following:

- (a) Designated personnel responsible for developing an operational or tactical plan prior to, and/or during SWAT operations (time permitting).
  
  1. All SWAT team members should have an understanding of operational planning.
  2. SWAT team training should consider planning for both spontaneous and planned events.
  3. SWAT teams should incorporate medical emergency contingency planning as part of the SWAT operational plan.

- (b) Plans for mission briefings conducted prior to an operation, unless circumstances require immediate deployment.
  
  1. When possible, briefings should include the specialized units and supporting resources.
Crisis Response Unit

(c) Protocols for a sustained operation, which may include relief, rotation of personnel and augmentation of resources.

(d) A generic checklist to be worked through prior to initiating a tactical action. This will provide a means of conducting a threat assessment to determine the appropriate response and resources necessary, including the use of SWAT.

(e) The appropriate role for a trained negotiator.

(f) A standard method of determining whether a warrant should be regarded as high-risk.

(g) A method for deciding how best to serve a high-risk warrant with all reasonably foreseeable alternatives being reviewed in accordance with risk/benefit criteria prior to selecting the method of response.

(h) Post-incident scene management including:
   1. Documentation of the incident.
   2. Transition to investigations and/or other units.
   3. Debriefing after every deployment of the SWAT team.
      (a) After-action team debriefing provides evaluation and analysis of critical incidents, and affords the opportunity for individual and team assessments. Debriefing also helps to identify training needs and reinforces sound risk management practices.
      (b) Such debriefing should not be conducted until involved officers have had the opportunity to individually complete necessary reports or provide formal statements.
      (c) In order to maintain candor and a meaningful exchange, debriefing will generally not be recorded.
      (d) When appropriate, debriefing should include specialized units and resources.
      (i) Sound risk management analysis.
      (j) Standardization of equipment deployed.

408.3 TRAINING NEEDS ASSESSMENT
The SWAT/CRU Commander shall conduct an annual SWAT training needs assessment to ensure that training is conducted within team capabilities and the Department Policy Manual.

408.3.1 INITIAL TRAINING
SWAT team operators and SWAT supervisors/team leaders should not be deployed until successful completion of a Department-approved Basic SWAT Course or its equivalent.
(a) To avoid unnecessary or redundant training, previous training completed by members may be considered equivalent when the hours and content (topics) meet or exceed Department requirements.

408.3.2 UPDATED TRAINING
Appropriate team training for the specialized SWAT functions and other supporting resources should be completed prior to full deployment of the team.

SWAT team operators and SWAT supervisors/team leaders should complete 80% of the regularly scheduled refresher training annually.

408.3.3 SUPERVISION AND MANAGEMENT TRAINING
Command and executive personnel are encouraged to attend training for managing the SWAT function at the organizational level to ensure personnel who provide active oversight at the scene of SWAT operations understand the purpose and capabilities of the teams.

Command personnel who may assume incident command responsibilities should attend SWAT or Critical Incident Commander Course or its equivalent. SWAT command personnel should attend a SWAT Commander Course, Tactical Commander Course or its equivalent.

408.3.4 SWAT ONGOING TRAINING
Training shall be coordinated by the CRU Commander. The CRU Commander may conduct monthly training exercises that include a review and critique of personnel and their performance in the exercise in addition to specialized training. Training shall consist of the following:

(a) Members of the City of Logan Police SWAT Team are expected to maintain a level of fitness that exceeds the Logan City Police Department’s minimum physical standard. Each SWAT member shall perform the LCPD physical fitness test twice each year. The physical fitness test is composed of several individual events that include a 1.5 mile run, bench press, pushups etc. Each SWAT member is required to satisfactorily pass each individual event within the physical fitness test and must attain and maintain a cumulative test score of Master level (210 points) or better.

(b) Any SWAT team member failing to attain a cumulative Master level qualifying score will immediately notify the SWAT Commander. The SWAT member will be advised of the requirement to retest, within 30 days of the original test, any event or combination of events necessary to attain a qualifying Master level score. Failure to attain a Master level score after a second attempt may result in suspension or dismissal from the team.

(c) Those members who are on vacation, ill or are on light duty status with a doctor’s note of approval on the test date, shall be responsible for reporting to a team supervisor and taking the test within 30 days of their return to regular duty. Any member who fails to arrange for and perform the physical fitness test within the 30-day period shall be considered as having failed to attain a qualifying score for that test period.

(d) Biannually, each SWAT team member shall perform the mandatory handgun qualification course. The qualification course shall consist of the Basic Drill for the handgun. Failure to qualify will require that officer to seek remedial training from a team Armorer approved by the CRU Commander. Team members who fail to qualify
Crisis Response Unit

must retest within 30 days. Failure to qualify within 30 days with or without remedial training may result in dismissal from the team.

(e) Each SWAT team member shall complete the biannual qualification course for any specialty weapon issued to, or used by, the team member during SWAT operations. Failure to qualify will require the team member to seek remedial training from the Armorer who has been approved by the CRU Commander. Team members who fail to qualify on their specialty weapon may not utilize the specialty weapon on SWAT operations until qualified. Team members who fail to qualify must retest within 30 days. Failure to qualify with specialty weapons within 30 days may result in the team member being removed from the team or permanently disqualified from use of that particular specialty weapon.

408.3.5 TRAINING SAFETY
Use of a designated safety officer should be considered for all tactical training.

408.3.6 SCENARIO-BASED TRAINING
SWAT teams should participate in scenario-based training that simulates the tactical operational environment. Such training is an established method of improving performance during an actual deployment.

408.3.7 TRAINING DOCUMENTATION
Individual and team training shall be documented and records maintained by the Training Supervisor. Such documentation shall be maintained in each member's individual training file. A separate agency SWAT training file shall be maintained with documentation and records of all team training.

408.4 UNIFORMS, EQUIPMENT AND FIREARMS

408.4.1 UNIFORMS
SWAT teams from this agency should wear uniforms that clearly identify team members as law enforcement officers. It is recognized that certain tactical conditions may require covert movement. Attire may be selected appropriate to the specific mission.

408.4.2 EQUIPMENT
SWAT teams from this agency should be adequately equipped to meet the specific mission(s) identified by the agency.

408.4.3 FIREARMS
Weapons and equipment used by SWAT, the specialized units and the supporting resources should be agency-issued or approved, including any modifications, additions or attachments.

408.4.4 OPERATIONAL READINESS INSPECTIONS
The CRU Commander shall appoint a CRU supervisor to perform operational readiness inspections of all unit equipment at least annually. The result of the inspection will be forwarded to the CRU Commander in writing. The inspection will include personal equipment issued to
members of the unit, operational equipment maintained in the CRU facility and equipment
maintained or used in CRU vehicles.

408.5 MANAGEMENT/SUPERVISION OF CRISIS RESPONSE UNIT
The Commander of the CRU shall be selected by the Chief of Police upon recommendation of
Staff.

408.5.1 TEAM SUPERVISORS
The team supervisors shall be selected by the Chief of Police upon specific recommendation by
Staff and the CRU Commander.

The following represent the supervisor responsibilities for the Crisis Response Unit.

(a) The Negotiation Team supervisor's primary responsibility is to supervise the
operations of the Negotiation Team, which will include deployment, training, first line
participation and other duties as directed by the CRU Commander.

(b) The SWAT supervisor's primary responsibility is to supervise the operations of the
SWAT Team, which will include deployment, training, first line participation and other
duties as directed by the CRU Commander.

408.6 CRISIS NEGOTIATION TEAM ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES
The Crisis Negotiation Team has been established to provide skilled verbal communicators who
may be utilized to attempt to de-escalate and effect surrender in critical situations where suspects
have taken hostages, barricaded themselves or have suicidal tendencies.

The following procedures serve as directives for the administrative operation of the Crisis
Negotiation Team.

408.6.1 SELECTION OF PERSONNEL
Interested sworn personnel, who are off probation, shall submit a letter of interest to the CRU
Commander and the Crisis Negotiation Team Supervisor. Qualified applicants will then be invited
to an oral interview. The oral board will consist of the CRU Commander, the Crisis Negotiation
Team supervisor, and a third person to be selected by the two. Interested personnel shall be
evaluated by the following criteria:

(a) Recognized competence and ability as evidenced by performance.

(b) Demonstrated good judgment and understanding of critical role of negotiator and
negotiation process.

(c) Effective communication skills to ensure success as a negotiator.

(d) Special skills, training or appropriate education as it pertains to the assignment.

(e) Commitment to the unit, realizing that the assignment may necessitate unusual
working hours, conditions and training obligations.

The oral board shall submit a list of successful applicants to Staff for final selection.
408.6.2 TRAINING OF NEGOTIATORS

Those officers selected as members of the Negotiation Team should attend the POST-certified (or approved) Basic Negotiators Course prior to an actual crisis situation. Untrained officers may be used in a support or training capacity. Additional training will be coordinated by the team supervisor.

A minimum of one training session per quarter will be required to provide the opportunity for role playing and situational training necessary to maintain proper skills. This will be coordinated by the team supervisor.

Continual evaluation of a team member’s performance and efficiency as it relates to the positive operation of the unit shall be conducted by the team supervisor. Performance and efficiency levels, established by the team supervisor, will be met and maintained by all team members. Any member of the Negotiation Team who performs or functions at a level less than satisfactory shall be subject to dismissal from the unit.

408.7 SWAT TEAM ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

The following procedures serve as directives for the administrative operation of the SWAT Team.

408.7.1 SELECTION OF PERSONNEL

Interested sworn personnel who are off probation shall submit a letter of interest to the CRU Commander and other SWAT supervisors. Those qualifying applicants will then be invited to participate in the testing process. The order of the tests will be given at the discretion of the CRU Commander. The testing process will consist of an oral board, physical agility, SWAT basic handgun and team evaluation.

(a) Oral board: The oral board will consist of personnel selected by the CRU Commander. Applicants will be evaluated by the following criteria:

1. Recognized competence and ability as evidenced by performance.
2. Demonstrated good judgment and understanding of critical role of SWAT member.
3. Special skills, training or appropriate education as it pertains to this assignment.
4. Commitment to the unit, realizing that the additional assignment may necessitate unusual working hours, conditions and training obligations.

(b) Physical agility: The physical agility test is designed to determine the physical capabilities of the applicant as they relate to performance of SWAT-related duties. The test and scoring procedure will be established by the CRU Commander. A master level qualifying score shall be attained by the applicant to be considered for the position.

(c) SWAT basic handgun: Candidates will be invited to shoot the SWAT Basic Drill for the handgun. A minimum qualifying score of 80% of the possible score must be attained to qualify.
Crisis Response Unit

(d) Team evaluation: Current team members will evaluate each candidate on his/her field tactical skills, teamwork, ability to work under stress, communication skills, judgment and any special skills that could benefit the team.

(e) A list of successful applicants shall be submitted to Staff, by the CRU Commander, for final selection.

408.7.2 TEAM EVALUATION
Continual evaluation of a team member’s performance and efficiency as it relates to the positive operation of the unit shall be conducted by the CRU Commander. The performance and efficiency level, as established by the team supervisor, will be met and maintained by all SWAT Team members. Any member of the SWAT Team who performs or functions at a level less than satisfactory shall be subject to dismissal from the team.

408.8 OPERATION GUIDELINES FOR CRISIS RESPONSE UNIT
The following procedures serve as guidelines for the operational deployment of the Crisis Response Unit. Generally, the SWAT Team and the Crisis Negotiation Team will be activated together. It is recognized, however, that a tactical team may be used in a situation not requiring the physical presence of the Crisis Negotiation Team, such as warrant service operations. This shall be at the discretion of the CRU Commander.

408.8.1 ON-SCENE DETERMINATION
The supervisor in charge at the scene of a particular event will assess whether the Crisis Response Unit is to respond. Upon final determination by the Shift Sergeant, he/she will notify the CRU Commander.

408.8.2 APPROPRIATE SITUATIONS FOR USE OF CRISIS RESPONSE UNIT
The following are examples of incidents which may result in the activation of the Crisis Response Unit:

   (a) Barricaded suspects who refuse an order to surrender.
   (b) Incidents where hostages are taken.
   (c) Cases of suicide threats.
   (d) Arrests of dangerous persons.
   (e) Any situation that could enhance the ability to preserve life, maintain social order and ensure the protection of property.

408.8.3 OUTSIDE AGENCY REQUESTS
Requests by field personnel for assistance from outside agency crisis units must be approved by the Shift Sergeant. Deployment of the City of Logan Police Department Crisis Response Unit in response to requests by other agencies must be authorized by a Division Commander.
408.8.4 MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL SWAT OPERATIONS
The SWAT team, including relevant specialized units and supporting resources, should develop protocols, agreements, MOUs, or working relationships to support multi-jurisdictional or regional responses.

(a) If it is anticipated that multi-jurisdictional SWAT operations will regularly be conducted; SWAT multi-agency and multi-disciplinary joint training exercises are encouraged.

(b) Members of the City of Logan Police Department SWAT team shall operate under the policies, procedures and command of the City of Logan Police Department when working in a multi-agency situation.

408.8.5 MOBILIZATION OF CRISIS RESPONSE UNIT
The on-scene supervisor shall make a request to the Shift Sergeant for the Crisis Response Unit. The Shift Sergeant shall then notify the CRU Commander. If unavailable, a team supervisor shall be notified. The Shift Sergeant will then notify Communications and the on-call Commander as soon as practical.

The Shift Sergeant should advise the CRU Commander with as much of the following information which is available at the time:

(a) The number of suspects, known weapons and resources.
(b) If the suspect is in control of hostages.
(c) If the suspect is barricaded.
(d) The type of crime involved.
(e) If the suspect has threatened or attempted suicide.
(f) The location of the command post and a safe approach to it.
(g) The extent of any perimeter and the number of officers involved.
(h) Any other important facts critical to the immediate situation and whether the suspect has refused an order to surrender.

408.8.6 FIELD UNIT RESPONSIBILITIES
While waiting for the Crisis Response Unit, field personnel should, if safe, practicable and sufficient resources exist:

(a) Establish an inner and outer perimeter.
(b) Establish a command post outside of the inner perimeter.
(c) Establish an arrest/response team. The team actions may include:
   1. Securing any subject or suspect who may surrender.
   2. Taking action to mitigate a deadly threat or behavior.
Crisis Response Unit

(d) Evacuate any injured persons or citizens in the zone of danger.
(e) Attempt to establish preliminary communication with the suspect. Once the CRU has arrived, all negotiations should generally be halted to allow the negotiators and SWAT time to set up.
(f) Be prepared to brief the CRU Commander on the situation.
(g) Plan for, and stage, anticipated resources.

408.8.7 ON-SCENE COMMAND RESPONSIBILITIES
Upon arrival of the Crisis Response Unit at the scene, the Incident Commander shall brief the CRU Commander and team supervisors about the situation. Upon review, it will be the Incident Commander's decision, with input from the CRU Commander, whether to deploy the Crisis Response Unit. Once the Incident Commander authorizes deployment, the CRU Commander will be responsible for the tactical portion of the operation. The Incident Commander shall continue supervision of the command post operation, outer perimeter security, and support for the Crisis Response Unit. The Incident Commander and the CRU Commander or designee shall maintain communications at all times.

408.8.8 COMMUNICATION WITH CRISIS RESPONSE UNIT PERSONNEL
All of those persons who are non-Crisis Response Unit personnel should refrain from any non-emergency contact or interference with any member of the unit during active negotiations. Operations require the utmost in concentration by involved personnel and, as a result, no one should interrupt or communicate with Crisis Team personnel directly. All non-emergency communications shall be channeled through the Negotiation Team Sergeant or designee.
Ride-Along Program

410.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The Ride-Along Program provides an opportunity for citizens to experience the law enforcement function firsthand. This policy provides the requirements, approval process and hours of operation for the Ride-Along Program.

410.1.1 ELIGIBILITY
The City of Logan Police Department Ride-Along Program is offered to residents, students and those employed within the City or by anyone approved by the Division Commander. Every attempt will be made to accommodate interested persons, however, any applicant may be disqualified without cause.

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

- Being under 18-years of age
- Prior criminal history
- Pending criminal action
- Involved in any Pending lawsuit
- Denial by any supervisor

410.2 AVAILABILITY
The Ride-Along Program is available on most days of the week, with certain exceptions. The ride-along times are from 10 a.m. to 11 p.m. The ride along should be no longer than 4 hours in duration and subject to approval by the Patrol Lieutenant. Exceptions to this schedule may be made as approved by the Chief of Police, Division Commander or Lieutenant in charge of the ride along program.

410.2 PROCEDURE TO REQUEST A RIDE-ALONG
Generally, ride-along requests will be scheduled by the Patrol Lieutenant. The participant will complete a Ride-Along Waiver Form. Information requested will include a valid ID or Utah driver's license, address and telephone number.

The Patrol Lieutenant will assign a date and time, based on availability, at least one week after the date of application. If approved, a copy will be forwarded to the respective Shift 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 of the denial.
Ride-Along Program

410.2.1 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: Explorers, RSVP, Chaplains, Reserves, police applicants and all others with approval of the Lieutenant.

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.

410.2.2 SUITABLE ATTIRE
Any person approved to ride-along is required to be suitably dressed in 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 Shift Sergeant or field supervisor may refuse a ride along to anyone not properly dressed.

410.2.3 PEACE OFFICER RIDE-ALONGS
Off-duty members of the Department or any other law enforcement agency employee's will not be permitted to ride-along with on-duty officers without the expressed consent of the Patrol Lieutenant. In the event that such a ride-along is permitted, the off-duty employee shall not be considered on-duty and shall not represent themselves as a peace officer or participate in any law enforcement activity except as emergency circumstances may require.

410.2.4 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 state records check through the Bureau of Criminal Investigation (BCI) prior to their approval as a ride-along with a law enforcement officer, provided that the ride-along is not an employee of the City of Logan Police Department.

410.3 OFFICER'S RESPONSIBILITY
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, and if feasible, let the participant out of the vehicle in a well-lighted place of safety. The dispatcher will be advised of the situation and as soon as practical have another police vehicle respond to pick up the participant at that location. The ride-along may be continued or terminated at this time.

The Patrol Lieutenant is responsible for maintaining and scheduling ride-alongs. Upon completion of the ride-along, the Ride-Along Waiver Form shall be returned to the Patrol Lieutenant with any comments which may be offered by the officer.

410.4 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 their participation. These instructions should include:

(a) The ride-along will follow the directions of the officer.
Ride-Along Program

(b) The ride-along will not become involved in any investigation, handling of evidence, discussions with victims or suspects or handling any police equipment.

(c) The ride-along may terminate the ride at any time. If the ride-along interferes with the performance of the officer's duties, the officer may terminate the ride-along and return the observer to his/her home or to the station.

(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 citizen.

(f) Under no circumstance shall a civilian ride-along be permitted to enter a private residence with an officer without the expressed consent of the resident or other authorized person.
Hazardous Material Response

412.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
Exposure to hazardous materials presents potential harm to department members and the public. This policy outlines the responsibilities of members who respond to these events and the factors that should be considered while on-scene, including the reporting of exposures and supervisor responsibilities.

412.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

**Hazardous material** - A substance which by its nature, containment and reactivity, has the capability of inflicting harm during exposure; characterized as being toxic, corrosive, flammable, reactive, an irritant or strong sensitizer and thereby posing a threat to health when improperly managed.

412.2 HAZARDOUS MATERIAL RESPONSE
Members may encounter situations involving suspected hazardous materials, such as at the scene of a traffic collision, chemical spill, or fire. When members come into contact with a suspected hazardous material, they should take certain steps to protect themselves and other persons.

The fire department is the agency trained and equipped to properly respond to and mitigate most incidents involving hazardous materials and biohazards.

Responders should not perform tasks or use equipment without proper training. A responder entering the area may require decontamination before he/she is allowed to leave the scene, and should be evaluated by appropriate technicians and emergency medical services personnel for signs of exposure.

412.3 REPORTING EXPOSURE
Department members who believe they have been exposed to a hazardous material shall immediately report the exposure to a supervisor. Each exposure shall be documented by the member in an incident report that shall be forwarded via chain of command to the Shift Sergeant as soon as practicable. Should the affected member be unable to document the exposure for any reason, it shall be the responsibility of the notified supervisor to complete the report.

Injury or illness caused or believed to be caused from exposure to hazardous materials shall be reported the same as any other on-duty injury or illness, in addition to a crime report or incident report as applicable.

412.3.1 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES
When a supervisor has been informed that a member has been exposed to a hazardous material, he/she shall ensure that immediate medical treatment is obtained and appropriate action is taken to mitigate the exposure or continued exposure.
Hazardous Material Response

To ensure the safety of members, PPE is available from supervisors. PPE not maintained by this department may be available through the appropriate fire department or emergency response team.

412.4 POLICY
It is the policy of the City of Logan Police Department to respond to hazardous material emergencies with due regard for the safety of the public and those members responding to such incidents.

412.5 CONSIDERATIONS
The following steps should be considered at any scene involving suspected hazardous materials:

(a) Make the initial assessment of a potentially hazardous material from a safe distance.

(b) Notify the Communications Center, appropriate supervisors, the appropriate fire department and hazardous response units.
   1. Provide weather conditions, wind direction, a suggested safe approach route and any other information pertinent to responder safety.

(c) Wear personal protective equipment (PPE), being cognizant that some hazardous material can be inhaled.

(d) Remain upwind, uphill and at a safe distance, maintaining awareness of weather and environmental conditions, until the material is identified and a process for handling has been determined.

(e) Attempt to identify the type of hazardous material from a safe distance using optical aids (binoculars or spotting scopes) if they are available. Identification can be determined by:
   1. Placards or use of an emergency response guidebook.
   2. Driver’s statements or shipping documents from the person transporting the material.
   3. Information obtained from any involved person with knowledge regarding the hazardous material. Information should include:
      (a) The type of material.
      (b) How to secure and contain the material.
      (c) Any other information to protect the safety of those present, the community and the environment.

(f) Provide first aid to injured parties if it can be done safely and without contamination.

(g) Make reasonable efforts to secure the scene to prevent access from unauthorized individuals and to protect and identify any evidence.

(h) Begin evacuation of the immediate and surrounding areas, dependent on the material. Voluntary evacuation should be considered; mandatory evacuation may be necessary and will depend on the type of material.
Hazardous Material Response

(i) Establish a decontamination area when needed.

(j) Activate automated community notification systems, if applicable.

(k) Notify the Utah Department of Environmental Quality, Division of Waste Management and Radiation Control.

412.6 HAZARDOUS ROADWAY RESPONSE
Members may encounter situations involving hazardous materials/obstructions or conditions located in the roadway or highway, that may cause unsafe conditions for motorists. When members encounter such situations they should take certain steps to protect themselves and other persons. The basic steps include but are not limited to:

- Immediately notify the Communications Division of the hazardous situation and its location.

- Activate emergency vehicle lights and position their vehicle in a manner that would mitigate additional motorist contact with the hazardous material or condition.

- While on scene and working to resolve the hazardous situation, officers should wear their issued high visibility vest.

- Request additional officers if needed and traffic control devices/cones deployed.

- If able to do so safely the officer may remove the hazardous obstruction from the roadway. If unable to do so, the officer should contact the Communications Center and request assistance from the appropriate on-call City services (Streets Department, Light and Power Department, Water Department).

- Remain on scene until the situation has been resolved or control assumed by other law enforcement or City personnel.

Responders should not perform tasks or use equipment without proper training.
Hostage and Barricade Incidents

414.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for situations where officers have legal cause to contact, detain or arrest a person, and the person refuses to submit to the lawful requests of the officers by remaining in a structure or vehicle and/or by taking a hostage.

The scope of this policy is not intended to address all variables that officers encounter during their initial response or when a hostage or barricade situation has developed. This policy does not require or purport to recommend specific strategies or tactics for resolution as each incident is a dynamic and rapidly evolving event.

414.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

Barricade situation - An incident where a person maintains a position of cover or concealment and ignores or resists law enforcement personnel, and it is reasonable to believe the subject is armed with a dangerous or deadly weapon.

Hostage situation - An incident where it is reasonable to believe a person is unlawfully held by a hostage-taker as security so that specified terms or conditions will be met.

414.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the City of Logan Police Department to address hostage and barricade situations with due regard for the preservation of life and balancing the risk of injury, while obtaining the safe release of hostages, apprehending offenders and securing available evidence.

414.3 COMMUNICATION
When circumstances permit, initial responding officers should try to establish and maintain lines of communication with a barricaded person or hostage-taker. Officers should attempt to identify any additional subjects, inquire about victims and injuries, seek the release of hostages, gather intelligence information, identify time-sensitive demands or conditions and obtain the suspect's surrender.

When available, department-authorized negotiators should respond to the scene as soon as practicable and assume communication responsibilities. Negotiators are permitted to exercise flexibility in each situation based upon their training, the circumstances presented, suspect actions or demands and the available resources.

414.3.1 EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS
Should circumstances at the scene permit, a supervisor or negotiator may contact the Attorney General or the District Attorney for approval to intercept any wire, electronic or oral communication and/or to use an eavesdropping device (e.g., camera or audio device) when there is an immediate threat of death or serious bodily injury to any person or to national security. The supervisor or negotiator who has been granted approval shall ensure that an application for an appropriate court
Hostage and Barricade Incidents

order approving the interception is sought within 48 hours after the interception begins (Utah Code 77-23a-10(7)).

414.4 FIRST RESPONDER CONSIDERATIONS
First responding officers should promptly and carefully evaluate all available information to determine whether an incident involves, or may later develop into, a hostage or barricade situation.

The first responding officer should immediately request a supervisor’s response as soon as it is determined that a hostage or barricade situation exists. The first responding officer shall assume the duties of the supervisor until relieved by a supervisor or a more qualified responder. The officer shall continually evaluate the situation, including the level of risk to officers, to the persons involved and to bystanders, and the resources currently available.

The handling officer should brief the arriving supervisor of the incident, including information about suspects and victims, the extent of any injuries, additional resources or equipment that may be needed, and current perimeters and evacuation areas.

414.4.1 BARRICADE SITUATION
Unless circumstances require otherwise, officers handling a barricade situation should attempt to avoid a forceful confrontation in favor of stabilizing the incident by establishing and maintaining lines of communication while awaiting the arrival of specialized personnel and trained negotiators. During the interim the following options, while not all-inclusive or in any particular order, should be considered:

(a) Ensure injured persons are evacuated from the immediate threat area if it is reasonably safe to do so. Request medical assistance.
(b) Assign personnel to a contact team to control the subject should he/she attempt to exit the building, structure or vehicle, and attack, use deadly force, attempt to escape or surrender prior to additional resources arriving.
(c) Request additional personnel, resources and equipment as needed (e.g., canine team, air support).
(d) Provide responding emergency personnel with a safe arrival route to the location.
(e) Evacuate non-injured persons in the immediate threat area if it is reasonably safe to do so.
(f) Attempt or obtain a line of communication and gather as much information on the subject as possible, including weapons, other involved parties, additional hazards or injuries.
(g) Establish an inner and outer perimeter as circumstances require and resources permit to prevent unauthorized access.
Hostage and Barricade Incidents

(h) Evacuate bystanders, residents and businesses within the inner and then outer perimeter as appropriate. Check for injuries, the presence of other involved subjects, witnesses, evidence or additional information.

(i) Determine the need for and notify the appropriate persons within and outside the Department, such as command officers and the Public Information Officer.

(j) If necessary and available, establish a tactical or exclusive radio frequency for the incident.

(k) Establish a command post.

414.4.2 HOSTAGE SITUATION

Officers presented with a hostage situation should attempt to avoid a forceful confrontation in favor of controlling the incident in anticipation of the arrival of specialized personnel and trained hostage negotiators. However, it is understood that hostage situations are dynamic and can require that officers react quickly to developing or changing threats. The following options while not all-inclusive or in any particular order, should be considered:

(a) Ensure injured persons are evacuated from the immediate threat area if it is reasonably safe to do so. Request medical assistance.

(b) Assign personnel to a contact team to control the subject should he/she attempt to exit the building, structure or vehicle, and attack, use deadly force, attempt to escape or surrender prior to additional resources arriving.

(c) Establish a rapid response team in the event it becomes necessary to rapidly enter a building, structure or vehicle, such as when the suspect is using deadly force against any hostages (see the Rapid Response and Deployment Policy).

(d) Assist hostages or potential hostages to escape if it is reasonably safe to do so. Hostages should be kept separated if practicable pending further interview.

(e) Request additional personnel, resources and equipment as needed (e.g., canine team, air support).

(f) Provide responding emergency personnel with a safe arrival route to the location.

(g) Evacuate non-injured persons in the immediate threat area if it is reasonably safe to do so.

(h) Coordinate pursuit or surveillance vehicles and control of travel routes.

(i) Attempt or obtain a line of communication and gather as much information about the suspect as possible, including any weapons, victims and their injuries, additional hazards, other involved parties and any other relevant intelligence information.

(j) Establish an inner and outer perimeter as resources and circumstances permit to prevent unauthorized access.
Hostage and Barricade Incidents

(k) Evacuate bystanders, residents and businesses within the inner and then outer perimeter as appropriate. Check for injuries, the presence of other involved subjects, witnesses, evidence or additional information.

(l) Determine the need for and notify the appropriate persons within and outside the Department, such as command officers and the Public Information Officer (PIO).

(m) If necessary and available, establish a tactical or exclusive radio frequency for the incident.

414.5 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon being notified that a hostage or barricade situation exists, the supervisor should immediately respond to the scene, assess the risk level of the situation, establish a proper chain of command and assume the role of Incident Commander until properly relieved. This includes requesting a Crisis Response Unit (CRU) response if appropriate and apprising the CRU Commander of the circumstances. In addition, the following options, listed here in no particular order, should be considered:

(a) Ensure injured persons are evacuated and treated by medical personnel.

(b) Ensure the completion of necessary first responder responsibilities or assignments.

(c) Request crisis negotiators, specialized units, additional personnel, resources or equipment as appropriate.

(d) Establish a command post location as resources and circumstances permit.

(e) Designate assistants who can help with intelligence information and documentation of the incident.

(f) If it is practicable to do so, arrange for video documentation of the operation.

(g) Consider contacting utility and communication providers when restricting such services (e.g., restricting electric power, gas, telephone service).

(h) Ensure adequate law enforcement coverage for the remainder of the City during the incident. The supervisor should direct non-essential personnel away from the scene unless they have been summoned by the supervisor or the Communications Center.

(i) Identify a media staging area outside the outer perimeter and have the department PIO or a designated temporary media representative provide media access in accordance with the Media Relations Policy.

(j) Identify the need for mutual aid and the transition or relief of personnel for incidents of extended duration.

(k) Debrief personnel and review documentation as appropriate.


Hostage and Barricade Incidents

414.6 CRISIS RESPONSE UNIT RESPONSIBILITIES
It will be the Incident Commander’s decision, with input from the CRU Commander, whether to deploy the CRU during a hostage or barricade situation. Once the Incident Commander authorizes deployment, the CRU Commander or the authorized designee will be responsible for the tactical portion of the operation. The Incident Commander shall continue supervision of the command post operation, outer perimeter security and evacuation, media access and support for the CRU. The Incident Commander and the CRU Commander or the authorized designee shall maintain communications at all times.

414.7 REPORTING
Unless otherwise relieved by a supervisor or Incident Commander, the handling officer at the scene is responsible for completion and/or coordination of incident reports.
Response to Bomb Calls

416.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines to assist members of the City of Logan Police Department in their initial response to incidents involving explosives, explosive devices, explosion/bombing incidents or threats of such incidents. Under no circumstances should these guidelines be interpreted as compromising the safety of first responders or the public. When confronted with an incident involving explosives, safety should always be the primary consideration.

416.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the City of Logan Police Department to place a higher priority on the safety of persons and the public over damage or destruction to public or private property.

416.3 RECEIPT OF BOMB THREAT
Department members receiving a bomb threat should obtain as much information from the individual as reasonably possible, including the type, placement and alleged detonation time of the device.

If the bomb threat is received on a recorded line, reasonable steps should be taken to ensure that the recording is preserved in accordance with established department evidence procedures.

The member receiving the bomb threat should ensure that the Shift Sergeant is immediately advised and informed of the details. This will enable the Shift Sergeant to ensure that the appropriate personnel are dispatched and, as appropriate, the threatened location is given an advance warning.

416.4 GOVERNMENT FACILITY OR PROPERTY
A bomb threat targeting a government facility may require a different response based on the government agency.

416.4.1 CITY OF LOGAN POLICE DEPARTMENT FACILITY
If the bomb threat is against the City of Logan Police Department facility, the Shift Sergeant will direct and assign officers as required for coordinating a general building search or evacuation of the police department, as he/she deems appropriate.

416.4.2 OTHER COUNTY OR MUNICIPAL FACILITY OR PROPERTY
If the bomb threat is against a county or municipal facility within the jurisdiction of the City of Logan Police Department that is not the property of this department, the appropriate agency will be promptly informed of the threat. Assistance to the other entity may be provided as the Shift Sergeant deems appropriate.
Response to Bomb Calls

416.4.3 FEDERAL BUILDING OR PROPERTY
If the bomb threat is against a federal building or property, the Federal Protective Service should be immediately notified. The Federal Protective Service provides a uniformed law enforcement response for most facilities, which may include use of its Explosive Detector Dog teams.

If the bomb threat is against a federal government property where the Federal Protective Service is unable to provide a timely response, the appropriate facility’s security or command staff should be notified.

Bomb threats against a military installation should be reported to the military police or other military security responsible for the installation.

416.5 PRIVATE FACILITY OR PROPERTY
When a member of this department receives notification of a bomb threat at a location in the City of Logan, the member receiving the notification should obtain as much information as reasonably possible from the notifying individual, including:

(a) The location of the facility.
(b) The nature of the threat.
(c) Whether the type and detonation time of the device is known.
(d) Whether the facility is occupied and, if so, the number of occupants currently on-scene.
(e) Whether the individual is requesting police assistance at the facility.
(f) Whether there are any internal facility procedures regarding bomb threats in place, such as:
   1. No evacuation of personnel and no search for a device.
   2. Search for a device without evacuation of personnel.
   3. Evacuation of personnel without a search for a device.
   4. Evacuation of personnel and a search for a device.

The member receiving the bomb threat information should ensure that the Shift Sergeant is immediately notified so that he/she can communicate with the person in charge of the threatened facility.

416.5.1 ASSISTANCE
The Shift Sergeant should be notified when police assistance is requested. The Shift Sergeant will make the decision whether the Department will render assistance and at what level. Information and circumstances that indicate a reasonably apparent, imminent threat to the safety of either the facility or the public may require a more active approach, including police control over the facility.

Should the Shift Sergeant determine that the Department will assist or control such an incident, he/she will determine:

(a) The appropriate level of assistance.
**Response to Bomb Calls**

(b) The plan for assistance.

(c) Whether to evacuate and/or search the facility.

(d) Whether to involve facility staff in the search or evacuation of the building.
   1. The person in charge of the facility should be made aware of the possibility of damage to the facility as a result of a search.
   2. The safety of all participants is the paramount concern.

(e) The need for additional resources, including:
   1. Notification and response, or standby notice, for fire and emergency medical services.

Even though a facility does not request police assistance to clear the interior of a building, based upon the circumstances and known threat, officers may be sent to the scene to evacuate other areas that could be affected by the type of threat, or for traffic and pedestrian control.

### 416.6 FOUND DEVICE

When handling an incident involving a suspected explosive device, the following guidelines, while not all inclusive, should be followed:

(a) No known or suspected explosive item should be considered safe regardless of its size or apparent packaging.

(b) The device should not be touched or moved except by the bomb squad or military explosive ordnance disposal team.

(c) Personnel should not transmit on any equipment that is capable of producing radio frequency energy within the evacuation area around the suspected device. This includes the following:
   1. Two-way radios
   2. Cell phones
   3. Other personal communication devices

(d) The appropriate bomb squad or military explosive ordnance disposal team should be summoned for assistance.

(e) The largest perimeter reasonably possible should initially be established around the device based upon available personnel and the anticipated danger zone.

(f) A safe access route should be provided for support personnel and equipment.

(g) Search the area for secondary devices as appropriate and based upon available resources.

(h) Consider evacuation of buildings and personnel near the device or inside the danger zone and the safest exit route.

(i) Promptly relay available information to the Shift Sergeant including:
   1. The time of discovery.
Response to Bomb Calls

2. The exact location of the device.
3. A full description of the device (e.g., size, shape, markings, construction).
4. The anticipated danger zone and perimeter.
5. The areas to be evacuated or cleared.

416.7 EXPLOSION/BOMBING INCIDENTS
When an explosion has occurred, there are multitudes of considerations which may confront the responding officers. As in other catastrophic events, a rapid response may help to minimize injury to victims, minimize contamination of the scene by gathering crowds, or minimize any additional damage from fires or unstable structures.

416.7.1 CONSIDERATIONS
Officers responding to explosions, whether accidental or a criminal act, should consider the following actions:

(a) Assess the scope of the incident, including the number of victims and extent of injuries.
(b) Request additional personnel and resources, as appropriate.
(c) Assist with first aid.
(d) Identify and take appropriate precautions to mitigate scene hazards, such as collapsed structures, bloodborne pathogens and hazardous materials.
(e) Assist with the safe evacuation of victims, if possible.
(f) Establish an inner perimeter to include entry points and evacuation routes. Search for additional or secondary devices.
(g) Preserve evidence.
(h) Establish an outer perimeter and evacuate if necessary.
(i) Identify witnesses.

416.7.2 NOTIFICATIONS
When an explosion has occurred, the following people should be notified as appropriate:

- Fire department
- Bomb squad
- Additional department personnel, such as investigators and forensic services
- Field supervisor
- Shift Sergeant
- Other law enforcement agencies, including local, state or federal agencies, such as the FBI and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF)
- Other government agencies, as appropriate
Response to Bomb Calls

416.7.3 CROWD CONTROL
Only authorized members with a legitimate need should be permitted access to the scene. Spectators and other unauthorized individuals should be restricted to a safe distance as is reasonably practicable given the available resources and personnel.

416.7.4 PRESERVATION OF EVIDENCE
As in any other crime scene, steps should immediately be taken to preserve the scene. The Shift Sergeant should assign officers to protect the crime scene area, which could extend over a long distance. Consideration should be given to the fact that evidence may be imbedded in nearby structures or hanging in trees and bushes.
Civil Commitments

418.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides guidelines for when officers may place an individual under protective custody for a civil commitment.

418.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the City of Logan Police Department to protect the public and individuals through legal and appropriate use of the civil commitment process.

418.3 AUTHORITY

418.3.1 VOLUNTARY EVALUATION
If an officer encounters an individual who may qualify for a civil commitment, he/she may inquire as to whether the person desires to voluntarily be evaluated at an appropriate facility. If the individual so desires, the officers should:

(a) Transport the individual to an appropriate facility that is able to conduct the evaluation and admit the person pursuant to a civil commitment.

(b) Document the circumstances surrounding the individual’s desire to pursue voluntary evaluation and/or admission.

If at any point the individual changes his/her mind regarding voluntary evaluation, officers should proceed with the civil commitment, if appropriate.

418.3.2 COMMITMENT OF ADULTS
An officer should take an adult person into protective custody when that officer observes the individual involved in conduct that gives the officer probable cause to believe the following (Utah Code 26B-5-331):

(a) The person has a mental illness.

(b) The mental illness and conduct of the person poses a substantial danger to that person or others.

The officer should transport the person to a temporary commitment facility designated by the local mental health authority (Utah Code 26B-5-331).

418.3.3 COMMITMENT OF CHILDREN
An officer should take a child into protective custody for purposes of a 72-hour civil commitment when that officer observes the child involved in conduct that gives the officer probable cause to believe each of the following (Utah Code 26B-5-331; Utah Code 26B-5-403):

(a) The child has a mental illness (Utah Code 26B-5-301).

(b) The mental illness and conduct of the child poses a substantial danger to that child or others.

(c) The child will benefit from mental health care and treatment.
Civil Commitments

(d) There is no appropriate less-restrictive alternative.

418.4 CONSIDERATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES
Any officer handling a call involving an individual who may qualify for a civil commitment should consider, as time and circumstances reasonably permit:

(a) Available information that might assist in determining the cause and nature of the individual’s action or stated intentions.
(b) Community or neighborhood mediation services.
(c) Conflict resolution and de-escalation techniques.
(d) Community or other resources available to assist in dealing with mental health issues.

While these steps are encouraged, nothing in this section is intended to dissuade officers from taking reasonable action to ensure the safety of the officers and others.

Civil commitments should be preferred over arrest for people with mental health issues, who are suspected of committing minor crimes or creating other public safety issues.

418.5 TRANSPORTATION
When transporting any individual for a civil commitment, the transporting officer should have the Communications Center notify the receiving facility of the estimated time of arrival, the level of cooperation of the individual and whether any special medical care is needed.

Officers may transport individuals in a patrol vehicle and should secure them in accordance with the Handcuffing and Restraints Policy. Should the detainee require transport in a medical transport vehicle and the safety of any person, including the detainee, requires the presence of an officer during the transport, Shift Sergeant approval is required before transport commences.

418.5.1 METHOD OF TRANSPORTATION
Officers taking a person into custody for a civil commitment should ensure that the person is transported to a designated temporary commitment facility as follows (Utah Code 26B-5-331):

(a) The person should be transported by ambulance when the person meets any of the criteria described in Utah Code 26B-4-119.
(b) When necessary for public safety, and when the designated facility is within the jurisdiction of the City of Logan Police Department, the person should be transported by the detaining officer using a City vehicle appropriate for use in transporting persons for purposes of a civil commitment.
   1. If the designated facility is outside of this city’s jurisdiction, a request should be made to the appropriate officers to transport the person to the designated facility.
(c) The person may be transported by ambulance if the officer’s presence is not necessary for public safety and such transportation arrangements have been made by a physician, designated examiner, or mental health officer.
Civil Commitments

418.6 TRANSFER TO APPROPRIATE FACILITY
Upon arrival at the facility, the officer will escort the individual into a treatment area designated by a facility staff member. If the individual is not seeking treatment voluntarily, the officer should provide the staff member with the written application for a civil commitment and remain present to provide clarification of the grounds for detention, upon request.

Absent exigent circumstances, the transporting officer should not assist facility staff with the admission process, including restraint of the individual. However, if the individual is transported and delivered while restrained, the officer may assist with transferring the individual to facility restraints and will be available to assist during the admission process, if requested. Under normal circumstances, officers will not apply facility-ordered restraints.

418.7 DOCUMENTATION
The officer shall complete an application for commitment, using the form prescribed by the Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health, provide it to the facility staff member assigned to the individual, and retain a copy of the application for inclusion in the case report (Utah Code 26B-5-331).

The officer should also provide a verbal summary to any evaluating staff member regarding the circumstances leading to the involuntary detention.

418.8 CRIMINAL OFFENSES
Officers investigating an individual who is suspected of committing a minor criminal offense and who is being taken for a civil mental commitment should resolve the criminal matter by issuing a warning or a citation, as appropriate.

When an individual who may qualify for a civil commitment has committed a serious criminal offense that would normally result in an arrest and transfer to a jail facility, the officer should:

(a) Arrest the individual when there is probable cause to do so.
(b) Notify the appropriate supervisor of the facts supporting the arrest and the facts that would support the civil commitment.
(c) Facilitate the individual’s transfer to the jail facility.
(d) Thoroughly document in the related reports the circumstances that indicate the individual may qualify for a civil commitment.

In the supervisor’s judgment, the individual may instead be transported to the appropriate mental health facility. The supervisor should consider the seriousness of the offense, the treatment options available, the ability of this department to regain custody of the individual, department resources (e.g., posting a guard), and other relevant factors in making this decision.

418.9 FIREARMS AND OTHER WEAPONS
Whenever an individual is taken into custody for a civil commitment, the handling officers should seek to determine if the individual owns or has access to any firearm or other deadly weapon. Officers should consider whether it is appropriate and consistent with current search and seizure...
Civil Commitments

law under the circumstances to seize any such firearms or other dangerous weapons (e.g. safekeeping, evidence, consent).

Officers are cautioned that a search warrant may be needed before entering a residence or other place to search, unless lawful, warrantless entry has already been made (e.g., exigent circumstances, consent). A warrant may also be needed before searching for or seizing weapons.

The handling officers should further advise the individual of the procedure for the return of any firearm or other weapon that has been taken into custody.

418.10 TRAINING

This department will endeavor to provide POST-approved training on interaction with mentally disabled persons, civil commitments and crisis intervention.
Citation Releases

420.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to provide members of the City of Logan Police Department with guidance on when to release adults who are suspected offenders on a citation for a criminal offense, rather than having the person held in custody for a court appearance or released on bail.

Additional release restrictions may apply to those detained for domestic violence, as outlined in the Domestic Violence Policy.

420.2 DEPARTMENT PROCEDURE
The following procedures will be followed to comply with Utah Code 77-7-18.

420.2.1 FIELD CITATIONS
Upon obtaining satisfactory identification and verifying that there are no outstanding warrants for the individual, officers may issue citations to all persons 18-years of age or older. Officers may also release subjects who were taken into custody on a private person's arrest for a misdemeanor offense, whenever appropriate.

420.2.2 DISQUALIFYING CIRCUMSTANCES
A person arrested for a misdemeanor may be released on a Notice to Appear Form unless one of the following situations is present:

(a) The person arrested is so intoxicated that he/she could be a danger to himself/herself or to others. Release may occur as soon as this condition no longer exists.

(b) The person arrested requires medical examination or medical care or is otherwise unable to care for his/her own safety.
   1. An arrestee shall not be released from custody for the sole purpose of allowing that person to obtain medical care with the intent to re-enact a custodial arrest.

(c) There are one or more outstanding arrest warrants for the person.

(d) The person could not provide satisfactory evidence of personal identification.

(e) The prosecution of the offense or offenses for which the person was arrested or the prosecution of any other offense or offenses would be jeopardized by the immediate release of the person arrested (Utah Code 77-7-2(3)(b)).

(f) 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 (Utah Code 77-7-2(3)(c)).

(g) The person arrested demands to be taken before a magistrate.

(h) The magistrate with jurisdiction has issued a standing written order mandating a custodial arrest for a person who has refused to sign a Notice to Appear Form.
**Citation Releases**

(i) There is reason to believe that the person would not appear at the time and place specified in the Notice to Appear Form. The basis for this determination shall be specifically stated (Utah Code 77-7-2(3)(a)). The person's refusal to sign the citation, in and of itself, does not meet this requirement.

When a person is arrested on a misdemeanor offense not committed in his/her presence and is not released by criminal citation, the reason for non-release shall be noted in the arrest narrative. This form shall be submitted to the shift Sergeant for approval and included with the case file in the records section.

420.2.3 INSTRUCTIONS TO CITED PERSON
The citing officer shall, at the time of issuance of the citation, call attention to the time and place for appearance and take any other steps he/she deems necessary to ensure that the defendant understands his/her requirements to appear.

420.3 JUVENILE CITATIONS
Completion of citations for juveniles is generally not appropriate with the following exceptions:

- Misdemeanor traffic violations of Utah Code, Title 41 for drivers 16 and 17 years of age. 15 years of age and younger should be a referral to the Juvenile Court.

All other misdemeanor violations for juveniles shall be documented with a case number and the case should be referred to the County attorneys office for review and filing.

420.4 POLICY
The City of Logan Police Department will consider its resources and its mission of protecting the community when exercising any discretion to release suspected offenders on a citation, when authorized to do so.

420.5 RELEASE
A suspected offender may be released on issuance of a citation as follows:

(a) When the person is arrested for a misdemeanor or infraction charge (Utah Code 77-7-18).

(b) When a warrant has been issued by a magistrate who has included in the order that the person be released on a summons (U. R. Crim. P. Rule 6).

420.6 PROHIBITIONS
The release of a suspected offender on a citation is not permitted if prohibited by local court rule.

See the Domestic Violence Policy for release restrictions related to those investigations.

420.7 CONSIDERATIONS
In determining whether to cite and release a person when discretion is permitted, officers should consider:

(a) The type of offense committed.
Citation Releases

(b) The known criminal history of the suspected offender.
(c) The ability to identify the suspected offender with reasonable certainty.
(d) Whether there is any record of the individual failing to appear in previous cases or other articulable indications that the individual may not appear in court for this offense.
(e) The individual’s ties to the area, such as residence, employment or family.
(f) Whether there is reasonable likelihood that criminal conduct by the individual will continue.

420.8 STATE PRIVILEGES
The following are State Privileges as applicable:

420.8.1 LEGISLATIVE PRIVILEGE
Members of the Legislature shall not be subject to arrest during each general and special session of the Legislature or for 15 days immediately preceding and following each session, except for any felony, treason or breach of the peace. Legislators may be issued a citation and a summons to appear at a date outside of the time of legislative privilege (Utah Constitution Article VI § 8).

420.8.2 VOTER PRIVILEGE
A person who attends an election or who is traveling to and from a voting location shall not be subject to arrest on an election day, except for an act of treason, a felony or a breach of the peace (Utah Constitution Article IV § 3).
Arrest or Detention of Foreign Nationals

422.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides guidelines to ensure that members of the City of Logan Police Department extend appropriate privileges and immunities to foreign diplomatic and consular representatives in accordance with international law.

422.2 POLICY
The City of Logan Police Department respects international laws related to the special privileges and immunities afforded foreign diplomatic and consular representatives assigned to the United States.

All foreign diplomatic and consular representatives shall be treated with respect and courtesy, regardless of any privileges or immunities afforded them.

422.3 CLAIMS OF IMMUNITY
If a member comes into contact with a person where law enforcement action may be warranted and the person claims diplomatic or consular privileges and immunities, the member should, without delay:

(a) Notify a supervisor.

(b) Advise the person that his/her claim will be investigated and he/she may be released in accordance with the law upon confirmation of the person’s status.

(c) Request the person’s identification card, either issued by the U.S. Department of State (DOS), Office of the Chief of Protocol, or in the case of persons accredited to the United Nations, by the U.S. Mission to the United Nations. These are the only reliable documents for purposes of determining privileges and immunities.

(d) Contact the DOS Diplomatic Security Command Center at 571-345-3146 or toll free at 866-217-2089, or at another current telephone number and inform the center of the circumstances.

(e) Verify the immunity status with DOS and follow any instructions regarding further detention, arrest, prosecution and/or release, as indicated by the DOS representative. This may require immediate release, even if a crime has been committed.

Identity or immunity status should not be presumed from the type of license plates displayed on a vehicle. If there is a question as to the status or the legitimate possession of a Diplomat or Consul license plate, a query should be run via the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS), designating “US” as the state.

422.4 ENFORCEMENT ACTION
If the DOS is not immediately available for consultation regarding law enforcement action, members shall be aware of the following:
Arrest or Detention of Foreign Nationals

(a) Generally, all persons with diplomatic and consular privileges and immunities may be issued a citation or notice to appear. However, the person may not be compelled to sign the citation.

(b) All persons, even those with a valid privilege or immunity, may be reasonably restrained in exigent circumstances for purposes of self-defense, public safety or the prevention of serious criminal acts.

(c) An impaired foreign diplomatic or consular representative may be prevented from driving a vehicle, even if the person may not be arrested due to privileges and immunities.

1. Investigations, including the request for field sobriety tests, chemical tests and any other tests regarding impaired driving may proceed but they shall not be compelled.

(d) The following persons may not be detained or arrested, and any property or vehicle owned by these persons may not be searched or seized:

1. Diplomatic-level staff of missions to international organizations and recognized family members
2. Diplomatic agents and recognized family members
3. Members of administrative and technical staff of a diplomatic mission and recognized family members
4. Career consular officers, unless the person is the subject of a felony warrant

(e) The following persons may generally be detained and arrested:

1. International organization staff; however, some senior officers are entitled to the same treatment as diplomatic agents.
2. Support staff of missions to international organizations
3. Diplomatic service staff and consular employees; however, special bilateral agreements may exclude employees of certain foreign countries
4. Honorary consular officers

422.5 DOCUMENTATION
All contacts with persons who have claimed privileges and immunities afforded foreign diplomatic and consular representatives should be thoroughly documented and the related reports forwarded to DOS.

422.5.1 DOCUMENTATION PROCEDURES
An officer who stops a person holding a driver's license issued by the DOS or otherwise claiming privileges or immunities, for a moving traffic violation or any of the following offenses while operating a vehicle shall document all of the relevant information from the driver's license or identification card (Utah Code 41-6a-1901):

(a) Negligently operating a vehicle resulting in death
(b) Manslaughter
Arrest or Detention of Foreign Nationals

(c) Negligent homicide
(d) Aggravated assault
(e) Reckless endangerment

The Records Section shall forward such information with a copy of the traffic citation, vehicle accident report or written report of the incident, as applicable, to the Department of Public Safety (DPS) within five working days (Utah Code 41-6a-1901).

422.6 DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY TABLE
Reference table on diplomatic immunity:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Arrested or</th>
<th>Enter</th>
<th>Issued</th>
<th>Subpoenaed</th>
<th>Prosecuted</th>
<th>Recognized</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diplomatic</td>
<td>No (note (b))</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Same as sponsor (full immunity &amp; inviolability)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member of</td>
<td>No (note (b))</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Same as sponsor (full immunity &amp; inviolability)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Staff</td>
<td>Yes (note (a))</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>No immunity or inviolability (note (a))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Career</td>
<td>Yes if for a felony and pursuant to a warrant (note (d))</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No for official acts Yes otherwise (note (a))</td>
<td>No for official acts Yes otherwise (note (a))</td>
<td>No immunity or inviolability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honorable</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No for official acts Yes otherwise (note (a))</td>
<td>No for official acts Yes otherwise (note (a))</td>
<td>No immunity or inviolability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consulate</td>
<td>Yes (note (a))</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No for official acts Yes otherwise (note (a))</td>
<td>No for official acts Yes otherwise (note (a))</td>
<td>No immunity or inviolability (note (a))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Int'l Org</td>
<td>Yes (note (c))</td>
<td>Yes (note (c))</td>
<td>Yes (note (c))</td>
<td>No for official acts Yes otherwise (note (c))</td>
<td>No for official acts Yes otherwise (note (c))</td>
<td>No immunity or inviolability</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Copyright Lexipol, LLC 2023/11/27, All Rights Reserved.
Published with permission by City of Logan Police Department
Arrest or Detention of Foreign Nationals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diplomatic-</th>
<th>No (note (b))</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Same as sponsor (full immunity and inviolability)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Support</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No for official act Yes otherwise</td>
<td>No immunity or inviolability</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes for diplomatic immunity table:

(a) This table presents general rules. The employees of certain foreign countries may enjoy higher levels of privileges and immunities on the basis of special bilateral agreements.

(b) Reasonable constraints, however, may be applied in emergency circumstances involving self-defense, public safety, or in the prevention of serious criminal acts.

(c) A small number of senior officers are entitled to be treated identically to diplomatic agents.

(d) Note that consul residences are sometimes located within the official consular premises. In such cases, only the official office space is protected from police entry.
Rapid Response and Deployment

424.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
Violence that is committed in schools, workplaces and other locations by individuals or a group of individuals who are determined to target and kill persons and to create mass casualties presents a difficult situation for law enforcement. The purpose of this policy is to identify guidelines and factors that will assist responding officers in situations that call for rapid response and deployment.

424.2 POLICY
The City of Logan Police Department will endeavor to plan for rapid response to crisis situations, and to coordinate response planning with other emergency services as well as with those that are responsible for operating sites that may be the target of a critical incident.

Nothing in this policy shall preclude the use of reasonable force, deadly or otherwise, by members of the Department in protecting themselves or others from death or serious injury.

424.3 FIRST RESPONSE
If there is a reasonable belief that acts or threats by a suspect are placing lives in imminent danger, first responding officers should consider reasonable options to reduce, prevent or eliminate the threat. Officers must decide, often under a multitude of difficult and rapidly evolving circumstances, whether to advance on the suspect, take other actions to deal with the threat or wait for additional resources.

If a suspect is actively engaged in the infliction of serious bodily harm or other life-threatening activity toward others, officers should take immediate action, if reasonably practicable, while requesting additional assistance.

Officers should remain aware of the possibility that an incident may be part of a coordinated multi-location attack that may require some capacity to respond to other incidents at other locations.

When deciding on a course of action officers should consider:

(a) Whether to advance on or engage a suspect who is still a possible or perceived threat to others. Any advance or engagement should be based on information known or received at the time.

(b) Whether to wait for additional resources or personnel. This does not preclude an individual officer from taking immediate action.

(c) Whether individuals who are under imminent threat can be moved out of danger or evacuated with reasonable safety.

(d) Whether the suspect can be contained or denied access to victims.

(e) Whether the officers have the ability to effectively communicate with other personnel or resources.

(f) Whether planned tactics can be effectively deployed.
Rapid Response and Deployment

(g) The availability of rifles, shotguns, shields, breaching tools, control devices and any other appropriate tools, and whether the deployment of these tools will provide a tactical advantage.

In a case of a barricaded suspect with no hostages and no immediate threat to others, officers should consider summoning and waiting for additional assistance (special tactics and/or hostage negotiation team response).

424.4 CONSIDERATIONS
When dealing with a crisis situation members should:

(a) Assess the immediate situation and take reasonable steps to maintain operative control of the incident.
(b) Obtain, explore and analyze sources of intelligence and known information regarding the circumstances, location and suspect involved in the incident.
(c) Attempt to attain a tactical advantage over the suspect by reducing, preventing or eliminating any known or perceived threat.
(d) Attempt, if feasible and based upon the suspect’s actions and danger to others, a negotiated surrender of the suspect and release of the hostages.

424.5 PLANNING
The Patrol Division Commander should coordinate critical incident planning. Planning efforts should consider:

(a) Identification of likely critical incident target sites, such as schools, shopping centers, entertainment and sporting event venues.
(b) Availability of building plans and venue schematics of likely critical incident target sites.
(c) Communications interoperability with other law enforcement and emergency service agencies.
(d) Training opportunities in critical incident target sites, including joint training with site occupants.
(e) Evacuation routes in critical incident target sites.
(f) Patrol first-response training.
(g) Response coordination and resources of emergency medical and fire services.
(h) Equipment needs.
(i) Mutual aid agreements with other agencies.
(j) Coordination with private security providers in critical incident target sites.

424.6 TRAINING
The Training Supervisor should include rapid response to critical incidents in the training plan. This training should address:
Rapid Response and Deployment

(a) Orientation to likely critical incident target sites, such as schools, shopping centers, entertainment and sporting event venues.

(b) Communications interoperability with other law enforcement and emergency service agencies.

(c) Patrol first-response training, including patrol rifle, shotgun, breaching tool and control device training.

(d) First aid, including gunshot trauma.

(e) Reality-based scenario training (e.g., active shooter, disgruntled violent worker).
Immigration Violations

428.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines to members of the City of Logan Police Department relating to immigration and interacting with federal immigration officials.

428.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the City of Logan Police Department that all members make personal and professional commitments to equal enforcement of the law and equal service to the public. Confidence in this commitment will increase the effectiveness of this department in protecting and serving the entire community and recognizing the dignity of all persons, regardless of their national origin or immigration status.

In keeping with this commitment, race, color, or national origin will not be considered under this policy except to the extent permitted by the constitutions of the United States and Utah (Utah Code § 76-9-1003).

428.3 VICTIMS AND WITNESSES
To encourage crime reporting and cooperation in the investigation of criminal activity, all individuals, regardless of their immigration status, must feel secure that contacting or being addressed by members of law enforcement will not automatically lead to immigration inquiry and/or deportation. While it may be necessary to determine the identity of a victim or witness, members shall treat all individuals equally and not in any way that would violate the United States or Utah constitutions.

428.4 DETENTIONS
An officer should not detain any individual, for any length of time, for a civil violation of federal immigration laws or a related civil warrant.

An officer who has a reasonable suspicion that an individual already lawfully contacted or detained has committed a criminal violation of federal immigration law may detain the person for a reasonable period of time in order to contact federal immigration officials to verify whether an immigration violation is a federal civil violation or a criminal violation. If the violation is a criminal violation, the officer may continue to detain the person for a reasonable period of time if requested by federal immigration officials (8 USC § 1357(g)(10)). No individual who is otherwise ready to be released should continue to be detained only because questions about the individual’s status are unresolved.

If the officer has facts that establish probable cause to believe that a person already lawfully detained has committed a criminal immigration offense, he/she may continue the detention and may request a federal immigration official to respond to the location to take custody of the detained person (8 USC § 1357(g)(10)).
Immigration Violations

An officer is encouraged to forgo detentions made solely on the basis of a misdemeanor offense when time limitations, availability of personnel, issues of officer safety, communication capabilities, or the potential to obstruct a separate investigation outweigh the need for the detention.

An officer should notify a supervisor as soon as practicable whenever an individual is being detained for a criminal immigration violation.

428.4.1 INVESTIGATING HUMAN TRAFFICKING OR SMUGGLING
When an officer conducts a lawful traffic stop and reasonably suspects that any person in the vehicle is violating Utah human trafficking or human smuggling laws, the officer shall investigate the suspected violations and inquire into the immigration status of the occupants of the vehicle. An officer may not delay or postpone addressing the original purpose of the stop merely to confirm a person's immigration status (Utah Code 76-9-1003).

428.4.2 VERIFICATION OF IMMIGRATION STATUS
A person’s citizenship or immigration status shall be verified whenever the person is lawfully arrested for a felony or misdemeanor offense and is unable to provide an identifying document as listed in Utah Code 76-9-1004 and the officer is otherwise unable to verify the identity of the person. Verification of immigration status should take place at the time of the booking and not in the field (Utah Code 76-9-1003).

428.4.3 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES
When notified that an officer has detained an individual and established reasonable suspicion or probable cause to believe the person has violated a criminal immigration offense, the supervisor should determine whether it is appropriate to:

(a) Transfer the person to federal authorities.
(b) Lawfully arrest the person for a criminal offense or pursuant to a judicial warrant (see the Law Enforcement Authority Policy).

428.5 ARREST NOTIFICATION TO FEDERAL IMMIGRATION OFFICIALS
Generally, an officer should not notify federal immigration officials when booking arrestees at a jail facility. Any required notification will be handled according to jail operation procedures. No individual who is otherwise ready to be released should continue to be detained solely for the purpose of notification.

428.6 FEDERAL REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE
Requests by federal immigration officials for assistance from this department should be directed to a supervisor. The Department may provide available support services, such as traffic control or peacekeeping efforts.

428.7 INFORMATION SHARING
No member of this department will prohibit, or in any way restrict, any other member from doing any of the following regarding the citizenship or immigration status, lawful or unlawful, of any individual (8 USC § 1373):
Immigration Violations

(a) Sending information to, or requesting or receiving such information from federal immigration officials

(b) Maintaining such information in department records

(c) Exchanging such information with any other federal, state, or local government entity

428.7.1 IMMIGRATION DETAINERS
No individual should be held based solely on a federal immigration detainer under 8 CFR 287.7 unless the person has been charged with a federal crime or the detainer is accompanied by a warrant, affidavit of probable cause, or removal order. Notification to the federal authority issuing the detainer should be made prior to the release.

428.8 U VISA AND T VISA NONIMMIGRANT STATUS
Under certain circumstances, federal law allows temporary immigration benefits, known as a U visa, to victims and witnesses of certain qualifying crimes (8 USC § 1101(a)(15)(U)).

Similar immigration protection, known as a T visa, is available for certain qualifying victims of human trafficking (8 USC § 1101(a)(15)(T)).

Any request for assistance in applying for U visa or T visa status should be forwarded in a timely manner to the Investigation Unit supervisor assigned to oversee the handling of any related case. The Investigation Unit supervisor should:

(a) Consult with the assigned investigator to determine the current status of any related case and whether further documentation is warranted.

(b) Contact the appropriate prosecutor assigned to the case, if applicable, to ensure the certification or declaration has not already been completed and whether a certification or declaration is warranted.

(c) Address the request and complete the certification or declaration, if appropriate, in a timely manner.

1. The instructions for completing certification and declaration forms can be found on the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) website.

(d) Ensure that any decision to complete, or not complete, a certification or declaration form is reviewed with the Chief of Police, documented in the case file and forwarded to the appropriate prosecutor. Include a copy of any completed form in the case file.

428.8.1 U NONIMMIGRANT STATUS GUIDELINES
U nonimmigrant status requests shall be processed and maintained in a manner consistent with Utah Code 77-38-503 and federal guidelines.

The Investigation Division Commander should ensure certification requests conducted by this agency are processed within 90 days of request, unless the noncitizen is in removal proceedings, in which case the certification should be processed within 14 days of request (Utah Code 77-38-503).
Immigration Violations

428.8.2 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
Before June 30 of each year, the Chief of Police shall submit a report of the following information to the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (Utah Code 77-38-503):

(a) The number of victims that requested U nonimmigrant certifications from the agency
(b) The number of U nonimmigrant certifications that were signed
(c) The number of U nonimmigrant certifications that were denied

428.9 TRAINING
The Training Supervisor should ensure that officers receive training on this policy.

Training should include:

(a) Identifying civil versus criminal immigration violations.
(b) Factors that may be considered in determining whether a criminal immigration offense has been committed.
Emergency Utility Service

430.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The City public works department has personnel available to handle emergency calls 24 hours per day. Calls for service during non-business hours are frequently directed to the Department. Requests for such service received by this department should be handled in the following manner.

430.1.1 BROKEN WATER LINES
The City’s responsibility ends at the water meter; any break or malfunction in the water system from the water meter to the citizen’s residence or business is the customer’s responsibility. Public works can only turn off the valve at the meter. The citizen can normally accomplish this.

If a break occurs on the City side of the meter, emergency personnel should be called as soon as practical by the Communications Center.

430.1.2 ELECTRICAL LINES
When a power line poses a hazard, an officer should be dispatched to protect against personal injury or property damage that might be caused by power lines. The electric company or public works should be promptly notified, as appropriate.

430.1.3 RESERVOIRS, PUMPS, WELLS
Public works maintains the reservoirs and public water equipment, as well as several underpass and other street drainage pumps. In the event of flooding or equipment malfunctions, emergency personnel should be contacted as soon as possible.

430.1.4 EMERGENCY NUMBERS
A current list of emergency personnel who are to be called for municipal utility emergencies is maintained by the Communications Center.

430.2 TRAFFIC SIGNAL OFFICER RESPONSIBILITY
Upon observing a damaged or malfunctioning signal, the officer will advise the Communications Center of the location and problem with the signal. The dispatcher should make the necessary notification to the proper maintenance agency.
Patrol Rifles

432.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
In order to more effectively and accurately address the increasing level of firepower and body armor utilized by criminal suspects, the City of Logan Police Department will make patrol rifles available to qualified patrol officers as an additional and more immediate tactical resource.

432.2 PATROL RIFLE

432.2.1 DEFINITION
A patrol rifle is an authorized weapon which is owned by the Department and which 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 armorer.

432.3 SPECIFICATIONS
Only weapons and ammunition that meet agency authorized specifications, approved by the Chief of Police, and issued by the Department may be used by officers in their law enforcement responsibilities. The authorized patrol rifle issued by the Department is the Colt, Bushmaster, AR-15/M16, .556/.223.

432.4 RIFLE MAINTENANCE
(a) Primary responsibility for maintenance of patrol rifles shall fall on the assigned officer. The Department Armorer shall inspect each patrol rifle on a yearly basis and service the patrol rifles as necessary.

(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.

(d) Any patrol rifle found to be unserviceable shall be removed from service. The rifle shall be clearly labeled as "out of service" and details regarding the weapon's condition shall be included on the label.

(e) Each patrol rifle shall be subject to inspection by a supervisor, the Armorer at any time.

(f) No modification shall be made to any patrol rifle without prior written authorization from the Armorer.

432.5 TRAINING
Officers shall not carry or utilize the patrol rifle unless they have successfully completed Department training. This training shall consist of an initial 24-hour patrol rifle user's course and scored qualification exercise with a certified patrol rifle instructor. Officers shall thereafter be
Patrol Rifles

required to successfully complete annual training and qualification conducted by a certified patrol rifle instructor.

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 24-hour patrol rifle user's course and scored qualification exercise.

432.6 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 suspect or a suspect 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 needed to euthanize an animal.

432.7 DISCHARGE OF THE PATROL RIFLE
The discharge of the patrol rifle shall be governed by the Department's Use of Force (§ 300) and Firearm Discharge (§ 304) policies.

432.8 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 vehicle 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.
Aircraft Accidents

433.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to provide department members with guidelines for handling aircraft accidents.

This policy does not supersede, and is supplementary to, applicable portions of the Crime and Disaster Scene Integrity, Emergency Management Plan and Hazardous Material Response policies.

433.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

**Aircraft** - Any fixed wing aircraft, rotorcraft, balloon, blimp/ dirigible or glider that is capable of carrying a person or any unmanned aerial vehicle other than those intended for non-commercial recreational use.

433.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the City of Logan Police Department to provide an appropriate emergency response to aircraft accidents. This includes emergency medical care and scene management.

433.3 ARRIVAL AT SCENE
Officers or other authorized members tasked with initial scene management should establish an inner and outer perimeter to:

(a) Protect persons and property.
(b) Prevent any disturbance or further damage to the wreckage or debris, except to preserve life or rescue the injured.
(c) Preserve ground scars and marks made by the aircraft.
(d) Manage the admission and access of public safety and medical personnel to the extent necessary to preserve life or to stabilize hazardous materials.
(e) Maintain a record of persons who enter the accident site.
(f) Consider implementation of an Incident Command System (ICS).

433.4 INJURIES AND CASUALTIES
Members should address emergency medical issues and provide care as a first priority.

Those tasked with the supervision of the scene should coordinate with the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) before the removal of bodies. If that is not possible, the scene supervisor should ensure documentation of what was disturbed, including switch/control positions and instrument/gauge readings.
Aircraft Accidents

433.5 NOTIFICATIONS

When an aircraft accident is reported to this department, the responding supervisor shall ensure notification is or has been made to NTSB, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), and when applicable, the appropriate branch of the military.

Supervisors shall ensure other notifications are made once an aircraft accident has been reported. The notifications will vary depending on the type of accident, extent of injuries or damage, and the type of aircraft involved. When an aircraft accident has occurred, it is generally necessary to notify the following:

(a) Fire department
(b) Appropriate airport tower
(c) Emergency medical services (EMS)

433.6 CONTROLLING ACCESS AND SCENE AUTHORITY

Prior to NTSB arrival, scene access should be limited to authorized personnel from the:

(a) FAA-
(b) Fire department, EMS or other assisting law enforcement agencies.
(c) Medical Examiner.
(d) Air Carrier/Operators investigative teams with NTSB approval.
(e) Appropriate branch of the military, when applicable.
(f) Other emergency services agencies (e.g., hazardous materials teams, biohazard decontamination teams, fuel recovery specialists, explosive ordnance disposal specialists).

The NTSB has primary responsibility for investigating accidents involving civil aircraft. In the case of a military aircraft accident, the appropriate branch of the military will have primary investigation responsibility.

After the NTSB or military representative arrives on-scene, the efforts of this department will shift to a support role for those agencies.

If NTSB or a military representative determines that an aircraft or accident does not qualify under its jurisdiction, the on-scene department supervisor should ensure the accident is still appropriately investigated and documented.

433.7 DANGEROUS MATERIALS

Members should be aware of potentially dangerous materials that might be present. These may include, but are not limited to:

(a) Fuel, chemicals, explosives, biological or radioactive materials and bombs or other ordnance.
(b) Pressure vessels, compressed gas bottles, accumulators and tires.
(c) Fluids, batteries, flares and igniters.
Aircraft Accidents

(d) Evacuation chutes, ballistic parachute systems and composite materials.

433.8 DOCUMENTATION
All aircraft accidents occurring within the City of Logan shall be documented. At a minimum the documentation should include the date, time and location of the incident; any witness statements, if taken; the names of LCPD members deployed to assist; other City resources that were utilized; and cross reference information to other investigating agencies. Suspected criminal activity should be documented on the appropriate crime report.

433.8.1 WRECKAGE
When reasonably safe, members should:

(a) Obtain the aircraft registration number (N number) and note the type of aircraft.
(b) Attempt to ascertain the number of casualties.
(c) Obtain photographs or video of the overall wreckage, including the cockpit and damage, starting at the initial point of impact, if possible, and any ground scars or marks made by the aircraft.
   1. Military aircraft may contain classified equipment and therefore shall not be photographed unless authorized by a military commanding officer (18 USC § 795).
(d) Secure, if requested by the lead authority, any electronic data or video recorders from the aircraft that became dislodged or cell phones or other recording devices that are part of the wreckage.
(e) Acquire copies of any recordings from security cameras that may have captured the incident.

433.8.2 WITNESSES
Members tasked with contacting witnesses should obtain:

(a) The location of the witness at the time of his/her observation relative to the accident site.
(b) A detailed description of what was observed or heard.
(c) Any photographs or recordings of the accident witnesses may be willing to voluntarily surrender.
(d) The names of all persons reporting the accident, even if not yet interviewed.
(e) Any audio recordings of reports to 9-1-1 regarding the accident and dispatch records.

433.9 MEDIA RELATIONS
The Public Information Officer (PIO) should coordinate a response to the media, including access issues, road closures, detours and any safety information that is pertinent to the surrounding community. Any release of information regarding details of the accident itself should be coordinated with the NTSB or other authority who may have assumed responsibility for the investigation.
Aircraft Accidents

Depending on the type of aircraft, the airline or the military may be responsible for family notifications and the release of victims’ names. The PIO should coordinate with other involved entities before the release of information.
Field Training Officer Program

435.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The Field Training Program is intended to provide a standardized program to facilitate the officer's transition from the academic setting to the actual performance of general law enforcement duties of the City of Logan Police Department.

It is the policy of the Department to assign all new police officers to a structured Field Training Program that is designed to prepare the new officer to perform in a patrol assignment, and possessing all skills needed to operate in a safe, productive and professional manner.

435.2 FIELD TRAINING OFFICER SELECTION AND TRAINING
The Field Training Officer (FTO) is an experienced officer trained in the art of supervising, training and evaluating entry level and lateral police officers in the application of their previously acquired knowledge and skills.

435.2.1 SELECTION PROCESS
FTO's will be selected based on the following requirements:

(a) Desire to be an FTO.
(b) Preferred minimum of four years of patrol experience, two of which shall be with this department.
(c) Demonstrated ability as a positive role model.
(d) Participate and pass an internal selection process.
(e) Evaluation by supervisors and current FTOs.
(f) Possess a POST Basic certificate.

435.2.2 TRAINING
An officer selected as a Field Training Officer shall successfully complete a Field Training Officer's Course prior to being assigned as a full or part-time FTO.

435.3 FIELD TRAINING OFFICER PROGRAM SUPERVISOR
The Field Training Officer Program supervisor will be selected from the rank of sergeant or above by the Patrol Division Commander or designee and shall possess a POST First-Line Supervisory Certificate.

The responsibilities of the FTO Program Supervisor include the following:

(a) Assignment of trainees to FTOs.
(b) Conduct FTO meetings.
(c) Maintain and ensure FTO/Trainee performance evaluations are completed.
(d) Maintain, update and issue the Field Training Manual to each trainee.
Field Training Officer Program

(e) Monitor individual FTO performance.
(f) Monitor overall FTO Program.
(g) Maintain liaison with FTO Coordinators of other agencies.
(h) Maintain liaison with academy staff on recruit performance during the academy.
(i) Develop ongoing training for FTOs.

435.4 TRAINEE DEFINED
Any entry level or lateral police officer newly appointed to the City of Logan Police Department who has successfully completed a POST-approved Basic Academy.

435.5 REQUIRED TRAINING
Entry level officers shall be required to successfully complete the Field Training Program.

The training period for lateral officers may be modified depending on the trainee's demonstrated performance and level of experience.

To the extent practical, entry level and lateral officers should be assigned to a variety of Field Training Officers, shifts and geographical areas during their Field Training Program.

435.5.1 FIELD TRAINING MANUAL
Each new officer will be issued a Field Training Manual at the beginning of his/her Primary Training Phase. This manual is an outline of the subject matter and/or skills necessary to properly function as an officer with the City of Logan Police Department. The officer shall become knowledgeable of the subject matter as outlined. He/she shall also become proficient with those skills as set forth in the manual.

The Field Training Manual will specifically cover those policies, procedures, rules and regulations enacted by the City of Logan Police Department.

435.6 EVALUATIONS
Evaluations are an important component of the training process and shall be completed as outlined below.

435.6.1 FIELD TRAINING OFFICER
The FTO will be responsible for the following:

(a) Complete and submit a written evaluation on the performance of his/her assigned trainee to the FTO program supervisor on a daily basis.
(b) Review the Daily Trainee Performance Evaluations with the trainee each day.
(c) Complete a detailed end-of-phase performance evaluation on his/her assigned trainee at the end of each phase of training.
(d) Sign off all completed topics contained in the Field Training Manual, noting the method(s) of learning and evaluating the performance of his/her assigned trainee.
Field Training Officer Program

435.6.2 IMMEDIATE SUPERVISOR
The immediate supervisor shall review and approve the Daily Trainee Performance Evaluations and forward them to the Field Training Administrator.

435.6.3 FIELD TRAINING ADMINISTRATOR
The Field Training Administrator will review and approve the Daily Trainee Performance Evaluations submitted by the FTO through his/her immediate supervisor.

435.6.4 TRAINEE
At the completion of the Field Training Program, the trainee shall submit a confidential performance evaluation on the Field Training Program.

435.7 DOCUMENTATION
All documentation of the Field Training Program will be retained in the officer's training files and will consist of the following:

(a) Daily Trainee Performance Evaluations.
(b) Weekly evaluations.
(c) A Certificate of Completion certifying that the trainee has successfully completed his FTO requirements as determined by his FTO and Field Training Coordinator.
Obtaining Air Support

437.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The use of a law enforcement helicopter can be invaluable in certain situations. This policy specifies potential situations where the use of a helicopter may be requested and the responsibilities for making a request.

437.2 REQUEST FOR HELICOPTER ASSISTANCE
If a supervisor or officer in charge of an incident determines that the use of a helicopter would be beneficial, a request to obtain helicopter assistance may be made.

437.2.1 REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE FROM ANOTHER AGENCY
After consideration and approval of the request for a helicopter, the On-Call Commander, will call the closest agency having helicopter support available. The Commander will apprise that agency of the specific details of the incident prompting the request.

437.2.2 CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH AID MAY BE REQUESTED
Law enforcement helicopters may be requested under any of the following conditions:

(a) Whenever the safety of law enforcement personnel is in jeopardy and the presence of the helicopters may reduce such hazard.

(b) When the use of the helicopters will aid in the capture of a suspected fleeing felon whose continued freedom represents an ongoing threat to the community.

(c) When a helicopter is needed to locate a person who has strayed or is lost and whose continued absence constitutes a serious health or safety hazard.

(d) Vehicle pursuits.

While it is recognized that the availability of helicopter support will generally provide valuable assistance to ground personnel, the presence of a helicopter will rarely replace the need for officers on the ground.
Contacts and Temporary Detentions

439.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for temporarily detaining but not arresting persons in the field, conducting field interviews (FI) and pat-down searches, and the taking and disposition of photographs.

439.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

Consensual encounter - 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.

Field interview (FI) - The brief detainment of an individual, whether on foot or in a vehicle, based on reasonable suspicion for the purposes of determining the individual’s identity and resolving the officer’s suspicions.

Field photographs - Posed photographs taken of a person during a contact, temporary detention, or arrest in the field. Undercover surveillance photographs of an individual and recordings captured by the normal operation of a Mobile Audio/Video (MAV) system, body-worn camera, or public safety camera when persons are not posed for the purpose of photographing are not considered field photographs.

Pat-down search - A type of search used by officers in the field to check an individual for dangerous 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 - 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.

Temporary detention - When an officer intentionally, through words, actions, or physical force, causes an individual to reasonably believe he/she is required to restrict his/her movement without an actual arrest. Temporary detentions also occur when an officer actually restrains a person’s freedom of movement.

439.2 FIELD INTERVIEWS
Based on observance of suspicious circumstances or upon information from investigation, an officer may initiate the stop of a person, and conduct an FI, when there is articulable, reasonable suspicion to do so. A person, however, shall not be detained longer than is reasonably necessary to resolve the officer’s suspicion (Utah Code 77-7-15).

Nothing in this policy is intended to discourage consensual contacts. Frequent casual contact with consenting individuals is encouraged by the City of Logan Police Department to strengthen community involvement, community awareness, and problem identification.
Contacts and Temporary Detentions

439.2.1 INITIATING A FIELD INTERVIEW
When initiating the stop, the officer should be able to point to specific facts which, when considered with the totality of the circumstances, reasonably warrant the stop. Such facts include but are not limited to an individual’s:

(a) Appearance or demeanor suggesting that the individual is part of a criminal enterprise or is engaged in a criminal act.
(b) Actions suggesting that the individual is engaged in a criminal activity.
(c) Presence in an area at an inappropriate hour of the day or night.
(d) Presence in a particular area is suspicious.
(e) Carrying of suspicious objects or items.
(f) Excessive clothes for the climate or clothes bulging in a manner that suggest the individual is carrying a dangerous weapon.
(g) Location in proximate time and place to an alleged crime.
(h) Physical description or clothing worn that matches a suspect in a recent crime.
(i) Prior criminal record or involvement in criminal activity as known by the officer.

439.3 PAT-DOWN SEARCHES
Once a valid stop has been made, and consistent with the officer’s training and experience, an officer may pat a suspect’s outer clothing for weapons if the officer has a reasonable, articulable suspicion the suspect may pose a safety risk (Utah Code 77-7-16). The purpose of this limited search is not to discover evidence of a crime, but to allow the officer to pursue the investigation without fear of violence. Circumstances that may establish justification for performing a pat-down search include but are not limited to:

(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 actions and demeanor of the suspect.
(f) Visual indications which suggest that the suspect is carrying a firearm or other dangerous weapon.

Whenever practicable, a pat-down search should not be conducted by a lone officer. A cover officer should be positioned to ensure safety and should not be involved in the search.

439.4 POLICY
The City of Logan Police Department respects the right of the public to be free from unreasonable searches or seizures. Due to an unlimited variety of situations confronting the officer, the decision to temporarily detain a person and complete an FI, pat-down search, or field photograph shall
Contacts and Temporary Detentions

be left to the officer based on the totality of the circumstances, officer safety considerations, and constitutional safeguards.

439.5 WITNESS IDENTIFICATION AND INTERVIEWS
Because potential witnesses to an incident may become unavailable 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 members for the following:

(a) Identify all persons present at the scene and in the immediate area.
   1. When feasible, a recorded statement should be obtained from those 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 the witness’s 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 members.
   1. A written, verbal, or recorded statement of consent should be obtained prior to transporting a witness. When the witness is a minor, consent should be obtained from the parent or guardian, if available, prior to transport.
Criminal Organizations

441.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to ensure that the City of Logan Police Department appropriately utilizes criminal intelligence systems and temporary information files to support investigations of criminal organizations and enterprises.

441.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

Criminal intelligence system - Any record system that receives, stores, exchanges or disseminates information that has been evaluated and determined to be relevant to the identification of a criminal organization or enterprise, its members or affiliates. This does not include temporary information files.

441.2 POLICY
The City of Logan Police Department recognizes that certain criminal activities, including but not limited to gang crimes and drug trafficking, often involve some degree of regular coordination and may involve a large number of participants over a broad geographical area.

It is the policy of this department to collect and share relevant information while respecting the privacy and legal rights of the public.

441.3 CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS
No department member may create, submit to or obtain information from a criminal intelligence system unless the Chief of Police has approved the system for department use.

Any criminal intelligence system approved for department use should meet or exceed the standards of 28 CFR 23.20.

A designated supervisor will be responsible for maintaining each criminal intelligence system that has been approved for department use. The supervisor or the authorized designee should ensure the following:

(a) Members using any such system are appropriately selected and trained.

(b) Use of every criminal intelligence system is appropriately reviewed and audited.

(c) Any system security issues are reasonably addressed.

441.3.1 SYSTEM ENTRIES
It is the designated supervisor's responsibility to approve the entry of any information from a report, FI, photo or other relevant document into an authorized criminal intelligence system. If entries are made based upon information that is not on file with this department, such as open or public source documents or documents that are on file at another agency, the designated supervisor should ensure copies of those documents are retained by the Records Section. Any supporting documentation for an entry shall be retained by the Records Section in accordance
Criminal Organizations

with the established records retention schedule and for at least as long as the entry is maintained in the system.

The designated supervisor should ensure that any documents retained by the Records Section are appropriately marked as intelligence information. The Records Manager may not purge such documents without the approval of the designated supervisor.

441.4 TEMPORARY INFORMATION FILE
No member may create or keep files on individuals that are separate from the approved criminal intelligence system. However, members may maintain temporary information that is necessary to actively investigate whether a person or group qualifies for entry into the department-approved CIS only as provided in this section. Once information qualifies for inclusion, it should be submitted to the supervisor responsible for consideration of CIS entries.

441.4.1 FILE CONTENTS
A temporary information file may only contain information and documents that, within one year, will have a reasonable likelihood to meet the criteria for entry into an authorized criminal intelligence system.

Information and documents contained in a temporary information file:

(a) Must only be included upon documented authorization of the responsible department supervisor.

(b) Should not be originals that would ordinarily be retained by the Records Section or Evidence Room, but should be copies of, or references to, retained documents, such as copies of reports, field interview (FI) forms, the Communications Center records or booking forms.

(c) Shall not include opinions. No person, organization or enterprise shall be labeled as being involved in crime beyond what is already in the document or information.

(d) May include information collected from publicly available sources or references to documents on file with another government agency. Attribution identifying the source should be retained with the information.

441.4.2 FILE REVIEW AND PURGING
The contents of a temporary information file shall not be retained longer than one year. At the end of one year, the contents must be purged or entered in an authorized criminal intelligence system, as applicable.

The designated supervisor shall periodically review the temporary information files to verify that the contents meet the criteria for retention. Validation and purging of files is the responsibility of the supervisor.
Criminal Organizations

441.5 INFORMATION RECOGNITION
Department members should document facts that suggest an individual, organization or enterprise is involved in criminal activity and should forward that information appropriately. Examples include, but are not limited to:

(a) Gang indicia associated with a person or residence.
(b) Information related to a drug-trafficking operation.
(c) Vandalism indicating an animus for a particular group.
(d) Information related to an illegal gambling operation.

Department supervisors who utilize an authorized criminal intelligence system should work with the Training Supervisor to train members to identify information that may be particularly relevant for inclusion.

441.6 RELEASE OF INFORMATION
Department members shall comply with the rules of an authorized criminal intelligence system regarding inquiries and release of information.

Information from a temporary information file may only be furnished to department members and other law enforcement agencies on a need-to-know basis and consistent with the Records Maintenance and Release Policy.

When an inquiry is made by the parent or guardian of a juvenile as to whether that juvenile's name is in a temporary information file, such information should be provided by the supervisor responsible for the temporary information file, unless there is good cause to believe that the release of such information might jeopardize an ongoing criminal investigation.

441.7 CRIMINAL STREET GANGS
The Investigation Unit supervisor should ensure that there are an appropriate number of department members who can:

(a) Testify as experts on matters related to criminal street gangs, and maintain an above average familiarity with identification of criminal street gangs, criminal street gang members and patterns of criminal gang activity, as described in Utah Code 76-9-802 et seq. and Utah Code 76-9-902 et seq.
(b) Coordinate with other agencies in the region regarding criminal street gang crimes and information.
(c) Train other members to identify gang indicia and investigate criminal street gang-related crimes.

441.8 TRAINING
The Training Supervisor should provide training on best practices in the use of each authorized criminal intelligence system to those tasked with investigating criminal organizations and enterprises. Training should include:
Criminal Organizations

(a) The protection of civil liberties.

(b) Participation in a multiagency criminal intelligence system.

(c) Submission of information into a multiagency criminal intelligence system or the receipt of information from such a system, including any governing federal and state rules and statutes.

(d) The type of information appropriate for entry into a criminal intelligence system or temporary information file.

(e) The review and purging of temporary information files.
Shift Sergeants

443.1 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.
Mobile Audio Video

445.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The City of Logan Police Department has equipped marked patrol cars with Mobile Audio Video (MAV) recording systems to provide records of events and assist officers in the performance of their duties. This policy provides guidance on the use of these systems.

445.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

**Activate** - Any process that causes the MAV system to transmit or store video or audio data in an active mode.

**In-car camera system and Mobile Audio Video (MAV) system** - Synonymous terms which refer to any system that captures audio and video signals, that is capable of installation in a vehicle, and that includes at minimum, a camera, microphone, recorder and monitor.

**MAV technician** - Personnel certified or trained in the operational use and repair of MAVs, duplicating methods, storage and retrieval methods and procedures, and who have a working knowledge of video forensics and evidentiary procedures.

**Recorded media** - Audio-video signals recorded or digitally stored on a storage device or portable media.

445.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the City of Logan Police Department to use mobile audio and video technology to more effectively fulfill the department's mission and to ensure these systems are used securely and efficiently.

445.3 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES
Prior to going into service, each officer will properly equip him/herself to record audio and video in the field. At the end of the shift, each officer will follow the established procedures for providing to the Department any recordings or used media and any other related equipment. Each officer should have adequate recording media for the entire duty assignment. In the event an officer works at a remote location and reports in only periodically, additional recording media may be issued. Only City of Logan Police Department identified and labeled media with tracking numbers is to be used.

At the start of each shift, officers should test the MAV system's operation in accordance with manufacturer specifications and department operating procedures and training.

System documentation is accomplished by the officer recording his/her name, serial number, badge or PIN number and the current date and time at the start and again at the end of each shift. If the system is malfunctioning, the officer shall take the vehicle out of service unless a supervisor requests the vehicle remain in service.
Mobile Audio Video

445.4 ACTIVATION OF THE MAV
The MAV system is designed to turn on whenever the unit’s emergency lights are activated. The system remains on until it is turned off manually. The audio portion is independently controlled and should be activated manually by the officer whenever appropriate. When audio is being recorded, the video will also record.

445.4.1 REQUIRED ACTIVATION OF MAV
This policy is not intended to describe every possible situation in which the MAV system may be used, although there are many situations where its use is appropriate. An officer may activate the system any time the officer believes it would be appropriate or valuable to document an incident. In some circumstances it is not possible to capture images of the incident due to conditions or the location of the camera. However, the audio portion can be valuable evidence and is subject to the same activation requirements as the MAV. The MAV system should be activated in any of the following situations:

(a) All field contacts involving actual or potential criminal conduct, within video or audio range:
   1. Traffic stops (to include, but not limited to, traffic violations, stranded motorist assistance and all crime interdiction stops)
   2. Priority responses
   3. Vehicle pursuits
   4. Suspicious vehicles
   5. Arrests
   6. Vehicle searches
   7. Physical or verbal confrontations or use of force
   8. Pedestrian checks
   9. DUI investigations including field sobriety tests
   10. Consensual encounters
   11. Crimes in progress
   12. Responding to an in-progress call

(b) All self-initiated activity in which an officer would normally notify the Communications Center

(c) Any call for service involving a crime where the recorder may aid in the apprehension and/or prosecution of a suspect:
   1. Domestic violence calls
   2. Disturbance of peace calls
Mobile Audio Video

3. Offenses involving violence or weapons
   (d) Any other contact that becomes adversarial after the initial contact, in a situation that
       would not otherwise require recording
   (e) Any other circumstance where the officer believes that a recording of an incident would
       be appropriate

445.4.2 CESSATION OF RECORDING
Once activated, the MAV system should remain on until the incident has concluded. For purposes
of this section, conclusion of an incident has occurred when all arrests have been made, arrestees
have been transported and all witnesses and victims have been interviewed. Recording may
cease if an officer is simply waiting for a tow truck or a family member to arrive, or in other similar
situations.

445.4.3 WHEN ACTIVATION IS NOT REQUIRED
Activation of the MAV system is not required when exchanging information with other officers or
during breaks, lunch periods, when not in service or actively on patrol.

No member of this department may surreptitiously record a conversation of any other member of
this department except with a court order or when lawfully authorized by the Chief of Police or the
authorized designee for the purpose of conducting a criminal or administrative investigation.

445.4.4 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES
Supervisors should determine if vehicles with non-functioning MAV systems should be placed into
service. If these vehicles are placed into service, the appropriate documentation should be made.

At reasonable intervals, supervisors should validate that:
   (a) Beginning and end-of-shift recording procedures are followed.
   (b) Logs reflect the proper chain of custody, including:
       1. The tracking number of the MAV system media.
       2. The date it was issued.
       3. The law enforcement operator or the vehicle to which it was issued.
       4. The date it was submitted.
       5. Law enforcement operators submitting the media.
       6. Holds for evidence indication and tagging as required.
   (c) The operation of MAV systems by new employees is assessed and reviewed during
       field training.

When an incident arises that requires the immediate retrieval of the recorded media (e.g.,
serious crime scenes, officer-involved shootings, department-involved collisions), a supervisor
Mobile Audio Video

shall respond to the scene and ensure that the appropriate supervisor, MAV technician or crime
scene investigator properly retrieves the recorded media. The media may need to be treated as
evidence and should be handled in accordance with current evidence procedures for recorded
media.

Supervisors may activate the MAV system remotely to monitor a developing situation, such as a
chase, riot or an event that may threaten public safety, officer safety or both, when the purpose
is to obtain tactical information to assist in managing the event. Supervisors shall not remotely
activate the MAV system for the purpose of monitoring the conversations or actions of an officer.

445.5 REVIEW OF MAV RECORDINGS
All recording media, recorded images and audio recordings are the property of the Department.
Dissemination outside of the agency is strictly prohibited, except to the extent permitted or required
by law.

To prevent damage to, or alteration of, the original recorded media, it shall not be copied, viewed
or otherwise inserted into any device not approved by the department MAV technician or forensic
media staff. When reasonably possible, a copy of the original media shall be used for viewing
(unless otherwise directed by the courts) to preserve the original media.

Recordings may be reviewed in any of the following situations:

(a) For use when preparing reports or statements
(b) By a supervisor investigating a specific act of officer conduct or for quality assurance
(c) By a supervisor to assess officer performance
(d) To assess proper functioning of MAV systems
(e) By a department investigator, after approval of a supervisor, who is participating in
an official investigation, such as a personnel complaint, administrative inquiry or a
criminal investigation
(f) By department personnel who request to review recordings
(g) By an officer who is captured on or referenced in the video or audio data and reviews
and uses such data for any purpose relating to his/her employment
(h) By court personnel through proper process or with permission of the Chief of Police
or the authorized designee
(i) By the media through proper process or with permission of the Chief of Police or the
authorized designee
(j) To assess possible training value
(k) Recordings may be shown for training purposes. If an involved officer objects to
showing a recording, his/her objection will be submitted to the staff to determine if the
training value outweighs the officer's objection
**Mobile Audio Video**

Employees desiring to view any previously uploaded or archived MAV recording should submit a request in writing to the Shift Sergeant. Approved requests should be forwarded to the MAV technician for processing.

In no event shall any recording be used or shown for the purpose of ridiculing or embarrassing any employee.

**445.6 DOCUMENTING MAV USE**

If any incident is recorded with either the video or audio system, the existence of that recording shall be documented in the officer's report. If a citation is issued, the officer shall make a notation on the back of the records copy of the citation indicating that the incident was recorded.

**445.7 RECORDING MEDIA STORAGE AND INTEGRITY**

Once submitted for storage, all recording media will be labeled and stored in a designated secure area. All recording media that is not booked as evidence will be retained for a minimum of 90 days and disposed of in compliance with the established records retention schedule.

**445.7.1 COPIES OF ORIGINAL RECORDING MEDIA**

Original recording media shall not be used for any purpose other than for initial review by a supervisor. Upon proper request, a copy of the original recording media will be made for use as authorized in this policy.

Original recording media may only be released in response to a court order or upon approval by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee. In the event that an original recording is released to a court, a copy shall be made and placed in storage until the original is returned.

**445.7.2 MAV RECORDINGS AS EVIDENCE**

Officers who reasonably believe that a MAV recording is likely to contain evidence relevant to a criminal offense, potential claim against the officer or against the City of Logan Police Department should indicate this in an appropriate report. Officers should ensure relevant recordings are preserved.

**445.8 SYSTEM OPERATIONAL STANDARDS**

(a) MAV system vehicle installations should be based on officer safety requirements and the vehicle and device manufacturer's recommendations.

(b) The MAV system should be configured to minimally record for 30 seconds prior to an event.

(c) The MAV system may not be configured to record audio data occurring prior to activation.

(d) Unless the transmitters being used are designed for synchronized use, only one transmitter, usually the primary initiating officer’s transmitter, should be activated at a scene to minimize interference or noise from other MAV transmitters.
(e) Officers using digital transmitters that are synchronized to their individual MAV shall activate both audio and video recordings when responding in a support capacity. This is to obtain additional perspectives of the incident scene.

(f) With the exception of law enforcement radios or other emergency equipment, other electronic devices should not be used inside MAV-equipped law enforcement vehicles to minimize the possibility of causing electronic or noise interference with the MAV system.

(g) Officers shall not erase, alter, reuse, modify or tamper with MAV recordings. Only a supervisor, MAV technician or other authorized designee may erase and reissue previous recordings and may only do so pursuant to the provisions of this policy.

(h) To prevent damage, original recordings shall not be viewed on any equipment other than the equipment issued or authorized by the MAV technician.

445.9 MAV TECHNICIAN RESPONSIBILITIES
The MAV technician is responsible for:

(a) Ordering, issuing, retrieving, storing, erasing and duplicating of all recorded media.

(b) Collecting all completed media for oversight and verification of wireless downloaded media. Once collected, the MAV technician:
   1. Ensures it is stored in a secure location with authorized controlled access.
   2. Makes the appropriate entries in the chain of custody log.

(c) Erasing of media:
   1. Pursuant to a court order.
   2. In accordance with established records retention policies, including reissuing all other media deemed to be of no evidentiary value.

(d) Assigning all media an identification number prior to issuance to the field:
   1. Maintaining a record of issued media.

(e) Ensuring that an adequate supply of recording media is available.

(f) Managing the long-term storage of media that has been deemed to be of evidentiary value in accordance with the department evidence storage protocols and the records retention schedule.

445.10 TRAINING
All members who are authorized to use the MAV system shall successfully complete an approved course of instruction prior to its use.
Mobile Data Terminal Use

447.1 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 the Communications Center.

447.2 POLICY
City of Logan 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.

447.3 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).

447.4 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 Shift Sergeants.

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.

447.4.1 USE WHILE DRIVING
Use of the MDT by the vehicle operator should generally be limited to times when the vehicle is stopped. When the vehicle is in motion, the operator should only attempt to read messages that are likely to contain information that is required for immediate enforcement, investigative or safety needs.
Mobile Data Terminal Use

Short transmissions, such as a license plate check, are permitted if it reasonably appears that it can be done safely. In no case shall an operator attempt to send or review lengthy messages while the vehicle is in motion.

447.5 DOCUMENTATION OF ACTIVITY
Except as otherwise directed by the Shift Sergeant 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.

447.5.1 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.

447.5.2 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 Shift Sergeant is 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.
Portable Audio/Video Recorders

449.1 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 (Utah Code 77-7a-102).

This policy does not apply to mobile audio/video recordings, interviews or interrogations conducted at any City of Logan Police Department facility, undercover operations, wiretaps or eavesdropping (concealed listening devices).

Additional guidance regarding the use of body-worn cameras during the execution of a warrant is found in the Warrant Service Policy.

449.2 POLICY
The City of Logan 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.

449.3 MEMBER PRIVACY EXPECTATION
All recordings made by members on any department-issued device at any time, and any recording made while acting in an official capacity of this department, regardless of ownership of the device it was made on, shall remain the property of the Department. Members shall have no expectation of privacy or ownership interest in the content of these recordings.

449.4 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 the member becomes aware of a malfunction at any time, the member shall promptly report the failure to his/her supervisor and obtain a functioning device as soon as reasonably practicable. Uniformed members should wear the recorder in a conspicuous manner or otherwise notify persons that they are being recorded, whenever reasonably practicable (Utah Code 77-7a-104; Utah Code 77-7a-105).

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 reasonably practicable.

When using a portable recorder, the assigned member shall record his/her name, LCPD 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.
Portable Audio/Video Recorders

when the recording device and related software captures the user’s unique identification and the
date and time of each recording (Utah Code 77-7a-104).

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 (Utah Code 77-7a-104).

449.5  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 shall be activated in any of the following situations (Utah Code 77-7a-103;
Utah Code 77-7a-104):

(a) All enforcement and investigative contacts including stops and field interview
    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 the Communications
    Center
(d) Any other contact that becomes adversarial after the initial contact in a situation that
    would not otherwise require recording
(e) Any use of force
(f) Dispatched calls for service
(g) Execution of a warrant

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 (Utah Code 77-7a-102). However, the recorder should be activated
in situations described above as soon as reasonably practicable (Utah Code 77-7a-104).

449.5.1  SURREPTITIOUS USE OF THE PORTABLE RECORDER

Utah law permits an individual to surreptitiously record any conversation in which one party to the
conversation has given his/her permission (Utah Code 77-23a-4).
Portable Audio/Video Recorders

Members of the Department 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.

449.5.2 CESSATION OF RECORDING
Once activated, the portable recorder should remain on continuously until the member reasonably believes his/her direct participation in the incident is complete or the situation no longer fits the criteria for activation. Recording may be stopped (Utah Code 77-7a-104):

(a) During significant periods of inactivity such as report writing or other breaks from direct participation in the incident, including consultation with a supervisor or other officer.

(b) When speaking with a victim, witness, or person wishing to report or discuss criminal activity if both of the following apply:
   1. The subject of the recording requests deactivation.
   2. The member believes the value of the information outweighs the value of the potential recording.

(c) During a conversation with a victim of a sexual offense or domestic violence if:
   1. The member is conducting an evidence-based lethality assessment.
   2. The victim or the member believes that deactivating the body-worn camera recording will either:
      (a) Encourage complete and accurate information sharing by the victim, or
      (b) Is necessary to protect the safety or identity of the victim.
   3. The body-worn camera is reactivated as soon as reasonably possible after the evidence-based lethality assessment is complete.

The member should record the request to deactivate the portable recorder. A member should document any instance where he/she should have activated his/her body-worn camera but failed to do so, and the reason for the failure (Utah Code 77-7a-104).

449.5.3 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.

449.6 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 may not alter or delete a recording captured on a portable recorder (Utah Code 77-7a-106).
Members are also prohibited from retaining recordings of activities or information obtained while on-duty whether the recording was created with a department-issued or personally owned recorder. Members shall not duplicate or distribute such recordings, except for authorized legitimate department business purposes. All such recordings shall be retained at the Department (Utah Code 77-7a-106).

Members are prohibited from using personally owned recording devices while on-duty without the express consent of the Shift Sergeant. 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, and should notify the on-duty supervisor of such use as soon as reasonably practicable.

Recordings shall not be used by any member for the purpose of embarrassment, harassment or ridicule.

**449.7 IDENTIFICATION AND PRESERVATION OF RECORDINGS**

To assist with identifying and preserving data and recordings members should download, tag or mark these in accordance with procedure and document the existence of the recording in any related case report.

A member should transfer, tag or mark recordings when the member reasonably believes:

1. The recording contains evidence relevant to potential criminal, civil or administrative matters.
2. A complainant, victim or witness has requested non-disclosure.
3. A complainant, victim or witness has not requested non-disclosure but the disclosure of the recording may endanger the person.
4. Disclosure may be an unreasonable violation of someone’s privacy.
5. Medical or mental health information is contained.
6. Disclosure may compromise an under-cover officer or confidential informant.
7. Recorded content contains sound or images from a residence (Utah Code 63G-2-302).
8. Recorded content contains sound or images from a hospital, health care facility, human service program or the clinic of a health care provider (Utah Code 63G-2-305).

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.

**449.8 REVIEW OF RECORDED MEDIA FILES**

When preparing written reports, members should review their recordings as a resource (see the Officer-Involved Shootings and Deaths Policy for guidance in those cases). 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.
Portable Audio/Video Recorders

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 Maintenance and Release Policy.

All recordings should be reviewed by the Custodian of Records prior to public release (see the Records Maintenance and Release 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.

449.9 NOTICE AND PRIVACY
When an officer with a body worn camera enters a private residence, the officer shall give notice, when reasonable under the circumstances, to the occupants of the residence that a body worn camera is in use either by;

wearing a body worn camera in a clearly visible manner; or giving an audible notice that the officer is using a body worn camera.

449.10 COORDINATOR
The Chief of Police or the authorized designee should designate a coordinator responsible for establishing procedures for (Utah Code 77-7a-102):

(a) The security, storage and maintenance of data and recordings.

(b) Accessing data and recordings.

(c) Logging or auditing access.

(d) Transferring, downloading, tagging or marking events.

449.11 RETENTION OF RECORDINGS
All recordings shall be retained for a period consistent with the requirements of the established records retention schedule and as required by any applicable federal, state and local law (Utah Code 77-7a-107).
Portable Audio/Video Recorders

449.11.1  RELEASE OF AUDIO/VIDEO RECORDINGS
Requests for the release of audio/video recordings shall be processed in accordance with the Records Maintenance and Release Policy.

449.12  PUBLIC ACCESS
The Records Manager should ensure that this policy is available to the public in written format as well as published to the department website (Utah Code 77-7a-105).
Bicycle Patrol Unit

453.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The City of Logan Police Department has established the Bicycle Patrol Unit (BPU) for the purpose of enhancing patrol efforts in the community. Bicycle patrol has been shown to be an effective way to increase officer visibility in congested areas. The quiet operation of the bicycles also can provide a tactical approach to crimes in progress. The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for the safe and effective operation of the patrol bicycle.

453.2 POLICY
Patrol bicycles may be used for regular patrol duty, traffic enforcement, parking control or special events. The use of the patrol bicycle will emphasize officers mobility and visibility to the community.

Bicycles may be deployed to any area at all hours of the day or night, according to Department needs and as staffing levels allow.

Requests for specific deployment of bicycle patrol officers shall be coordinated through the Bicycle Patrol Unit supervisor or the Shift Sergeant.

453.3 SELECTION OF PERSONNEL
Interested sworn personnel, who are off probation, shall submit a letter of interest to their appropriate Division Commander. A copy will be forwarded to the BPU supervisor. Interested personnel shall be evaluated by the following criteria:

(a) Recognized competence and ability as evidenced by performance.
(b) Special skills or training as it pertains to the assignment.
(c) Good physical condition.
(d) Willingness to perform duties using the bicycle as a mode of transportation.

453.3.1 BICYCLE PATROL UNIT SUPERVISOR
The Bicycle Patrol Unit supervisor will be selected from the rank of sergeant or above by the Patrol Division Commander or designee.

The Bicycle Patrol Unit supervisor shall have responsibility for the following:

(a) Organizing bicycle patrol training.
(b) Inspecting and maintaining inventory of patrol bicycles and program equipment.
(c) Scheduling maintenance and repairs.
(d) Evaluating performance of bicycle officers.
(e) Coordinating activities with the Patrol Division.
(f) Other activities as required to maintain the efficient operation of the Bicycle Patrol Unit.
Bicycle Patrol Unit

453.4 TRAINING
Participants in the program must successfully complete an approved basic training course after acceptance into the program. Thereafter bicycle patrol officers should receive annual in-service training to improve skills and refresh safety, health and operational procedures. The initial training shall minimally include the following:

- Bicycle patrol strategies
- Bicycle safety and accident prevention
- Operational tactics using bicycles

453.5 UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENT
Officers shall wear the Department-approved uniform and safety equipment while operating the department bicycle. Safety equipment includes Department-approved helmet, riding gloves, protective eyewear and approved footwear.

The bicycle patrol unit uniform consists of the standard short-sleeve uniform shirt or other department-approved shirt with Department badge and patches and department-approved bicycle patrol pants or shorts.

Optional equipment includes a radio head set and microphone. In colder weather a jacket may be worn. Turtleneck shirts or sweaters are permitted when worn under the uniform shirt.

Bicycle patrol officers shall carry the same equipment on the bicycle patrol duty belt as they would on a regular patrol assignment.

Officers will be responsible for obtaining the necessary forms, citation books and other department equipment needed while on bicycle patrol.

453.6 CARE AND USE OF PATROL BICYCLES

(a) Officers will be assigned a specially marked and equipped patrol bicycle and attached gear bag.

(b) Bicycles utilized for uniformed bicycle patrol shall have a Police decal affixed to each side of the crossbar or the bike’s saddlebag. Every such bicycle shall be equipped with front and rear reflectors, front lights and a siren/horn satisfying the requirements of Utah Code 41-6a-1114.

(c) Bicycles utilized for uniformed bicycle patrol shall be equipped with a rear rack and/or saddle bag(s) sufficient to carry all necessary equipment to handle routine patrol calls, including report writing, vehicle storage and citations.

(d) Each bicycle gear bag shall include a first aid kit, tire pump, repair tool, tire tube, security lock. These items are to remain with/on the bicycle at all times.
**Bicycle Patrol Unit**

(e) Each bicycle shall be equipped with a steady or flashing blue warning light that is visible from the front, sides or rear of the bicycle.

(f) Bicycle officers shall conduct an inspection of the bicycle and equipment prior to use to ensure proper working order of the equipment. Officers are responsible for the routine care and maintenance of their assigned equipment (e.g., tire pressure, chain lubrication, overall cleaning).

(g) If a needed repair is beyond the ability of the bicycle officer, a repair request will be forwarded to the program supervisor for repair by an approved technician.

(h) Each bicycle will have scheduled maintenance twice yearly to be performed by a Department-approved repair shop/technician.

(i) At the end of a bicycle assignment, the bicycle shall be returned clean and ready for the next tour of duty.

(j) Officers shall not modify the patrol bicycle, remove, modify or add components except with the expressed approval of the bicycle supervisor or in the event of an emergency.

(k) Vehicle bicycle racks are available should the officer need to transport the patrol bicycle. Due to possible component damage, transportation of the patrol bicycle in a trunk or on a patrol car push-bumper is discouraged.

(l) Bicycles shall be properly secured when not in the officer's immediate possession.

**453.7 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITY**

Officers must operate the bicycle in compliance with the Utah Code under normal operation. Officers may operate the bicycle without lighting equipment during hours of darkness when such operation reasonably appears necessary for officer safety and tactical considerations. Officers must use caution and care when operating the bicycle without lighting equipment.

Officers are exempt from the rules of the road under the following conditions:

(a) In response to an emergency call.

(b) While engaged in rescue operations.

(c) In the immediate pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the law.
Foot Pursuit

457.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides guidelines to assist officers in making the decision to initiate or continue the pursuit of suspects on foot.

457.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the department that officers, when deciding to initiate or continue a foot pursuit, must 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.

457.3 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 of 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 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.
Foot Pursuit

(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.

457.4 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 Communications Center or with backup officers.

(h) The suspect enters a building, structure, confined space, wooded or otherwise isolated area and there are insufficient officers to provide backup and containment. The primary officer should consider discontinuing the pursuit and coordinate 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 pursuit, requiring immediate assistance and there are no other emergency personnel able to render assistance.

(m) The suspect’s location is no longer known.
Foot Pursuit

(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 personnel or the public if the suspect is not immediately apprehended.

(o) The officer’s ability to safely continue the pursuit is impaired by inclement weather, darkness, or other conditions.

457.5 RESPONSIBILITIES IN FOOT PURSUITS

457.5.1 INITIATING OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

Unless relieved by another officer or a supervisor, the initiating officer shall be responsible for coordinating the progress of the pursuit. 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 broadcast the following information as soon as it becomes practicable and available:

(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 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 communications with his/her location, the status of the pursuit termination (e.g., suspect in custody, lost sight of suspect) and direct further actions as reasonably appear necessary, to include requesting medical aid as needed for officers, suspects or members of the public.

457.5.2 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 in order to permit the involved officers maximum access to the radio frequency.
457.5.3 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES
Upon becoming aware of a foot pursuit, the supervisor shall make every reasonable effort to ascertain sufficient information necessary 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 to be physically present to exercise control over the 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 at any time he/she concludes that the danger to pursuing officers or the public outweighs the objective of immediate apprehension of the suspect.

Upon the apprehension of the suspect the supervisor shall promptly proceed to the termination point to direct the post-pursuit activity.

457.5.4 THE 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.
(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 Shift Sergeant as soon as practicable.
(g) Assigning an incident number and logging all pursuit activities.

457.6 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
The initiating officer shall complete appropriate crime/arrest reports documenting, at 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.
Foot Pursuit

(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 warrant further investigation, a supervisor may authorize that the initiating officer need not complete a formal report.
Automated License Plate Readers (ALPRs)

461.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
Automated License Plate Reader (ALPR) technology, also known as License Plate Recognition, provides automated detection of license plates. ALPRs are used by the City of Logan Police Department to convert data associated with vehicle license plates for official law enforcement purposes, including identifying stolen or wanted vehicles, stolen license plates and missing persons. ALPRs may also be used to gather information related to active warrants, homeland security, electronic surveillance, suspect interdiction and stolen property recovery.

461.2 ADMINISTRATION OF ALPR DATA
All installation and maintenance of ALPR equipment, as well as ALPR data retention and access shall be managed by the Administration Division Commander. The Administration Division Commander will assign personnel under his/her command to administer the day-to-day operation of the ALPR equipment and data.

461.3 ALPR OPERATION
Use of an ALPR is restricted to the purposes outlined below. Department personnel shall not use or allow others to use, the equipment or database records for any unauthorized purpose.

(a) An ALPR shall only be used for official and legitimate law enforcement business (Utah Code 41-6a-2003).

(b) An ALPR may be used in conjunction with any routine patrol operation or official investigation. Reasonable suspicion or probable cause is not required before using an ALPR.

(c) While an ALPR may be used to canvass license plates around any crime scene, particular consideration should be given to using ALPR-equipped cars to canvass areas around homicides, shootings and other major incidents. Partial license plates reported during major crimes should be entered into the ALPR system in an attempt to identify suspect vehicles.

(d) No member of this department shall operate ALPR equipment or access ALPR data without first completing department-approved training.

(e) If practicable, the officer should verify an ALPR response through the Utah Department of Public Safety (DPS) law enforcement information system or other appropriate database before taking enforcement action that is based solely upon an ALPR alert.

(f) No ALPR operator may access the DPS database or other system unless otherwise authorized to do so.

461.4 ALPR DATA COLLECTION AND RETENTION
All data and images gathered by an ALPR are for the official use of the City of Logan Police Department and because such data may contain confidential information, it is not open to public
Automated License Plate Readers (ALPRs)

review. ALPR information gathered and retained by this department may be used and shared with prosecutors or others only as permitted by law (Utah Code 41-6a-2004).

The Administration Division Commander is responsible to ensure proper collection and retention of ALPR data, and for transferring ALPR data stored in department vehicles to the department server on a regular basis, not to exceed 30 days between transfers.

All ALPR data downloaded to the server should be stored for the minimum period established by department records retention guidelines and thereafter should be purged unless it has become, or it is reasonable to believe it will become, evidence in a criminal or civil action. In no event shall data be maintained longer than nine months unless it is subject to a warrant, preservation request or disclosure order (Utah Code 41-6a-2004). Data that will not be purged should be downloaded from the server onto portable media and booked into evidence.

461.4.1 NON-GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY ALPR
ALPR data captured by a non-governmental agency device may only be obtained pursuant to a warrant or a court order (Utah Code 41-6a-2005).

461.5 ACCOUNTABILITY AND SAFEGUARDS
All saved data will be closely safeguarded and protected by both procedural and technological means. The City of Logan Police Department will observe the following safeguards regarding access to and use of stored data:

(a) All non-law enforcement requests for access to stored ALPR data shall be referred to the Records Manager and processed in accordance with applicable law.

(b) All ALPR data downloaded to the mobile workstation and server shall be accessible only through a login/password-protected system capable of documenting all access of information by name, date and time.

(c) Persons approved to access ALPR data under these guidelines are permitted to access the data for legitimate law enforcement purposes only, such as when the data relate to a specific criminal investigation or department-related civil or administrative action.

(d) Such ALPR data may be released to other authorized and verified law enforcement officials and agencies at any time for legitimate law enforcement purposes.

(e) ALPR system audits should be conducted on a regular basis.
Homeless Persons

464.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to ensure that personnel understand the needs and rights of the homeless and to establish procedures to guide officers during all contacts with the homeless, whether consensual or for enforcement purposes. The City of Logan Police Department recognizes that members of the homeless community are often in need of special protection and services. The City of Logan Police Department will address these needs in balance with the overall missions of this department. Therefore, officers will consider the following when serving the homeless community.

464.1.1 POLICY
It is the policy of the City of Logan Police Department to provide law enforcement services to all members of the community while protecting the rights, dignity and private property of the homeless. Homelessness is not a crime and members of this department will not use homelessness solely as a basis for detention or law enforcement action.

464.2 HOMELESS COMMUNITY LIAISON
The Chief of Police will designate a member of this department to act as the Homeless Liaison Officer. The responsibilities of the Homeless Liaison Officer include the following:

(a) Maintain and make available to all department employees a list of assistance programs and other resources that are available to the homeless.

(b) Meet with Social Services and representatives of other organizations that render assistance to the homeless.

(c) Maintain a list of those areas within and near this jurisdiction that are used as frequent homeless encampments.

(d) Remain abreast of laws dealing with the removal and/or destruction of the personal property of the homeless. This will include the following:
   1. Proper posting of notices of trespass and clean-up operations.
   2. Proper retention of property after clean-up, to include procedures for owners to reclaim their property in accordance with Policy § 804 and other established procedures.

(e) Be present during any clean-up operation conducted by this department involving the removal of personal property of the homeless to ensure the rights of the homeless are not violated.

464.3 FIELD CONTACTS
Officers are encouraged to contact the homeless for purposes of rendering aid, support and for community-oriented policing purposes. Nothing in this policy is meant to dissuade an officer
Homeless Persons

from taking reasonable enforcement action when facts support a reasonable suspicion of criminal activity. However, when encountering a homeless person who has committed a non-violent misdemeanor and continued freedom is not likely to result in a continuation of the offense or a breach of the peace officers are encouraged to consider long-term solutions to problems that may relate to the homeless, such as shelter referrals and counseling in lieu of physical arrest.

Officers should provide homeless persons with resource and assistance information whenever it is reasonably apparent such services may be appropriate.

464.3.1 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS
Homeless members of the community will receive the same level and quality of service provided to other members of the community. The fact that a victim or witness is homeless can, however, require special considerations for a successful investigation and prosecution. Officers should consider the following when handling investigations involving homeless victims, witnesses or suspects:

(a) Document alternate contact information. This may include obtaining addresses and phone numbers of relatives and friends.

(b) Document places the homeless person may frequent.

(c) Provide homeless victims with victim/witness resources when appropriate.

(d) Obtain statements from all available witnesses in the event a homeless victim is unavailable for a court appearance.

(e) Consider whether the person may be a dependent adult or elder and if so proceed in accordance with the Adult Abuse Policy.

(f) Arrange for transportation for investigation related matters, such as medical exams and court appearances.

(g) Consider whether a crime should be reported and submitted for prosecution even when a homeless victim indicates he/she does not desire prosecution.

464.4 PERSONAL PROPERTY
The personal property of homeless persons must not be treated differently than the property of other members of the public. Officers should use reasonable care when handling, collecting and retaining the personal property of homeless persons and should not destroy or discard the personal property of a homeless person.

When a homeless person is arrested, or otherwise removed from a public place, officers should make reasonable accommodations to permit the person to lawfully secure his/her personal property. Otherwise, the personal property should be collected for safekeeping. If the arrestee has more personal property than can reasonably be collected and transported by the officer, a supervisor should be consulted. The property should be photographed and measures should be taken to remove or secure the property. It will be the supervisor’s responsibility to coordinate the removal and safekeeping of the property.
Homeless Persons

Officers should not conduct or assist in clean-up operations of belongings that reasonably appear to be the property of homeless persons without the prior authorization of a supervisor or the department Homeless Liaison Officer. When practicable, requests by the public for clean-up operations of a homeless encampment should be referred to the Homeless Liaison Officer.

Officers who encounter unattended encampments, bedding or other personal property in public areas that reasonably appears to belong to a homeless person should not remove or destroy such property and should inform the department Homeless Liaison Officer if such property appears to involve a trespass, blight to the community or is the subject of a complaint. It will be the responsibility of the Homeless Liaison Officer to address the matter in a timely fashion.

464.5 MENTAL ILLNESSES AND MENTAL IMPAIRMENTS

Some homeless persons may suffer from a mental illness or a mental impairment. Officers shall not detain a homeless person under a mental illness commitment unless facts and circumstances warrant such a detention (see the Civil Commitments Policy).

When a mental illness hold is not warranted, the contacting officer should provide the homeless person with contact information for mental health assistance as appropriate. In these circumstances, officers may provide transportation to a mental health specialist if requested by the person and approved by a supervisor.

464.6 ECOLOGICAL ISSUES

Sometimes homeless encampments can impact the ecology and natural resources of the community and may involve criminal offenses beyond mere littering. Officers are encouraged to notify other appropriate agencies or departments when a significant impact to the environment has or is likely to occur. Significant impacts to the environment may warrant a crime report, investigation, supporting photographs and supervisor notification.
Public Recording of Law Enforcement Activity

465.1 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.

465.2 POLICY
The City of Logan 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.

465.3 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 officer, him/herself or others.

(d) Recording the actions of an officer does not by itself constitute a crime of interference, willful resistance, disorderly conduct or obstruction of justice (Utah Code 76-8-305).

465.4 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
Public Recording of Law Enforcement Activity

behavior to be unlawful. Accompanying the warnings should be clear directions on what an 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.

465.5 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES
A 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.

465.6 SEIZING RECORDINGS AS EVIDENCE
Officers should not seize recording devices or media unless (42 USC § 2000aa):

(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.
  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
Public Recording of Law Enforcement Activity

evidence is to transmit a copy of the recording from a device to a department-owned device.

Recording devices and media that are seized will be submitted within the guidelines of the Property and Evidence Policy.
First Amendment Assemblies

466.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides guidance for responding to public assemblies or demonstrations.

466.2 POLICY
The City of Logan Police Department respects the rights of people to peaceably assemble. It is the policy of this department not to unreasonably interfere with, harass, intimidate or discriminate against persons engaged in the lawful exercise of their rights, while also preserving the peace, protecting life and preventing the destruction of property.

466.3 GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS
Individuals or groups present on the public way, such as public facilities, streets or walkways, generally have the right to assemble, rally, demonstrate, protest or otherwise express their views and opinions through varying forms of communication, including the distribution of printed matter. These rights may be limited by laws or ordinances regulating such matters as the obstruction of individual or vehicle access or egress, trespass, noise, picketing, distribution of handbills and leafleting, and loitering. However, officers shall not take action or fail to take action based on the opinions being expressed.

Participant behavior during a demonstration or other public assembly can vary. This may include, but is not limited to:

- Lawful, constitutionally protected actions and speech.
- Civil disobedience (typically involving minor criminal acts).
- Rioting.

All of these behaviors may be present during the same event. Therefore, it is imperative that law enforcement actions are measured and appropriate for the behaviors officers may encounter. This is particularly critical if force is being used. Adaptable strategies and tactics are essential. The purpose of a law enforcement presence at the scene of public assemblies and demonstrations should be to preserve the peace, to protect life and prevent the destruction of property.

Officers should not:

(a) Engage in assembly or demonstration-related discussion with participants.
(b) Harass, confront or intimidate participants.
(c) Seize the cameras, cell phones or materials of participants or observers unless an officer is placing a person under lawful arrest.

Supervisors should continually observe department members under their commands to ensure that members’ interaction with participants and their response to crowd dynamics is appropriate.
First Amendment Assemblies

466.3.1 PHOTOGRAPHS AND VIDEO RECORDINGS
Photographs and video recording, when appropriate, can serve a number of purposes, including support of criminal prosecutions by documenting criminal acts; assistance in evaluating department performance; serving as training material; recording the use of dispersal orders; and facilitating a response to allegations of improper law enforcement conduct.

Photographs and videos will not be used or retained for the sole purpose of collecting or maintaining information about the political, religious or social views of associations, or the activities of any individual, group, association, organization, corporation, business or partnership, unless such information directly relates to an investigation of criminal activities and there is reasonable suspicion that the subject of the information is involved in criminal conduct.

466.4 UNPLANNED EVENTS
When responding to an unplanned or spontaneous public gathering, the first responding officer should conduct an assessment of conditions, including, but not limited to, the following:

- Location
- Number of participants
- Apparent purpose of the event
- Leadership (whether it is apparent and/or whether it is effective)
- Any initial indicators of unlawful or disruptive activity
- Indicators that lawful use of public facilities, streets or walkways will be impacted
- Ability and/or need to continue monitoring the incident

Initial assessment information should be promptly communicated to the Communications Center, and the assignment of a supervisor should be requested. Additional resources should be requested as appropriate. The responding supervisor shall assume command of the incident until command is expressly assumed by another, and the assumption of command is communicated to the involved members. A clearly defined command structure that is consistent with the Incident Command System (ICS) should be established as resources are deployed.

466.5 PLANNED EVENT PREPARATION
For planned events, comprehensive, incident-specific operational plans should be developed. The ICS should be considered for such events.

466.5.1 INFORMATION GATHERING AND ASSESSMENT
In order to properly assess the potential impact of a public assembly or demonstration on public safety and order, relevant information should be collected and vetted. This may include:

- Information obtained from outreach to group organizers or leaders.
- Information about past and potential unlawful conduct associated with the event or similar events.
First Amendment Assemblies

- The potential time, duration, scope, and type of planned activities.
- Any other information related to the goal of providing a balanced response to criminal activity and the protection of public safety interests.

Information should be obtained in a transparent manner, and the sources documented. Relevant information should be communicated to the appropriate parties in a timely manner.

Information will be obtained in a lawful manner and will not be based solely on the purpose or content of the assembly or demonstration, or actual or perceived characteristics such as race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, economic status, age, cultural group, or disability of the participants (or any other characteristic that is unrelated to criminal conduct or the identification of a criminal subject).

466.5.2 OPERATIONAL PLANS
An operational planning team with responsibility for event planning and management should be established. The planning team should develop an operational plan for the event.

The operational plan will minimally provide for:

(a) Command assignments, chain of command structure, roles and responsibilities.
(b) Staffing and resource allocation.
(c) Management of criminal investigations.
(d) Designation of uniform of the day and related safety equipment (e.g., helmets, shields).
(e) Deployment of specialized resources.
(f) Event communications and interoperability in a multijurisdictional event.
(g) Liaison with demonstration leaders and external agencies.
(h) Liaison with City government and legal staff.
(i) Media relations.
(j) Logistics: food, fuel, replacement equipment, duty hours, relief and transportation.
(k) Traffic management plans.
(l) First aid and emergency medical service provider availability.
(m) Prisoner transport and detention.
(n) Review of policies regarding public assemblies and use of force in crowd control.
(o) Parameters for declaring an unlawful assembly.
(p) Arrest protocol, including management of mass arrests.
(q) Protocol for recording information flow and decisions.
(r) Rules of engagement, including rules of conduct, protocols for field force extraction and arrests, and any authorization required for the use of force.
(s) Protocol for handling complaints during the event.
First Amendment Assemblies

(t) Parameters for the use of body-worn cameras and other portable recording devices.

466.5.3 MUTUAL AID AND EXTERNAL RESOURCES
The magnitude and anticipated duration of an event may necessitate interagency cooperation and coordination. The assigned Incident Commander should ensure that any required memorandums of understanding or other agreements are properly executed, and that any anticipated mutual aid is requested and facilitated (see the Outside Agency Assistance Policy).

466.6 UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY DISPERSAL ORDERS
If a public gathering or demonstration remains peaceful and nonviolent, and there is no reasonably imminent threat to persons or property, the Incident Commander should generally authorize continued monitoring of the event.

Should the Incident Commander make a determination that public safety is presently or is about to be jeopardized, the Incident Commander or the authorized designee should attempt to verbally persuade event organizers or participants to disperse of their own accord. Warnings and advisements may be communicated through established communications links with leaders and/or participants or to the group.

When initial attempts at verbal persuasion are unsuccessful, the Incident Commander or the authorized designee should make a clear standardized announcement to the gathering that the event is an unlawful assembly, and should order the dispersal of the participants. The announcement should be communicated by whatever methods are reasonably available to ensure that the content of the message is clear and that it has been heard by the participants. The announcement should be amplified, made in different languages as appropriate, made from multiple locations in the affected area, and documented by audio and video. The announcement should provide information about what law enforcement actions will take place if illegal behavior continues and should identify routes for egress. A reasonable time to disperse should be allowed following a dispersal order.

466.7 USE OF FORCE
Use of force is governed by current department policy and applicable law (see the Use of Force, Handcuffing and Restraints, Control Devices and Techniques, and Conducted Energy Device policies).

Individuals refusing to comply with lawful orders (e.g., nonviolent refusal to disperse) should be given a clear verbal warning and a reasonable opportunity to comply. If an individual refuses to comply with lawful orders, the Incident Commander shall evaluate the type of resistance and adopt a reasonable response in order to accomplish the law enforcement mission (such as dispersal or arrest of those acting in violation of the law). Control devices and conducted energy devices should be considered only when the participants’ conduct reasonably appears to present the potential to harm officers, themselves or others, or will result in substantial property loss or damage (see the Control Devices and Techniques and the Conducted Energy Device policies).
First Amendment Assemblies

Force or control devices, including oleoresin capsaicin (OC), should be directed toward individuals and not toward groups or crowds, unless specific individuals cannot reasonably be targeted due to extreme circumstances, such as a riotous crowd.

Any use of force by a member of this department shall be documented promptly, completely, and accurately in an appropriate report. The type of report required may depend on the nature of the incident.

466.8 ARRESTS
The City of Logan Police Department should respond to unlawful behavior in a manner that is consistent with the operational plan. If practicable, warnings or advisements should be communicated prior to arrest.

Mass arrests should be employed only when alternate tactics and strategies have been, or reasonably appear likely to be, unsuccessful. Mass arrests shall only be undertaken upon the order of the Incident Commander or the authorized designee. There must be probable cause for each arrest.

If employed, mass arrest protocols should fully integrate:

(a) Reasonable measures to address the safety of officers and arrestees.
(b) Dedicated arrest, booking and report writing teams.
(c) Timely access to medical care.
(d) Timely access to legal resources.
(e) Timely processing of arrestees.
(f) Full accountability for arrestees and evidence.
(g) Coordination and cooperation with the prosecuting authority, jail and courts (see the Citation Releases Policy).

466.9 MEDIA RELATIONS
The Public Information Officer should use all available avenues of communication, including press releases, briefings, press conferences and social media to maintain open channels of communication with media representatives and the public about the status and progress of the event, taking all opportunities to reassure the public about the professional management of the event (see the Media Relations Policy).

466.10 DEMOBILIZATION
When appropriate, the Incident Commander or the authorized designee should implement a phased and orderly withdrawal of law enforcement resources. All relieved personnel should promptly complete any required reports, including use of force reports, and account for all issued equipment and vehicles to their supervisors prior to returning to normal operational duties.
First Amendment Assemblies

466.11 POST EVENT
The Incident Commander should designate a member to assemble full documentation of the event, to include the following:

(a) Operational plan
(b) Any incident logs
(c) Any assignment logs
(d) Vehicle, fuel, equipment and supply records
(e) Incident, arrest, use of force, injury and property damage reports
(f) Photographs, audio/video recordings, the Communications Center records/tapes
(g) Media accounts (print and broadcast media)

466.11.1 AFTER-ACTION REPORTING
The Incident Commander should work with City legal counsel, as appropriate, to prepare a comprehensive after-action report of the event, explaining all incidents where force was used including the following:

(a) Date, time and description of the event
(b) Actions taken and outcomes (e.g., injuries, property damage, arrests)
(c) Problems identified
(d) Significant events
(e) Recommendations for improvement; opportunities for training should be documented in a generic manner, without identifying individuals or specific incidents, facts or circumstances.

466.12 TRAINING
Department members should receive periodic training regarding this policy, as well as the dynamics of crowd control and incident management. The Department should, when practicable, train with its external and mutual aid partners.
Civil Disputes

467.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides members of the City of Logan Police Department with guidance for addressing conflicts between persons when no criminal investigation or enforcement action is warranted (e.g., civil matters), with the goal of minimizing any potential for violence or criminal acts.

The Domestic Violence Policy will address specific legal mandates related to domestic violence court orders. References in this policy to “court orders” apply to any order of a court that does not require arrest or enforcement by the terms of the order or by Utah law.

467.2 POLICY
The City of Logan Police Department recognizes that a law enforcement presence at a civil dispute can play an important role in the peace and safety of the community. Subject to available resources, members of this department will assist at the scene of civil disputes with the primary goal of safeguarding persons and property, preventing criminal activity and maintaining the peace. When handling civil disputes, members will remain impartial, maintain a calm presence, give consideration to all sides and refrain from giving legal or inappropriate advice.

467.3 GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS
When appropriate, members handling a civil dispute should encourage the involved parties to seek the assistance of resolution services or take the matter to the civil courts. Members must not become personally involved in disputes and shall at all times remain impartial.

While not intended to be an exhaustive list, members should give considerations to the following when handling civil disputes:

(a) Civil disputes tend to be confrontational and members should be alert that they can escalate to violence very quickly. De-escalation techniques should be used when appropriate.

(b) Members should not dismiss alleged or observed criminal violations as a civil matter and should initiate the appropriate investigation and report when criminal activity is apparent.

(c) Members shall not provide legal advice, however, when appropriate, members should inform the parties when they are at risk of violating criminal laws.

(d) Members are reminded that they shall not enter a residence or other non-public location without legal authority including valid consent.

(e) Members should not take an unreasonable amount of time assisting in these matters and generally should contact a supervisor if it appears that peacekeeping efforts longer than 30 minutes are warranted.

467.4 COURT ORDERS
Disputes involving court orders can be complex. Where no mandate exists for an officer to make an arrest for a violation of a court order, the matter should be addressed by documenting any apparent
Civil Disputes

court order violation in a report. If there appears to be a more immediate need for enforcement action, the investigating officer should consult a supervisor prior to making any arrest.

If a person appears to be violating the terms of a court order but is disputing the validity of the order or its applicability, the investigating officer should document the following:

(a) The person’s knowledge of the court order or whether proof of service exists.
(b) Any specific reason or rationale the involved person offers for not complying with the terms of the order.

A copy of the court order should be attached to the report when available. The report should be forwarded to the appropriate prosecutor. The report should also be forwarded to the court issuing the order with a notice that the report was also forwarded to the prosecutor for review.

467.4.1 STANDBY REQUESTS
Officers responding to a call for standby assistance to retrieve property should meet the person requesting assistance at a neutral location to discuss the process. The person should be advised that items that are disputed will not be allowed to be removed. The member may advise the person to seek private legal advice as to the distribution of disputed property.

Members should accompany the person to the location of the property. Members should ask if the other party will allow removal of the property or whether the other party would remove the property.

If the other party is uncooperative, the person requesting standby assistance should be instructed to seek private legal advice and obtain a court order to obtain the items. Officers should not order the other party to allow entry or the removal of any items. If there is a restraining or similar order against the person requesting standby assistance, that person should be asked to leave the scene or they may be subject to arrest for violation of the order.

If the other party is not present at the location, the member will not allow entry into the location or the removal of property from the location.

467.5 VEHICLES AND PERSONAL PROPERTY
Officers may be faced with disputes regarding possession or ownership of vehicles or other personal property. Officers may review documents provided by parties or available databases (e.g., vehicle registration), but should be aware that legal possession of vehicles or personal property can be complex. Generally, officers should not take any enforcement action unless a crime is apparent. The people and the vehicle or personal property involved should be identified and the incident documented.

467.6 REAL PROPERTY
Disputes over possession or occupancy of real property (e.g., land, homes, apartments) should generally be handled through a person seeking a court order.
Civil Disputes

467.6.1 LONG-TERM GUEST ISSUES
For disputes related to a long-term guest, as defined by Utah Code 76-6-206.4, who has received notice to vacate a residence by the primary occupant or other person with apparent authority to act for the primary occupant, officers must provide the guest with a reasonable time to collect personal belongings prior to escorting the individual from the residence (Utah Code 76-6-206.4).
Crisis Intervention Incidents

468.1 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.

468.1.1 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.

468.2 POLICY
The City of Logan 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.

468.3 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.
**468.4 COORDINATION WITH MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS**
The Logan City Police will collaborate with mental health professionals to develop an education and response protocol. It should include a list of community resources, to guide department interaction with those who may be suffering from mental illness or who appear to be in a mental health crisis.

**468.5 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.

**468.6 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.
Crisis Intervention Incidents

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.
- 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.

468.7 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.

468.8 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).
Crisis Intervention Incidents

(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 Division Commander.

(f) Evaluate whether a critical incident stress management debriefing for involved members is warranted.

468.9 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.

468.9.1 DIVERSION
Individuals who are not being arrested should be processed in accordance with the Civil Commitments Policy.

468.10 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.

468.11 EVALUATION
The Supervisor designated to coordinate the crisis intervention strategy for this department should ensure that a review and analysis of the department response to these incidents is conducted. Reviews of the response and handling of calls involving persons of crisis will go through the Spillman reporting system and be reviewed by their supervisors. Any reports with a use of force will be reviewed by the command staff.
Crisis Intervention Incidents

468.12 TRAINING
In coordination with the mental health community and appropriate stakeholders, the Department will provide opportunity's for education and training to all department members to enable them to effectively interact with persons in crisis.
Suspicious Activity Reporting

469.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides guidelines for reporting and investigating suspicious and criminal activity.

469.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

**Involved party** - An individual who has been observed engaging in suspicious activity, as defined in this policy, when no definitive criminal activity can be identified, thus precluding the person’s identification as a suspect.

**Suspicious activity** - Any reported or observed activity that a member reasonably believes may have a nexus to any criminal act or attempted criminal act, or to foreign or domestic terrorism. Actual or perceived characteristics such as race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, economic status, age, cultural group, or disability should not be considered as factors that create suspicion (although these factors may be used as specific suspect descriptions). Examples of suspicious activity may include but are not limited to:

- Suspected pre-operational surveillance or intelligence gathering (e.g., photographing security features, asking questions about sensitive security-related subjects).
- Tests of security measures and response to incidents (e.g., “dry run,” creating false alarms, attempts to enter secure areas without authorization).
- Suspicious purchases (e.g., purchasing large quantities of otherwise legal items, such as fertilizer, that could be used to create an explosive or other dangerous device).
- An individual in possession of such things as a hoax explosive or dispersal device, sensitive materials (e.g., passwords, access codes, classified government information), or coded or ciphered literature or correspondence.

**Suspicious Activity Report (SAR)** - An incident report used to document suspicious activity.

469.2 POLICY
The City of Logan Police Department recognizes the need to protect the public from criminal conduct and acts of terrorism and shall lawfully collect, maintain and disseminate information regarding suspicious activities, while safeguarding civil liberties and privacy protections.

469.3 RESPONSIBILITIES
The Investigation Division Commander and authorized designees will manage SAR activities. Authorized designees should include supervisors who are responsible for department participation in criminal intelligence systems as outlined in the Criminal Organizations Policy.

The responsibilities of the Investigation Division Commander include, but are not limited to:

(a) Remaining familiar with those databases available to the Department that would facilitate the purpose of this policy.
Suspicious Activity Reporting

(b) Maintaining adequate training in the area of intelligence gathering to ensure no information is being maintained that would violate the law or civil rights of any individual.

(c) Ensuring a process is available that would allow members to report relevant information. The process should be designed to promote efficient and quick reporting, and should not be cumbersome, duplicative or complicated.

(d) Ensuring that members are made aware of the purpose and value of documenting information regarding suspicious activity, as well as the databases and other information resources that are available to the Department.

(e) Ensuring that SAR information is appropriately disseminated to members in accordance with their job responsibilities.

(f) Coordinating investigative follow-up, if appropriate.

(g) Coordinating with any appropriate agency or fusion center.

(h) Ensuring that, as resources are available, the Department conducts outreach that is designed to encourage members of the community to report suspicious activity and that outlines what they should look for and how they should report it (e.g., website, public service announcements).

469.4 REPORTING AND INVESTIGATION

Any department member receiving information regarding suspicious activity should take any necessary immediate and appropriate action, including a request for tactical response or immediate notification of specialized entities, when applicable. Any civilian member who receives such information should ensure that it is passed on to an officer in a timely manner.

If the suspicious activity is not directly related to a reportable crime, the member should prepare a SAR and include information about involved parties and the circumstances of the incident. If, during any investigation, an officer becomes aware of suspicious activity that is unrelated to the current investigation, the information should be documented separately in a SAR and not included in the original incident report. The report number of the original incident should be included in the SAR as a cross reference. A SAR should be processed as any other incident report.

469.5 HANDLING INFORMATION

The Records Section will forward copies of SARs, in a timely manner, to the following:

- Investigations Lieutenant over SIAC
- Crime Analysis Unit
- Other authorized designees
Chapter 5 - Traffic Operations
Traffic Function and Responsibility

500.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The ultimate goal of traffic law enforcement is to reduce traffic collisions. This may be achieved through the application of such techniques as geographic/problem-based 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 and traffic conditions. 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 TRAFFIC OFFICER DEPLOYMENT
Several factors are considered in the development of deployment schedules for officers of the City of Logan Police Department. Information provided by the Utah Department of Public Safety’s Highway Safety Office is a valuable resource for traffic accident occurrences and therefore officer deployment. Some of the factors for analysis include:

- Location
- Time
- Day
- Violation factors

All officers assigned to patrol or traffic enforcement functions will emphasize enforcement of accident-causing violations during high-accident hours and at locations of occurrence. All officers will take directed enforcement action on request, and random enforcement action when appropriate against violators as a matter of routine. All officers shall maintain high visibility while working general enforcement, especially at high-accident locations.

Other factors to be considered for deployment are citizen requests, construction zones or special events.

500.3 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:

500.3.1 WARNINGS
Warnings or other non-punitive enforcement actions should be considered in each situation and substituted for arrests or citations when circumstances warrant, especially in the case of inadvertent violations.
Traffic Function and Responsibility

500.3.2 CITATIONS
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 a 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.

500.3.3 PHYSICAL ARREST
Physical arrest can be made on a number of criminal traffic offenses outlined in Utah Code Title 41. These physical arrest cases usually deal with, but are not limited to:

(a) Vehicular manslaughter.
(b) Felony and misdemeanor driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs.
(c) Felony or misdemeanor hit-and-run.
(d) Any other misdemeanor at the discretion of the officer, such as reckless driving with extenuating circumstances.

500.4 SUSPENDED OR REVOKED DRIVER'S LICENSES
If an officer contacts a traffic violator for driving on a suspended or revoked license, the officer may issue a traffic citation pursuant to Utah Code 53-3-227.

500.5 TRAFFIC DIRECTION AND CONTROL
Officers shall not engage in traffic direction and control until they receive Department-approved training to do so. Any officer directing traffic shall wear a high-visibility vest for safety (See HIGH-VISIBILITY VESTS, 500.6 for additional information.

500.6 HIGH-VISIBILITY VESTS
The Department has provided American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Class II high-visibility vests to increase the visibility of department members who may be exposed to hazards presented by passing traffic, maneuvering or operating vehicles, machinery and equipment (23 CFR 655.601).

Although intended primarily for use while performing traffic related assignments, high-visibility vests must be worn at any time increased visibility would improve the safety or efficiency of the member.

500.6.1 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, 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 any time a plainclothes officer might benefit from being readily identified as a member of law enforcement.

500.6.2 CARE AND STORAGE OF HIGH-VISIBILITY VESTS
High-visibility vests shall be maintained in the trunk of each patrol and investigation unit, in the side box of each police motorcycle and in the saddlebag or gear bag of each police bicycle. Each vest should be stored inside the resealable plastic bag provided to protect and maintain the vest in a serviceable condition. Before going into service each employee shall ensure a serviceable high-visibility vest is properly stored.

A supply of high-visibility vests will be maintained in the equipment room for replacement of damaged or unserviceable vests. The Patrol Supervisor should be promptly notified whenever the supply of vests in the equipment room needs replenishing.

500.7 SPEEDING IN A SCHOOL ZONE COMPLAINT PROCEDURE
It is the responsibility of the Patrol Lieutenant to establish a report form and a procedure for school crossing guards to report speed violations to the City of Logan Police Department. The reporting forms shall be made available to school crossing guards and to school administrative offices (Utah Code 41-6a-604 and Utah Code 41-6a-604.5). The report form shall include the following:

(a) Date, time and location of the violation.
(b) Vehicle license plate number and state.
(c) Vehicle description.
(d) Description of the vehicle operator.
(e) Description of the incident.
(f) Contact information of the school crossing guard.
(g) The signature of the school crossing guard who witnessed the offense attesting to the accuracy of the report.

Reports should be submitted to the City of Logan Police Department no more than two business days after the alleged violation occurred.

500.7.1 NOTIFICATION OF VIOLATION TO VIOLATOR/VEHICLE OWNER
It will be the Patrol Lieutenant’s responsibility to establish a system in which notification letters are sent to the last known registered owner of the vehicle that was reported speeding. The letter should contain the following (Utah Code 41-6a-604.5(1)(a)): 
Traffic Function and Responsibility

(a) Applicable information on the school crossing guard's report stating that the vehicle was observed speeding in a reduced-speed school zone in violation of state law.

(b) Complete explanation of the applicable provisions of Utah Code 41-6a-604.

(c) An explanation that the notification letter is not a peace officer citation but is an effort to call attention to the seriousness of the incident.

The Patrol Lieutenant is responsible for ensuring all other mandates of Utah Code 41-6a-604.5 are met or that further investigation, if warranted, is conducted.
Traffic Collision Reporting

502.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The City of Logan Police Department prepares traffic collision reports in compliance with Utah Code, Title 41, Chapter 6a, Part 4 and as a public service makes traffic collision reports available to the community with some exceptions.

502.2 RESPONSIBILITY
The traffic unit supervisor will be responsible for distribution of the State DI-9 Collision Investigation Manual. The traffic unit supervisor will receive all changes in the state DI-9 manual and ensure conformity with this policy.

502.3 TRAFFIC COLLISION REPORTING
All traffic collision reports taken by members of the Department shall be forwarded to the shift sergeant for approval and data entry into the Records Management System. The Patrol Lieutenant will be responsible for quarterly reports on traffic collision statistics to be forwarded to the Patrol Division Commander or other persons as required.

502.4 REPORTING SITUATIONS

502.4.1 TRAFFIC COLLISIONS INVOLVING CITY VEHICLES
Traffic collision investigation reports shall be taken when a City-owned vehicle is involved in a traffic collision upon a roadway or highway wherein any damage or injury results. A general information report may be taken in lieu of a traffic collision report at the direction of a supervisor when the collision occurs on private property or does not involve another vehicle. Whenever there is damage to a City vehicle, a Vehicle Damage Report shall be completed and forwarded to the appropriate Division Commander.

Photographs of the collision scene and vehicle damage shall be taken at the discretion of the traffic investigator or any supervisor.

502.4.2 TRAFFIC COLLISIONS WITH POLICE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES
When an employee of the Department, either on- or off-duty, is involved in a traffic collision within the jurisdiction of the City of Logan Police Department resulting in a serious injury or fatality, the Patrol Lieutenant or the Shift Sergeant may request an outside law enforcement agency for assistance.

The term serious injury is defined as any injury that may result in a fatality.

502.4.3 TRAFFIC COLLISIONS WITH OTHER CITY EMPLOYEES OR OFFICIALS
The Patrol Lieutenant or on-duty Shift Sergeant may request assistance from the Utah Highway Patrol for the investigation of any traffic collision involving any City official or employee where a serious injury or fatality has occurred.
Traffic Collision Reporting

502.4.4 TRAFFIC COLLISIONS ON PRIVATE PROPERTY
In compliance with Utah Code 41-6a-402, traffic collision reports shall be taken for traffic collisions occurring on private property when the accident results in injury to or death of any person, or total property damage to the apparent extent of $2,500 or more. An incident report may be taken at the discretion of any supervisor.

502.4.5 TRAFFIC COLLISIONS ON ROADWAYS OR HIGHWAYS
Traffic collision reports shall be taken when they occur on a roadway or highway within the jurisdiction of the Department under any of the following circumstances:

(a) When there is a death or injury to any persons involved in the collision.
(b) When there is an identifiable violation of Utah Code.
(c) When a report is requested by any involved driver.

502.4.6 TRAFFIC COLLISIONS INVOLVING LIVESTOCK
An officer investigating a collision shall indicate in the report whether the accident occurred on a highway designated as a livestock highway, in accordance with Utah Code 72-3-112, when the collision resulted in the injury or death of livestock (Utah Code 41-6a-404).

An officer investigating such a collision shall make reasonable efforts as soon as practicable to (Utah Code 41-6a-408):

(a) Locate and inform the owner of the livestock of the incident.
(b) Make arrangements with the owner of the livestock to provide a copy of the collision report or advise the owner where a copy can be obtained.

502.4.7 TRAFFIC COLLISIONS INVOLVING SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH
In compliance with Utah Code 41-6a-202, an officer who issues a citation to a person for a moving traffic violation which results in a collision causing serious bodily injury or death shall note that fact on the citation.

502.4.8 TRAFFIC ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION STANDARDS
A standard level of traffic accident investigation will provide a uniform and consistent approach to accident investigation. Property damage amounts and personal injury are two major considerations in determining the level of investigation required.

502.4.9 LEVELS OF ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION AND MINIMUM INVESTIGATION REQUIREMENTS
Level 1: Non-Reportable Property damage with No Personal Injury

- Driver's Exchange Forms completed
- Incident report completed in Spillman system

Level 2: Reportable Property Damage with No Personal Injury
Traffic Collision Reporting

- Driver's Exchange Forms completed
- Incident report completed in Spillman system
- DI-9 State Accident Report Form Completed
- Photographs taken and attached to incident report

Level 3: Major Property Damage and/or Personal Injury
- Driver's Exchange Forms completed
- Incident report completed in Spillman system
- DI-9 State Accident Report Form Completed
- Photographs taken and attached to incident report
- Field Sketch
- Written Statements

Level 4: Incapacitating Personal Injury
- Driver's Exchange Forms completed
- Incident report completed in Spillman system
- DI-9 State Accident Report Form Completed
- Photographs taken and attached to incident report
- Field Sketch
- Written Statements
- Field Diagram
- Shift Supervisor determines need for Accident Reconstruction and notification of On-Call Captain and /or Chief of Police

Level 5: Fatal/Possible Fatal Injury
- Driver's Exchange Forms completed
- Incident report completed in Spillman system
- DI-9 State Accident Report Form Completed
- Photographs taken and attached to incident report
- Video Record Accident Scene
- Field Sketch
- Written Statements from all witnesses and involved parties
- Field Diagram
- Accident Reconstruction
Traffic Collision Reporting

- Notification of On-Call Captain and/or Chief of Police

502.5 NOTIFICATION OF TRAFFIC BUREAU SUPERVISION
In the event of a traffic collision that results in serious injury or death, the Shift Sergeant shall notify the on-call Commander. The Sergeant or any supervisor may assign an accident reconstructionist to investigate the traffic collision.

502.6 ACCIDENT SCENE PROCEDURES
After being dispatched to a traffic accident officers should follow the following procedures:

1. Respond safely and appropriately to the accident scene. Put on a traffic safety vest.

2. Arrive, identify and assess potential hazards, ie, power/utility lines and/or equipment, hazardous materials, fire, injured parties, traffic flow, etc.

3. Position police vehicle in a manner which best protects the accident scene and those within it. Officers may use emergency lights, traffic cones, flares, and/or assign an officer to alert and direct other motorists who may be driving near the scene.

4. If hazards are found, officers will contact dispatch and ask for the appropriate response. Contact the Fire Department and Electrical Department for power/utility problems, contact Fire Department for fire/hazardous material issues.

5. Officers will assess the driver, occupants or other persons involved in the accident for injury. If persons are found to be injured or complaining of injury, officer will notify dispatch of the injury and request medical personnel to respond to the scene at attend to the injured party. If the injured party is in need of immediate medical attention the officer will attempt to provide care until medical personnel arrive. If safe to do so, officers will encourage the injured party to remain in the place they are and remain still until trained medical personnel can evaluate them.

6. Officers will talk to the drivers, passengers and any witnesses to determine how the accident occurred.

7. Officers will assess the damage to the vehicles, evidence on the roadway and any other sources of information.

8. If vehicles are not drivable, officers will ask driver/owner if they have a request for a wrecker, if not, a next rotation wrecker will be used.

9. Officers will conduct the accident investigation as detailed in 502.4.9. Officers will clear the roadway as soon as practical and will ensure the roadway has been properly cleared of debris or vehicle fluids.
Vehicle Towing and Release

510.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides the procedures for towing a vehicle by or at the direction of the City of Logan Police Department.

510.2 RESPONSIBILITIES
The responsibilities of those employees storing or impounding a vehicle are as follows.

510.2.1 COMPLETION OF NOTICE OF IMPOUND
Department members requesting storage of a vehicle shall complete a Vehicle Impound Report Form, including 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 Records Section as soon as practical after the vehicle is stored.

Records Section personnel shall promptly enter pertinent data from the completed Vehicle Impound Report Form into the Motor Vehicle Division computer and return the form to the Shift Sergeant for approval.

Approved Vehicle Impound Reports shall be promptly placed into the auto-file so that they are immediately available for release or for information should inquiries be made.

The Department shall forward a Vehicle Impound Report Form, containing all required information, to the Motor Vehicle Division before noon of the next business day after the date of the removal (Utah Code 41-6a-1406(4)).

510.2.2 REMOVAL OF VEHICLE DISABLED IN A TRAFFIC COLLISION
When a vehicle has been involved in a traffic collision and must be removed from the scene, the officer should provide the driver the opportunity to select a towing company and relay the request to the dispatcher. If the driver has no preference as to which towing company to use, a towing company will be selected from the rotational list maintained in the Communications Center.

An officer may, without the consent of the owner, remove a vehicle that has been involved in an accident (or remove property from within the vehicle) if the vehicle is blocking a roadway or is otherwise endangering public safety (Utah Code § 41-6a-401.9). If the owner is incapacitated, or for any reason it is necessary for the Department to assume responsibility for a vehicle involved in a collision, the officer should summon an approved towing and storage provider, complete the Notice of Impound Form and store the vehicle.

510.2.3 DRIVING A NON-CITY VEHICLE
Vehicles which 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 posted signs.
Vehicle Towing and Release

510.2.4 DISPATCHER'S RESPONSIBILITIES
Upon receiving a request for towing, the dispatcher shall promptly telephone the specified authorized towing service. The officer shall be advised when the request has been made and the towing service has been dispatched.

When there is no preferred company requested, the dispatcher shall call the next firm in rotation from the list of approved towing companies and shall make appropriate entries on that form to ensure the following firm is called on the next request.

510.2.5 IMPOUND FOR LACK OF PROOF OF SECURITY
If the operator of a vehicle involved in a collision cannot provide proof of security as required by Utah Code 41-12a-301, the vehicle shall be impounded after the officer confirms that the security is not in effect through query of the Uninsured Motorist Identification Database (Utah Code 41-1a-1101).

510.3 STORAGE 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 storing the arrestee's vehicle subject to the exceptions described below. However, the vehicle shall be stored 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 stored, for example, the vehicle would present a traffic hazard if not removed or due to a high crime area the vehicle would be in jeopardy of theft or damage 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 storing, provided the vehicle can be lawfully parked and left in a reasonably secured and safe condition:

- Traffic-related warrant arrest.
- Situations where the vehicle was not used to further the offense for which the driver was arrested.
- Whenever the licensed owner of the vehicle is present, willing and able to take control of any vehicle not involved in criminal activity.
- 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.

510.4 VEHICLE INVENTORY
All property in a stored or impounded vehicle shall be inventoried and listed on the Vehicle Impound Report Form. This includes the trunk and any compartments or containers, even if closed and/or locked. Members conducting inventory searches should be as thorough and accurate as practical in preparing an itemized inventory. These inventory procedures are for the purpose of protecting
Vehicle Towing and Release

an owner's property while in police custody, to provide for the safety of officers, and to protect the Department against fraudulent claims of lost, stolen or damaged property.

510.5 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, officers should make reasonable accommodations to permit a driver/owner to retrieve small items of value or personal need (e.g. cash, jewelry, cell phone, prescriptions) which are not considered evidence or contraband.

If a search of a vehicle leaves the vehicle or any property contained therein vulnerable to unauthorized entry, theft or damage, search personnel shall take such steps as are reasonably necessary to secure and/or preserve the vehicle or property from such hazards.
Impaired Driving

514.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides guidance to those department members who play a role in the detection and investigation of driving under the influence (DUI).

514.2 POLICY
The City of Logan Police Department is committed to the safety of the roadways and the community and will pursue fair but aggressive enforcement of Utah’s impaired driving laws.

514.3 INVESTIGATIONS
Officers should not enforce DUI laws to the exclusion of their other duties unless specifically assigned to DUI enforcement. All officers are expected to enforce these laws with due diligence.

The Patrol Lieutenant will maintain, in consultation with the prosecuting attorney, report forms with appropriate checklists to assist investigating officers in documenting relevant information and maximizing efficiency. Any DUI investigation will be documented using these forms. Information documented elsewhere on the form does not need to be duplicated in the report narrative. Information should be documented as provided by the State DUI report form.

514.4 FIELD TESTS
The officers will use the NHTSA standardized FSTs and any approved alternate tests for officers to use when investigating violations of DUI laws.

514.5 CHEMICAL TESTS
A person implies consent under Utah law to a chemical test or tests, and to providing the associated chemical sample, under any of the following (Utah Code 41-6a-520):

(a) The officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the person was operating or in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while:

1. Having a prohibited blood or breath alcohol content level as defined by Utah Code 41-6a-502 (DUI) or Utah Code 41-6a-530 (Alcohol Restricted Drivers).
2. Under the influence of alcohol, any drug or combination of alcohol and any drug.
3. Having any measurable controlled substance or metabolite of a controlled substance in the person’s body.

(b) The officer has stopped a person under the age of 21 and has reasonable grounds to believe that the person was operating or in actual physical control of a vehicle or motorboat with a measurable blood, breath or urine alcohol concentration in the person’s body (Utah Code 53-3-231).

If a person withdraws this implied consent, or is unable to withdraw consent (e.g., the person is unconscious), the officer should consider implied consent revoked and proceed as though the person has refused to provide a chemical sample.
Impaired Driving

514.5.1   BREATH SAMPLES
The Department of Public of Safety should ensure that all devices used for the collection and analysis of breath samples are properly serviced and tested, and that a record of such service and testing is properly maintained.

Officers obtaining a breath sample should monitor the device for any sign of malfunction. Any anomalies or equipment failures should be noted in the appropriate report and promptly reported to the Utah Department of Public Safety.

514.5.2   BLOOD SAMPLES
Only persons authorized by law to draw blood shall collect blood samples (Utah Code 41-6a-523; Utah Code 77-23-213). The blood draw should be witnessed by the assigned officer.

Officers should inform an arrestee that if he/she chooses to provide a blood sample, a separate sample can be collected for alternate testing. Unless medical personnel object, two samples should be collected and retained as evidence, so long as only one puncture is required.

The blood sample shall be packaged, marked, handled, stored, and transported as required by the testing facility.

If an arrestee cannot submit to a blood draw because he/she has a bleeding disorder or has taken medication that inhibits coagulation, he/she shall not be required to take a blood test. Such inability to take a blood test should not be considered a refusal. However, that arrestee may be required to complete another available and viable test.

514.5.3   URINE SAMPLES
If a urine test will be performed, the arrestee should be promptly transported to the appropriate testing site. The officer shall follow any directions accompanying the urine evidence collection kit.

Urine samples shall be collected and witnessed by an officer or jail staff member of the same sex as the person giving the sample. The arrestee tested should be allowed sufficient privacy to maintain his/her dignity, to the extent possible, while still ensuring the accuracy of the sample.

The sample shall be packaged, marked, handled, stored and transported as required by the testing facility.

514.5.4   STATUTORY NOTIFICATIONS
An officer requesting that a person submit to a chemical test shall provide the person with a mandatory warning pursuant to Utah Code 41-6a-520.

514.6   REFUSALS
When an arrestee refuses to provide a chemical sample, officers should:

(a) Advise the arrestee of the requirement to provide a sample (Utah Code 41-6a-520).

(b) Audio- and/or video-record the admonishment and the response when it is practicable.

(c) Document the refusal in the appropriate report.
Impaired Driving

514.6.1 STATUTORY NOTIFICATIONS UPON REFUSAL
Upon refusal to submit to a chemical test as required by law, officers shall personally serve the notice of the Driver License Division’s (DLD) intention to revoke the person’s driving privilege or license upon the person (Utah Code 41-6a-520).

514.6.2 BLOOD SAMPLE WITHOUT CONSENT
A blood sample may be obtained from a person who refuses a chemical test when any of the following conditions exist (Utah Code 77-23-213):

(a) A search warrant has been obtained.
(b) The officer can articulate that exigent circumstances exist. Exigency does not exist solely because of the short time period associated with the natural dissipation of alcohol or controlled or prohibited substances in the person’s bloodstream. Exigency can be established by the existence of special facts, such as a lengthy time delay resulting from an accident investigation or medical treatment of the person.

514.6.3 FORCED BLOOD SAMPLE
If an arrestee indicates by word or action that he/she will physically resist a blood draw, the officer should request a supervisor to respond.

The responding supervisor should:

(a) Evaluate whether using force to obtain a blood sample is appropriate under the circumstances.
(b) Ensure that all attempts to obtain a blood sample through force cease if the person agrees to, and completes, a viable form of testing in a timely manner.
(c) Advise the person of his/her duty to provide a sample (even if this advisement was previously done by another officer), and attempt to persuade the individual to submit to such a sample without physical resistance. This dialogue should be recorded on audio and/or video when practicable.
(d) Ensure that the blood sample is taken in a medically approved manner.
(e) Ensure that the forced blood draw is recorded on audio and/or video when practicable.
(f) Monitor and ensure that the type and level of force applied appears reasonable under the circumstances.

1. Unless otherwise provided in a warrant, force should generally be limited to handcuffing or similar restraint methods.
2. In misdemeanor cases, if the arrestee becomes violent or more resistant, no additional force will be used and a refusal should be noted in the report.
3. In felony cases, force which reasonably appears necessary to overcome the resistance to the blood draw may be permitted.
Impaired Driving

(g) Ensure the use of force and methods used to accomplish the collection of the blood sample are documented in the related report.

If a supervisor is unavailable, officers are expected to use sound judgment and perform as a responding supervisor, as set forth above.

514.7 ARREST AND INVESTIGATION

514.7.1 ARREST AUTHORITY
An officer may make a warrantless arrest of a person that the officer has probable cause to believe has violated the DUI laws of this state, whether or not the offense occurred in the officer’s presence (Utah Code 41-6a-508).

514.7.2 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES
An officer serving a person with a notice of the DLD intention to revoke the person’s driving privilege or license shall also (Utah Code 41-6a-520):

(a) Provide the person with basic information regarding how to obtain a hearing before DLD.

(b) Forward a report to DLD within 10 days of giving the notice to the person that the officer had reasonable grounds to believe the arrested person was DUI and that the person refused to submit to a chemical test as required by law.

514.7.3 VEHICLE IMPOUNDMENT
An officer who arrests a person for DUI shall seize and impound the vehicle the person was driving at the time of the arrest. If operable, the vehicle may be released upon request to the registered owner of the vehicle if the person is able to present proof of ownership, a valid driver license and that the person would not be in violation of the DUI laws of this state if permitted to operate the vehicle (Utah Code 41-6a-527).

514.7.4 SELECTION OF CHEMICAL TEST
The investigating officer shall determine which chemical test or tests to administer to a person and how many tests will be administered. In the event that an officer requests that the person submit to more than one test, refusal by the person to take one or more of the requested tests, even if the person has already submitted to one test, is nonetheless considered a refusal under state DUI laws (Utah Code 41-6a-520).

514.7.5 ADDITIONAL TESTING
A person may have qualified medical personnel administer an additional test, at the person’s own expense. The additional test shall be administered subsequently to that which is administered at the direction of the officer (Utah Code 41-6a-520).

514.8 REPORTING
The Patrol Lieutenant shall ensure that the Department complies with all reporting requirements pursuant to Utah Code 53-10-206.
Impaired Driving

514.9 RECORDS SECTION RESPONSIBILITIES
The Records Manager will ensure that all case-related records are transmitted according to current records procedures and as required by the prosecuting attorney’s office.

514.10 ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS
The Records Manager will ensure that all appropriate reports and documents related to administrative license suspensions are reviewed and forwarded to DLD.

Any officer who receives notice of required attendance to an administrative license suspension hearing should promptly notify the prosecuting attorney.

An officer called to testify at an administrative hearing should document the hearing date and DLD file number in a supplemental report. Specific details of the hearing generally should not be included in the report unless errors, additional evidence or witnesses are identified.

514.11 TRAINING
The Training Supervisor should ensure that officers participating in the enforcement of DUI laws receive regular training. Training should include, at minimum, current laws on impaired driving, investigative techniques and rules of evidence pertaining to DUI investigations. The Training Supervisor shall also ensure that each officer receives training on the current standard field sobriety testing guidelines established by National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (Utah Code 41-6a-515.6).

The Training Supervisor should confer with the prosecuting attorney’s office and update training topics as needed.
Traffic Citations

516.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy outlines the responsibility for traffic citations, the procedure for dismissal, correction and voiding of traffic citations.

516.2 RESPONSIBILITIES
Logan City Municiple Court shall be responsible for the development and design of all Department traffic citations in compliance with state law and the Judicial Council.

The Records Section shall be responsible for accounting of all traffic citations issued.

516.3 DISMISSAL OF TRAFFIC CITATIONS
Employees of the Department do not have the authority to dismiss a citation once it has been issued. Only the court has the authority to dismiss a citation that has been issued (Utah Code 77-7-26). Any request from a recipient to dismiss a citation shall be referred to the Patrol Lieutenant. Upon a review of the circumstances involving the issuance of the traffic citation, the Patrol Lieutenant may request the Patrol Division Commander to recommend dismissal of the traffic citation. If approved, the citation will be forwarded to the appropriate court with a request for dismissal. All recipients of traffic citations whose request for the dismissal of a traffic citation has been denied shall be referred to the appropriate court.

Should an officer determine during a court proceeding that a traffic citation should be dismissed in the interest of justice or where prosecution is deemed inappropriate, the officer may request the court to dismiss the citation. Upon dismissal of the traffic citation by the court, the officer shall notify his/her immediate supervisor of the circumstances surrounding the dismissal and shall complete any paperwork as directed or required. The citation dismissal shall then be forwarded to the Patrol Division Commander for review.

516.4 CORRECTION OF TRAFFIC CITATIONS
When a traffic citation is issued and in need of correction, the officer issuing the citation shall discuss the appropriate legal methods to correct the citation with the prosecuting entity.

516.5 DISPOSITION OF TRAFFIC CITATIONS
All traffic citations issued by members of the Department shall be forwarded to the employee’s immediate supervisor for review. The citation copies shall then be filed with the Records Section for completion and submittal to the state of Utah for official filing

Upon separation from employment with the department, all employees issued traffic citation books shall return any unused citations to the Records Section.

516.6 JUVENILE CITATIONS
Completion of traffic citation forms for juveniles may vary slightly from the procedure for adults. The juvenile’s age, place of residency and the type of offense should be considered before issuing the juvenile a citation.
Disabled Vehicles

520.1 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITY
When an on-duty officer observes a disabled vehicle on the roadway, the officer should make a reasonable effort to provide assistance. If that officer is assigned to a call of higher priority, the dispatcher should be advised of the location of the disabled vehicle and the need for assistance. The dispatcher should then assign another officer to respond for assistance as soon as practical.

An officer may remove a vehicle that has been involved in a collision (or property from within the vehicle) without the consent of the owner if it is blocking a roadway or is otherwise endangering public safety (Utah Code 41-6a-401.9).

520.2 EXTENT OF ASSISTANCE
In most cases, a disabled motorist will require assistance. After arrangements for assistance are made, continued involvement by Department personnel will be contingent on the time of day, the location, the availability of Department resources and the vulnerability of the disabled motorist.

520.2.1 MECHANICAL REPAIRS
Department personnel shall not make mechanical repairs to a disabled vehicle. The use of push bumpers to relocate vehicles to a position of safety is not considered a mechanical repair.

520.2.2 RELOCATION OF DISABLED VEHICLES
The relocation of disabled vehicles by members of this department by pushing or pulling a vehicle should only occur when the conditions reasonably indicate that immediate movement is necessary to reduce a hazard presented by the disabled vehicle.

520.2.3 RELOCATION OF MOTORIST
The relocation of a motorist with a disabled vehicle should only occur with the person’s consent and should be suggested when conditions reasonably indicate that immediate movement is necessary to mitigate a potential hazard. The department member may stay with the disabled motorist or transport him/her to a safe area to await pickup.
Abandoned Vehicles

524.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides procedures for the removal, recording and storage of abandoned vehicles that are left unattended on a highway for a period in excess of 48 hours or on public or private property for a period in excess of seven days under the authority of Utah Code 41-6a-1408.

524.2 REMOVAL OF VEHICLES
Vehicles in violation of Utah Code 41-6a-1408 and by order of an officer of the Department shall be removed, at the owner’s expense, by a tow truck motor carrier that meets the standards as described in Utah Code 72-9-601 et seq.

524.2.1 RECORDING OF VEHICLES IMPOUNDED
Immediately after the removal of the vehicle, a Vehicle Impound Report Form shall be completed and sent to the Motor Vehicle Division. A copy of this form shall also be forwarded to the Records Section. In accordance with Utah Code 41-6a-1406, the form shall include:

• The operator’s name, if known.
• A description of the vehicle.
• The vehicle identification number.
• The license number, or other identification number issued by a state agency.
• The date, time, and place of impoundment.
• The reason for removal or impoundment.
• The name of the tow truck motor carrier who removed the vehicle.
• The location where the vehicle is stored.

524.2.2 VEHICLE STORAGE
Any vehicle in violation shall be stored at a state impound yard by the authorized tow truck motor carrier and a Vehicle Impound Report Form shall be completed by the officer authorizing the storage of the vehicle and the tow truck motor carrier (Utah Code 41-6a-1406).
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.

600.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the City of Logan 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.

600.3 INITIAL INVESTIGATION

600.3.1 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:
   (a) An initial statement from any witnesses or complainants.
   (b) A cursory examination for evidence.
(b) If information indicates a crime has occurred, the officer shall:
   (a) Preserve the scene and any evidence as required to complete the initial and follow-up investigation.
   (b) Determine if additional investigative resources (e.g., investigators or scene processing) are necessary and request assistance as required.
   (c) If assistance is warranted, or if the incident is not routine, notify a supervisor or the Shift Sergeant.
   (d) Make reasonable attempts to locate, identify and interview all available victims, complainants, witnesses and suspects.
   (e) Collect any evidence.
   (f) Take any appropriate law enforcement action.
   (g) 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.

600.3.2 CIVILIAN MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES
A civilian member assigned to any preliminary investigation is responsible for all investigative steps, except making any attempt to locate, contact or interview a suspect face-to-face or take any enforcement action. Should an initial investigation indicate that those steps are required, the assistance of an officer shall be requested.
Investigation and Prosecution

600.4 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.

600.4.1 AUDIO/VIDEO RECORDINGS

Any custodial interrogation of an individual who is suspected of having committed any violent felony offense as defined in Utah Code 76-3-203.5(1)(c)(i) 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.

Consideration should also be given to recording a custodial interrogation, or any investigative interview, for any other offense when it is reasonable to believe it would be appropriate and beneficial to the investigation and is otherwise allowed by law.

No recording of a custodial interrogation should be destroyed or altered without written authorization from the prosecuting attorney and the Investigation Unit 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.

600.5 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, and further investigation is not reasonable, warranted or requested, and there is no need to take the suspect into custody.
Investigation and Prosecution

(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, Sexual Assault Investigations and Adult Abuse policies may also require an arrest or submittal of a case to a prosecutor.

600.6 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 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.

600.7 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 the member’s own equipment, the member should note the dates, times, and locations of the information and report the discovery to the member’s 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 Criminal Organizations policies).

600.7.1 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.
Investigation and Prosecution

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.

600.7.2 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.

600.8 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 Division Commander or the Chief of Police. Any authorized request to modify the charges or to recommend dismissal of charges shall be made to the prosecutor.

600.9 USE OF FACIAL RECOGNITION TECHNOLOGY

600.9.1 AUTHORIZATION FOR FACIAL RECOGNITION TECHNOLOGY
Members seeking the use of facial recognition technology (FRT) should make a request to the Division Commander or authorized designee.

Upon approval, requests should be made to the Department of Public Safety to conduct a facial recognition comparison of an image obtained by the City of Logan Police Department. The comparison may only be for the following purposes (Utah Code 77-23e-103):

   (a) To investigate a felony, a violent crime, or a threat to human life

   (b) To identify an individual who is deceased, incapacitated, or at risk and unable to provide information regarding his/her identity

600.9.2 REQUESTS
Requests shall be in writing and transmitted through the Utah Criminal Justice Information System (Utah Code 77-23e-103; Utah Code 77-23e-104). If the request pertains to the investigation of a crime, officers should include a description of the crime and facts sufficient to show that there is reasonable suspicion that the individual who is the subject of the request is connected to the crime (Utah Code 77-23e-103).

600.9.3 COORDINATION WITH PROSECUTING OFFICE
When a case is submitted for prosecution, officers shall disclose to the prosecutor in writing whether or not FRT was utilized in the investigation. If FRT was used, officers shall also include a description of how the comparison was used in the investigation, including the fact that the search returned no results, if applicable (Utah Code 77-23e-103). Officers should ensure that any
Investigation and Prosecution

Report received from DPS is transmitted to the prosecuting attorney, in a supplemental report if necessary.

600.9.4 RELEASE OF FRT-RELATED RECORDS
Records used in or created as a result of the use of FRT shall only be released to or shared with law enforcement agencies to facilitate the authorized purposes. Any other requests for these records should be forwarded to the Records Manager and processed according to the Records Maintenance and Release Policy.

600.10 IDENTITY THEFT
A report should be taken any time a person living within the jurisdiction of the Department reports that the person has been a victim of identity theft. This includes:

(a) Taking a report, even if the location of the crime is outside the jurisdiction of this department or has not been determined.

(b) Providing the victim with the appropriate information, as set forth in the Victim and Witness Assistance Policy. Department members should encourage the individual to review the material and should assist with any questions.

A report should also be taken if a person living outside department jurisdiction reports an identity theft that may have been committed or facilitated within this jurisdiction (e.g., use of a post office box in City of Logan to facilitate the crime).

A member investigating a case of identity theft should ensure that the case is referred to the appropriate agency if it is determined that this department should not be the investigating agency (e.g., an identity theft ring working from out of state). The victim should be advised that the case is being transferred to the agency of jurisdiction. The appropriate entries should be made into any databases that have been authorized for department use and are specific to this type of investigation.
Sexual Assault Investigations

602.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for the investigation of sexual assaults (Utah Code 53-24-101). These guidelines will address some of the unique aspects of such cases and the effects that these crimes have on the victims.

Mandatory notifications requirements are addressed in the Child Abuse and Adult Abuse policies.

602.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

**Restricted sexual assault kit** - A sexual assault kit collected from a victim who is at least 18 years old and at the time of collection declines to have the kit processed or to have the examination form shared with any entity outside of the collection facility (Utah Code 53-10-902).

**Sexual assault** - Any crime or attempted crime of a sexual nature, to include but not limited to offenses defined in Utah Code, Title 76, Chapter 5, Part 4 (Sexual Offenses).

**Sexual assault kit** - A package of items that is used by medical personnel to gather and preserve biological and physical evidence following an allegation of sexual assault (Utah Code 53-10-902).

**Sexual Assault Response Team (SART)** - A multidisciplinary team generally comprised of advocates; law enforcement officers; forensic medical examiners, including sexual assault forensic examiners (SAFEs) or sexual assault nurse examiners (SANEs) if possible; forensic laboratory personnel and prosecutors. The team is designed to coordinate a broad response to sexual assault victims.

602.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the City of Logan Police Department that its members, when responding to reports of sexual assaults, will strive to minimize the trauma experienced by the victims, and will aggressively investigate sexual assaults, pursue expeditious apprehension and conviction of perpetrators, and protect the safety of the victims and the community.

602.3 QUALIFIED INVESTIGATORS
Qualified investigators should be available for assignment of sexual assault investigations. These investigators should:

(a) Have specialized training in, and be familiar with, interview techniques and the medical and legal issues that are specific to sexual assault investigations.

(b) Conduct follow-up interviews and investigation.

(c) Present appropriate cases of alleged sexual assault to the prosecutor for review.

(d) Coordinate with other enforcement agencies, social service agencies and medical personnel as needed.

(e) Provide referrals to therapy services, victim advocates and support for the victim.
Sexual Assault Investigations

(f) Participate in or coordinate with the SART or other multidisciplinary investigative teams as applicable.

602.4 REPORTING
In all reported or suspected cases of sexual assault, a report should be written and assigned for follow-up investigation. This includes incidents in which the allegations appear unfounded or unsubstantiated.

602.5 RELEASING INFORMATION TO THE PUBLIC
In cases where the perpetrator is not known to the victim, and especially if there are multiple crimes where more than one appear to be related, consideration should be given to releasing information to the public whenever there is a reasonable likelihood that doing so may result in developing helpful investigative leads. The Investigation Unit supervisor should weigh the risk of alerting the suspect to the investigation with the need to protect the victim and the public, and to prevent more crimes.

602.6 TRAINING
Subject to available resources, periodic training should be provided to:

(a) Members who are first responders. Training should include:
   1. Initial response to sexual assaults.
   2. Legal issues.
   3. Victim advocacy.
   4. Victim’s response to trauma.

(b) Qualified investigators, who should receive advanced training on additional topics. Advanced training should include:
   1. Interviewing sexual assault victims.
   2. SART.
   3. Medical and legal aspects of sexual assault investigations.
   4. Serial crimes investigations.
   5. Use of community and other federal and state investigative resources, such as the Violent Criminal Apprehension Program (ViCAP).
   6. Techniques for communicating with victims to minimize trauma.

602.7 VICTIM INTERVIEWS
The primary considerations in sexual assault investigations, which begin with the initial call to the Communications Center, should be the health and safety of the victim, the preservation of evidence, and preliminary interviews to determine if a crime has been committed and to attempt to identify the suspect.

Whenever possible, a member of the SART should be included in the initial victim interviews.
Sexual Assault Investigations

An in-depth follow-up interview should not be conducted until after the medical and forensic examinations are completed and the personal needs of the victim have been met (e.g., change of clothes, bathing). The follow-up interview may be delayed to the following day based upon the circumstances. Whenever practicable, the follow-up interview should be conducted by a qualified investigator.

No opinion of whether the case is unfounded should be included in a report.

Victims should not be asked or required to take a polygraph examination (34 USC § 10451).

Victims should be apprised of applicable victim’s rights provisions, as outlined in the Victim and Witness Assistance Policy.

602.7.1 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon written request from the victim, or his/her designee, members investigating or receiving a report of an alleged sexual assault shall inform the victim or his/her designee of the following (Utah Code 77-37-3):

(a) That the victim has the right to request a test for the HIV infection.
(b) Whether a DNA profile was obtained from the rape kit or other evidence in his/her case.
(c) Whether that DNA profile was entered into the Utah Combined DNA Index System (CODIS).
(d) Whether there is a match between that DNA profile or other crime scene evidence and a DNA profile in the Utah CODIS, unless such notice would impede or compromise an ongoing investigation.
(e) That the victim has a right to designate a person to act as a recipient of the above information.

602.7.2 NOTIFICATION UPON ARREST OR ISSUANCE OF A CITATION

When an officer arrests or issues a citation to a person 18 years of age or older for a qualifying sexual offense, the officer shall provide the individual with the written notice required by Utah Code 78B-7-802. Victims shall be provided notice in accordance with the Victim and Witness Assistance Policy.

602.8 COLLECTION AND TESTING OF BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Whenever possible, a SART member should be involved in the collection of forensic evidence from the victim.

When the facts of the case indicate that collection of biological evidence is warranted, it should be collected regardless of how much time has elapsed since the reported assault.

If a drug-facilitated sexual assault is suspected, urine and blood samples should be collected from the victim as soon as practicable.

Subject to the requirements set forth in this policy, biological evidence from all sexual assault cases, including cases where the suspect is known by the victim, should be submitted for testing.
Sexual Assault Investigations

Victims who choose not to assist with an investigation, do not desire that the matter be investigated or wish to remain anonymous may still consent to the collection of evidence under their control. In these circumstances, the evidence should be collected and stored appropriately.

602.8.1 DNA TEST RESULTS
Members investigating sexual assault cases should ensure that a victim, or their designee, is notified of any DNA test results as soon as reasonably practicable (Utah Code 77-37-3).

A SART member should be consulted regarding the best way to deliver biological testing results to a victim so as to minimize victim trauma, especially in cases where there has been a significant delay in getting biological testing results (e.g., delays in testing the evidence or delayed DNA databank hits). Members should make reasonable efforts to assist the victim by providing available information on local assistance programs and organizations as provided in the Victim and Witness Assistance Policy.

Members investigating sexual assaults cases should ensure that DNA results are entered into databases when appropriate and as soon as practicable.

602.8.2 COLLECTION AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS
Members investigating sexual assaults or handling related evidence are required to:

(a) Notify the victim, or the victim’s designee, if evidence will not be analyzed in a case involving an unknown perpetrator (Utah Code 77-37-3).

(b) Take possession of sexual assault kits within one business day after receiving notice from a collecting facility (Utah Code 53-10-904; Utah Code 53-10-907).

1. The member taking possession of the kit should ensure that the required information is entered into the statewide sexual assault kit tracking system within five days of receiving the kit from a collection facility.

(c) Transfer the kit to the appropriate law enforcement agency within 10 days in cases where the incident occurred in another jurisdiction (Utah Code 53-10-904).

(d) Submit the kit to the Utah Bureau of Forensic Services within 30 days of obtaining possession of the kit except for cases involving restricted kits (Utah Code 53-10-904).

1. If available, a suspect standard or a consensual partner elimination standard shall be submitted with the sexual assault kit.

2. If not obtained until later, the standards shall be submitted as soon as possible but no later than 30 days after the Department obtained possession of the kit.

3. If the victim informs the City of Logan Police Department that the victim wants to have the kit processed and agrees to release of the sexual assault examination form with the kit, the kit may no longer be classified as restricted and shall be submitted to the Utah Bureau of Forensic Services as soon as possible, but no later than 30 days after the victim chooses to unrestrict the kit (Utah Code 53-10-904).
Sexual Assault Investigations

Additional guidance regarding evidence retention and destruction is found in the Property and Evidence Policy.

602.9 DISPOSITION OF CASES
If the assigned investigator has reason to believe the case is without merit, the case may be classified as unfounded only upon review and approval of the Investigation Unit supervisor.

Classification of a sexual assault case as unfounded requires the Investigation Unit supervisor to determine that the facts have significant irregularities with reported information and that the incident could not have happened as it was reported. When a victim has recanted his/her original statement, there must be corroborating evidence that the allegations were false or baseless (i.e., no crime occurred) before the case should be determined as unfounded.

602.10 CASE REVIEW
The Investigation Unit supervisor should ensure cases are reviewed on a periodic basis, at least annually, using an identified group that is independent of the investigation process. The reviews should include an analysis of:

- Case dispositions.
- Decisions to collect biological evidence.
- Submissions of biological evidence for lab testing.

The SART and/or victim advocates should be considered for involvement in this audit. Summary reports on these reviews should be forwarded through the chain of command to the Chief of Police.

602.11 ICAC INVESTIGATIONS
The Logan City Police Department recognizes that viewing pornography is a required aspect of investigating sexual crimes, especially when investigating the sexual exploitation of children. The purpose of this policy is to attempt to mitigate the impact of Child Sexual Abuse Material (CSAM) exposure upon ICAC investigators who are sometimes required to view images and video of internet crimes involving juveniles.

602.11.1 INVESTIGATIVE STANDARDS WHILE VIEWING PORNOGRAPHY/CHILD PORNOGRAPHY
When an ICAC investigator is required to preview images likely to be CSAM in nature, the investigator shall view the suspect images in a discrete location determined by ICAC administrative personnel.

When previewing CSAM images, investigators shall be accompanied by at least one additional investigator assigned to the ICAC unit. This does not require the secondary investigator to view the images or video but does require them to be physically present at the location where the images are being viewed.
Sexual Assault Investigations

602.11.2 ICAC INVESTIGATOR WELLNESS PROGRAM
The Wellness Program for ICAC Investigators is apart of a national ICAC Task Force program that is supported and encouraged by the Department of Justice. Logan City Police Department ICAC investigators are required to participate in the Officer Wellness program. The program is funded by the Utah Attorney General's ICAC Division. This program provides multiple appointments per year with professional counseling services to assist in assessing, evaluating, and providing coping assistance for ICAC investigators.

The current mental health provider for the Officer Wellness program supported by the Utah Attorney General's Office is Dr. Stacy McKenzie (801-201-8571 @ 5818 S 900 E, Murray, UT 84121).

602.12 PUBLIC ACCESS
This policy shall be published on the Department website for public access (Utah Code 53-24-101).
Asset Forfeiture

606.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy describes the authority and procedure for the seizure, forfeiture and liquidation of property associated with specified designated offenses.

606.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

Contraband - Any item that is unlawful to produce or possess under state or federal law, including controlled substances possessed, transferred, or distributed in violation of the Utah Controlled Substances Act and computers used to commit crimes involving child sexual abuse material or identity theft (Utah Code 77-11a-101).

Forfeiture - The process by which legal ownership of an asset is transferred to a government or other authority.

Forfeiture reviewer - The department member assigned by the Chief of Police who is responsible for reviewing all forfeiture cases and for acting as the liaison between the Department and the assigned attorney.

Property subject to forfeiture - Seized property that has been used to facilitate the commission of a federal or state offense and seized proceeds when authorized under Utah Code 77-11b-102 (Utah Code 77-11a-101).

Seizure - The act of law enforcement officials taking property, cash, or assets that have been used in connection with or acquired by specified illegal activities.

606.2 POLICY
The City of Logan Police Department recognizes that appropriately applied forfeiture laws are helpful to enforce the law, deter crime and reduce the economic incentive of crime. However, the potential for revenue should never compromise the effective investigation of criminal offenses, officer safety or any person’s due process rights.

It is the policy of the City of Logan Police Department that all members, including those assigned to internal or external law enforcement task force operations, shall comply with all state and federal laws pertaining to forfeiture.

606.3 ASSET SEIZURE
Property and contraband may be seized for forfeiture as provided in this policy.

606.3.1 PROPERTY AND CONTRABAND SUBJECT TO SEIZURE
(a) Property and contraband that may be seized upon review and approval of a supervisor and in coordination with the forfeiture reviewer includes (Utah Code 77-11a-201):

1. Property subject to forfeiture that has been identified in a court order or is the subject of a prior judgment.
2. Property and contraband subject to forfeiture that is seized upon the authority of a search or administrative warrant.

(b) Property and contraband subject to forfeiture can be lawfully seized without a court order when the seizure is incident to arrest or when there is probable cause to believe:

1. It is directly or indirectly dangerous to health or safety.
2. It is evidence of an offense.
3. It has been used or was intended to be used to commit an offense.
4. It constitutes the proceeds of an offense.

Whenever practicable, obtaining a court order for seizure prior to making a seizure is the preferred method.

A large amount of money standing alone is insufficient to establish the probable cause required to make a seizure.

606.3.2 PROPERTY NOT SUBJECT TO SEIZURE

Property that should not be seized for forfeiture includes (Utah Code 77-11b-102):

(a) Property that does not meet the forfeiture counsel's current minimum forfeiture guidelines.

(b) A motor vehicle used in a violation of driving under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs (Utah Code 41-6a-502); driving with any measurable controlled substance in the body (Utah Code 41-6a-517); negligently operating a vehicle resulting in injury (Utah Code 76-5-102.1); negligently operating a vehicle resulting in death (Utah Code 76-5-207); or a local DUI ordinance, may not be forfeited unless any of the following apply:

1. The operator of the vehicle has previously been convicted of a specified offense committed after May 12, 2009.
2. The operator of the vehicle was driving on a denied, suspended, revoked, or disqualified license and the denial, suspension, revocation, or disqualification was imposed based upon specified violations.

(c) Property used to facilitate specific crimes related to pornography or material harmful to children (Utah Code 76-10-1204; Utah Code 76-10-1205; Utah Code 76-10-1206; Utah Code 76-10-1222) if the seizure would constitute a prior restraint or interference with a person's rights under the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution or the Utah Constitution.

(d) Property seized incident to an arrest solely for possession of a controlled substance or controlled substance analog under Utah Code 58-37-8(2)(a)(i).

(e) Firearms belonging to an individual charged with possessing a firearm in a secure area of an airport if the individual may otherwise lawfully possess the firearm (Utah Code 24-4-102).
Asset Forfeiture

606.4 PROCESSING SEIZED PROPERTY FOR FORFEITURE
When property subject to this policy is seized, the officer making the seizure should ensure compliance with the following (Utah Code 77-11a-203):

(a) Complete the applicable seizure forms and present the appropriate copy to the person from whom the property is seized. If property is seized from more than one person, a separate copy must be provided to each person, specifying the items seized. When property is seized and no one claims an interest in the property, the officer must leave the copy in the place where the property was found, if it is reasonable to do so.

(b) Complete and submit a report and original seizure forms within 24 hours of the seizure, if practicable.

(c) Forward the original seizure forms and related reports to the forfeiture reviewer within two days of seizure.

The officer will book seized property as evidence with the notation in the comment section of the property form, “Seized Subject to Forfeiture.” Property seized subject to forfeiture should be booked on a separate property form. No other evidence from the case should be booked on this form.

Photographs should be taken of items seized, particularly cash, jewelry, and other valuable items.

Officers who suspect property may be subject to seizure but are not able to seize the property (e.g., the property is located elsewhere, the whereabouts of the property is unknown, it is real estate, bank accounts, non-tangible assets) should document and forward the information in the appropriate report to the forfeiture reviewer.

606.5 MAINTAINING SEIZED PROPERTY
The Evidence Room supervisor is responsible for ensuring compliance with the following:

(a) All property received for forfeiture is reasonably secured and properly stored to prevent waste and preserve its condition (Utah Code 77-11a-204).

(b) All property received for forfeiture is checked to determine if the property has been stolen.

(c) Cash and other negotiable instruments are deposited into a restricted interest-bearing account designated solely for property subject to forfeiture within 30 days of seizure (Utah Code 77-11a-204).

(d) All property received for forfeiture is retained until forfeiture is finalized or the property is returned to the claimant or the person with an ownership interest.

(e) Property received for forfeiture is not used by the Department unless the forfeiture action has been completed.

(f) Associated documentation complies with Utah Code 77-11a-203.
Asset Forfeiture

606.6 FORFEITURE REVIEWER
The Chief of Police will appoint a forfeiture reviewer. Prior to assuming duties, or as soon as practicable thereafter, the forfeiture reviewer should attend a course approved by the Department on asset forfeiture (Utah Code 77-11b-105).

The responsibilities of the forfeiture reviewer include:

(a) Remaining familiar with forfeiture laws, and the forfeiture policies of the forfeiture counsel.

(b) Serving as the liaison between the Department and the forfeiture counsel and ensuring prompt legal review of all seizures.

(c) Making reasonable efforts to obtain annual training that includes best practices in pursuing, seizing, and tracking forfeitures.

(d) Deciding whether the forfeiture is more appropriately made under state or federal forfeiture laws (Utah Code 77-11a-205). The forfeiture reviewer should contact federal authorities when appropriate.

(e) Ensuring that responsibilities are clearly established whenever multiple agencies are cooperating in a forfeiture case.

(f) Ensuring that seizure forms are available and appropriate for department use. These should include notice forms, a receipt form, and a checklist that provides relevant guidance to officers. The forms should be available in languages appropriate for the region and should contain spaces for:
   1. Names and contact information for all relevant persons and law enforcement officers involved.
   2. Information as to how ownership or other property interests may have been determined (e.g., verbal claims of ownership, titles, public records).
   3. A space for the signature of the person from whom property is being seized.
   4. A tear-off portion or copy, which should be given to the person from whom property is being seized, that includes the legal authority for the seizure, information regarding the process to contest the seizure, and a detailed description of the items seized.
   5. Any other information that may be needed to comply with Utah Code 77-11a-203.

(g) Ensuring that those who may be involved in asset forfeiture receive training in the proper use of the seizure forms and the forfeiture process. The training should be developed in consultation with the appropriate legal counsel and may be accomplished through traditional classroom education, electronic media, Daily Training Bulletins (DTBs), or Departmental Directives. The training should cover this policy and address any relevant statutory changes and court decisions.

(h) Reviewing each asset forfeiture case to ensure that:
   1. Written documentation of the seizure and the items seized is in the case file.
2. Independent legal review of the circumstances and propriety of the seizure is made in a timely manner (Utah Code 77-11b-201).

3. The notice of intent to seek forfeiture has been given in a timely manner to those who hold an interest in the seized property (Utah Code 77-11b-201).

   (a) Prior to serving the notice, a search of public records shall be completed to identify the name and address of each interest holder of the property (Utah Code 77-11b-201).

4. Property is promptly released to those entitled to its return (Utah Code 77-11a-301; Utah Code 77-11a-304; Utah Code 77-11b-203).

5. All changes to forfeiture status are forwarded to any supervisor who initiates a forfeiture case.

6. Any cash received is delivered to the Evidence Room supervisor to be deposited.

7. Assistance with the resolution of ownership claims and the release of property to those entitled is provided.

8. Current minimum forfeiture thresholds are communicated appropriately to officers.

9. A copy of the property receipt is kept in the case file and, if the property is transferred to another agency, a copy of the receipt is provided along with the property (Utah Code 77-11a-203).

10. Any records of a related interview of a child are retained pursuant to Utah Code 53-13-110.5.

11. The request for a forfeiture action has been presented to the forfeiture attorney as provided in Utah Code 77-11b-201.

   (i) Ensuring that the Department disposes of property as provided by law following any forfeiture (Utah Code 77-11b-401).

   (j) Ensuring this policy and any related policies are periodically reviewed and updated to reflect current federal and state statutes and case law.

Forfeiture proceeds should be maintained in a separate fund or account subject to appropriate accounting control, with regular reviews or audits of all deposits and expenditures.

Forfeiture reporting and expenditures should be completed in the manner prescribed by the law and City financial directives (Utah Code 77-11b-404).

A written plan should be available that enables the Chief of Police to address any extended absence of the forfeiture reviewer, thereby ensuring that contact information for other law enforcement officers and attorneys who may assist in these matters is available.

606.7 DISPOSITION OF FORFEITED PROPERTY

No property seized shall be transferred, sold, or auctioned to an employee of this department (Utah Code 77-11a-204).
Asset Forfeiture

No member of this department may use property that has been seized for forfeiture until the forfeiture action has been completed and the Chief of Police has given written authorization to retain the property for official use. No department member involved in the decision to seize property should be involved in any decision regarding the disposition of the property.

Any property, money, or other items of value received by this department pursuant to a federal forfeiture shall be used in compliance with federal laws and regulations relating to equitable sharing (Utah Code 77-11a-205). Such property may be used to fund crime prevention and law enforcement activities described in Utah Code 77-11b-403(10). State law prohibits the use of property or money received to be used for such things as salaries, benefits, any expenses not related to law enforcement, and other purposes specified in Utah Code 77-11b-403(11).

Money received as a result of a federal forfeiture may only be used as approved by the City council (Utah Code 77-11a-205).

606.8 LIMITATION ON FEES FOR HOLDING SEIZED PROPERTY
The Department will not charge a person contesting a forfeiture any fee or cost for holding seized property as the result of any civil or criminal forfeiture in which a judgment is entered in favor of the person, or where a forfeiture proceeding is voluntarily dismissed by the prosecuting attorney (Utah Code 77-11b-306).
Informants

608.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for the use of informants.

608.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

Informant - A person who covertly interacts with other individuals or suspects at the direction of, request of, or by agreement with the City of Logan Police Department for law enforcement purposes. This also includes a person agreeing to supply information to the City of Logan Police Department for a benefit (e.g., a quid pro quo in the form of a reduced criminal penalty, money).

608.2 INFORMANT FILES
Informant files shall be utilized as a source of background information about the informant, to enable review and evaluation of information provided by the informant, and to minimize incidents that could be used to question the integrity of department members or the reliability of the informant.

Informant files shall be maintained in a secure area within the Cache/ Rich County Drug Task Force. The Cache/ Rich County Drug Task Force supervisor or the authorized designee shall be responsible for maintaining informant files. Access to the informant files shall be restricted to the Chief of Police, Division Commander, Cache/ Rich County Drug Task Force supervisor or their authorized designees.

The Investigation Division Commander should arrange for an audit using a representative sample of randomly selected informant files on a periodic basis, but no less than one time per year. If the Cache/ Rich County Drug Task Force supervisor is replaced, the files will be audited before the new supervisor takes over management of the files. The purpose of the audit is to ensure compliance with file content and updating provisions of this policy. The audit should be conducted by a supervisor who does not have normal access to the informant files.

608.2.1 FILE SYSTEM PROCEDURE
A separate file shall be maintained on each informant and shall be coded with an assigned informant control number. An informant history shall be prepared to correspond to each informant file and include the following information:

(a) Name and aliases
(b) Date of birth
(c) Physical description: sex, race, height, weight, hair color, eye color, scars, tattoos or other distinguishing features
(d) Photograph
(e) Current home address and telephone numbers
Informants

(f) Current employers, positions, addresses and telephone numbers

(g) Vehicles owned and registration information

(h) Places frequented

(i) Briefs of information provided by the informant and his/her subsequent reliability
   1. If an informant is determined to be unsuitable, the informant's file is to be marked "unsuitable" and notations included detailing the issues that caused this classification

(j) Name of officer initiating use of the informant

(k) Signed informant agreement

(l) Update on active or inactive status of informant

608.3 USE OF INFORMANTS

608.3.1 JUVENILE INFORMANTS
The use of juvenile informants under the age of 13-years is prohibited.

In all cases, a juvenile 13 years of age or older may only be used as an informant with the written consent of each of the following:

(a) The juvenile’s parents or legal guardians

(b) The juvenile’s attorney, if any

(c) The court in which the juvenile’s case is being handled, if applicable

(d) The Chief of Police or the authorized designee

608.3.2 INITIAL APPROVAL
Before using an individual as an informant, an officer must receive approval from his/her supervisor. The officer shall compile sufficient information through a background investigation and experience with the informant in order to determine the suitability of the individual, including age, maturity and risk of physical harm, as well as any indicators of his/her reliability and credibility.

Members of this department should not guarantee absolute safety or confidentiality to an informant.

608.3.3 INFORMANT AGREEMENTS
All informants are required to sign and abide by the provisions of the designated department informant agreement. The officer using the informant shall discuss each of the provisions of the agreement with the informant.

Details of the agreement are to be approved in writing by a supervisor before being finalized with the informant.
608.4 INFORMANT PAYMENTS

No informant will be told in advance or given an exact amount or percentage for his/her service. The amount of funds to be paid to any informant will be evaluated against the following criteria:

- The extent of the informant’s personal involvement in the case
- The significance, value or effect on crime
- The value of assets seized
- The quantity of the drugs or other contraband seized
- The informant’s previous criminal activity
- The level of risk taken by the informant

The Cache/ Rich County Drug Task Force supervisor will discuss the above factors with the Patrol Division Commander and recommend the type and level of payment subject to approval by the Chief of Police.

608.4.1 PAYMENT PROCESS

Approved payments to an informant should be in cash using the following process:

(a) Payments of $500 and under may be paid in cash from a Cache/ Rich County Drug Task Force buy/expense fund.
   1. The Cache/ Rich County Drug Task Force supervisor shall sign the voucher for cash payouts from the buy/expense fund.

(b) Payments exceeding $500 shall be made by issuance of a check, payable to the officer who will be delivering the payment.
   1. The check shall list the case numbers related to and supporting the payment.
   2. A written statement of the informant's involvement in the case shall be placed in the informant's file.
   3. The statement shall be signed by the informant verifying the statement as a true summary of his/her actions in the case.
   4. Authorization signatures from the Chief of Police and the City Administrator are required for disbursement of the funds.

(c) To complete the payment process for any amount, the officer delivering the payment shall complete a cash transfer form.
   1. The cash transfer form shall include the following:
      (a) Date
      (b) Payment amount
      (c) City of Logan Police Department case number
      (d) A statement that the informant is receiving funds in payment for information voluntarily rendered.
informants

2. The cash transfer form shall be signed by the informant.
3. The cash transfer form will be kept in the informant's file.

608.4.2 PAYMENT PROCESS
To complete the transaction with the confidential informant, the case agent shall have the confidential informant initial the Cash Transfer Form. The confidential informant will sign the form indicating the amount received, the date, and that the confidential informant is receiving funds in payment for information voluntarily rendered in the case. The City of Logan Police Department case number shall be recorded on the Cash Transfer Form. The form will be kept in the confidential informant's file.

If the payment amount exceeds $200, a complete written statement of the confidential informant's involvement in the case shall be placed in the confidential informant's file. This statement shall be signed by the confidential informant verifying the statement as a true summary of his/her actions in the case(s).

Each confidential informant receiving a cash payment shall be informed of his/her responsibility to report the cash to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) as income.

608.4.3 REPORTING OF PAYMENTS
Each informant receiving a cash payment shall be advised of his/her responsibility to report the cash to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) as income. If funds distributed exceed $600 in any reporting year, the informant should be provided IRS Form 1099 (26 CFR 1.6041-1). If such documentation or reporting may reveal the identity of the informant and by doing so jeopardize any investigation, the safety of officers or the safety of the informant (26 CFR 1.6041-3), then IRS Form 1099 should not be issued.

In such cases, the informant shall be provided a letter identifying the amount he/she must report on a tax return as “other income” and shall be required to provide a signed acknowledgement of receipt of the letter. The completed acknowledgement form and a copy of the letter shall be retained in the informant’s file.

608.4.4 AUDIT OF PAYMENTS
The Cache/ Rich County Drug Task Force supervisor or the authorized designee shall be responsible for compliance with any audit requirements associated with grant provisions and applicable state and federal law.

At least once every six months, the Chief of Police or the authorized designee should conduct an audit of all informant funds for the purpose of accountability and security of the funds. The funds and related documents (e.g., buy/expense fund records, cash transfer forms, invoices, receipts and logs) will assist with the audit process.

608.5 POLICY
The City of Logan Police Department recognizes the value of informants to law enforcement efforts and will strive to protect the integrity of the informant process. It is the policy of this department that
Informants

all funds related to informant payments will be routinely audited and that payments to informants will be made according to the criteria outlined in this policy.

608.6 INFORMANT INTEGRITY
To maintain the integrity of the informant process, the following must be adhered to:

(a) The identity of an informant acting in a confidential capacity shall not be withheld from the Chief of Police, Division Commander, Cache/ Rich County Drug Task Force supervisor or their authorized designees.
   1. Identities of informants acting in a confidential capacity shall otherwise be kept confidential.

(b) Criminal activity by informants shall not be condoned.

(c) Informants shall be told they are not acting as police officers, employees or agents of the City of Logan Police Department, and that they shall not represent themselves as such.

(d) The relationship between department members and informants shall always be ethical and professional.
   1. Members shall not become intimately involved with an informant.
   2. Social contact shall be avoided unless it is necessary to conduct an official investigation, and only with prior approval of the Cache/ Rich County Drug Task Force supervisor.
   3. Members shall neither solicit nor accept gratuities or engage in any private business transaction with an informant.

(e) Officers shall not meet with informants in a private place unless accompanied by at least one additional officer or with prior approval of the Cache/ Rich County Drug Task Force supervisor.
   1. Officers may meet informants alone in an occupied public place, such as a restaurant.

(f) When contacting informants for the purpose of making payments, officers shall arrange for the presence of another officer.

(g) In all instances when department funds are paid to informants, a voucher shall be completed in advance, itemizing the expenses.

(h) Since the decision rests with the appropriate prosecutor, officers shall not promise that the informant will receive any form of leniency or immunity from criminal prosecution.

608.6.1 UNSUITABLE INFORMANTS
The suitability of any informant should be considered before engaging him/her in any way in a covert or other investigative process. Members who become aware that an informant may be unsuitable will notify the supervisor, who will initiate a review to determine suitability. Until a determination has been made by a supervisor, the informant should not be used by any member. The supervisor shall determine whether the informant should be used by the Department and
Informants

if so, what conditions will be placed on his/her participation or any information the informant provides. The supervisor shall document the decision and conditions in file notes and mark the file “unsuitable” when appropriate.

Considerations for determining whether an informant is unsuitable include, but are not limited to, the following:

(a) The informant has provided untruthful or unreliable information in the past.
(b) The informant behaves in a way that may endanger the safety of an officer.
(c) The informant reveals to suspects the identity of an officer or the existence of an investigation.
(d) The informant appears to be using his/her affiliation with this department to further criminal objectives.
(e) The informant creates officer-safety issues by providing information to multiple law enforcement agencies simultaneously, without prior notification and approval of each agency.
(f) The informant engages in any other behavior that could jeopardize the safety of officers or the integrity of a criminal investigation.
(g) The informant commits criminal acts subsequent to entering into an informant agreement.
Eyewitness Identification

610.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy sets forth guidelines to be used when members of this department employ eyewitness identification techniques.

610.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to the policy include:

**Eyewitness identification process** - Any field identification, live lineup or photographic identification.

**Field identification** - A live presentation of a single individual to a witness following the commission of a criminal offense for the purpose of identifying or eliminating the person as the suspect.

**Live lineup** - A live presentation of individuals to a witness for the purpose of identifying or eliminating an individual as the suspect.

**Photographic lineup** - Presentation of photographs to a witness for the purpose of identifying or eliminating an individual as the suspect.

610.2 POLICY
This 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.

610.3 INTERPRETIVE SERVICES
Officers 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 officer 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.

610.4 EYEWITNESS IDENTIFICATION FORM
The Investigation 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 and any related forms or reports should provide:

(a) The date, time and location of the eyewitness identification procedure.

(b) The name and identifying information of the witness.
Eyewitness Identification

(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 admonishment that the suspect may or may not be among those presented and that the witness is not obligated to make an identification.

(f) An admonishment to the witness that the investigation will continue regardless of whether identification is made by the witness.

The process and related forms should be reviewed at least annually and modified when necessary.

610.5 EYEWITNESS IDENTIFICATION

Officers 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. Officers 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.

610.5.1 PHOTOGRAPHIC LINEUP AND LIVE LINEUP CONSIDERATIONS

When practicable, the person composing the lineup and the person presenting the lineup should not be directly involved in the investigation of the case. When this is not possible, the member presenting the lineup must take the utmost care not to communicate the identity of the suspect in any way.

When practicable, the employee presenting a lineup to a witness should not know which photograph or person is the suspect.

Other persons or photos used in any lineup should bear similar characteristics to the suspect to avoid causing him/her 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.

The employee presenting the lineup to a witness should do so sequentially and not simultaneously (i.e., show the witness one person at a time). The witness should view all persons in the lineup.

The order of the suspect or the photos and the fillers should be randomized before being presented to each witness.
Eyewitness Identification

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 officer should contact the appropriate prosecuting attorney before proceeding.

610.5.2 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 officer 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, officers should bring the witness to the location of the suspect, rather than bring the suspect to the witness.
(e) A person 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 suspects one at a time.
(g) A person in a field identification 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 an individual as the perpetrator, officers should not conduct any further field identifications with other witnesses for that suspect.
Eyewitness Identification

such instances officers should document the contact information for any additional
witnesses for follow up, if necessary.

610.6 DOCUMENTATION
A thorough description of the eyewitness process and the results of any eyewitness identification
should be documented in the case report. Witness comments of how certain he/she is of the
identification or non-identification should be quoted in the report.

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.
Brady Material Disclosure

612.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy establishes guidelines for identifying and releasing potentially exculpatory or impeachment information (so-called “Brady information”) to a prosecuting attorney.

612.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

Brady information - Information known or possessed by the City of Logan Police Department that is both favorable and material to the current prosecution or defense of a criminal defendant.

612.2 POLICY
The City of Logan Police Department will conduct fair and impartial criminal investigations and will provide the prosecution with both incriminating and exculpatory evidence, as well as information that may adversely affect the credibility of a witness. In addition to reporting all evidence of guilt, the City of Logan Police Department will assist the prosecution by complying with its obligation to disclose information that is both favorable and material to the defense. The Department will identify and disclose to the prosecution potentially exculpatory information, as provided in this policy.

612.3 DISCLOSURE OF INVESTIGATIVE INFORMATION
Officers must include in their investigative reports adequate investigative information and reference to all material evidence and facts that are reasonably believed to be either incriminating or exculpatory to any individual in the case. If an officer learns of potentially incriminating or exculpatory information any time after submission of a case, the officer or the handling investigator must prepare and submit a supplemental report documenting such information as soon as practicable. Supplemental reports shall be promptly processed and transmitted to the prosecutor’s office.

If information is believed to be privileged or confidential (e.g., confidential informant or attorney-client information, attorney work product), the officer should discuss the matter with a supervisor and/or prosecutor to determine the appropriate manner in which to proceed.

Evidence or facts are considered material if there is a reasonable probability that they would affect the outcome of a criminal proceeding or trial. Determining whether evidence or facts are material often requires legal or even judicial review. If an officer is unsure whether evidence or facts are material, the officer should address the issue with a supervisor.

Supervisors who are uncertain about whether evidence or facts are material should address the issue in a written memo to an appropriate prosecutor. A copy of the memo should be retained in the Department case file.

612.4 DISCLOSURE OF PERSONNEL INFORMATION
If a member of this department is a material witness in a criminal case, a person or persons designated by the Chief of Police shall examine the personnel file and/or internal affairs file of the
Brady Material Disclosure

officer to determine whether they contain Brady information. If Brady information is located, the following procedure shall apply:

(a) In the event that a motion has not already been filed by the criminal defendant or other party, the prosecuting attorney and department member shall be notified of the potential presence of Brady material in the member’s personnel file.

(b) The prosecuting attorney or department counsel should be requested to file a motion in order to initiate an in-camera review by the court (Utah Code 63G-2-202(7)).
   1. If no motion is filed, the supervisor should work with counsel to determine whether the records should be disclosed to the prosecutor.

(c) The Custodian of Records shall accompany all relevant personnel files during any in-camera inspection to address any issues or questions raised by the court.

(d) If the court determines that there is relevant Brady material contained in the files, only that material ordered released will be copied and released to the parties filing the motion.
   1. Prior to the release of any materials pursuant to this process, the Custodian of Records should request a protective order from the court limiting the use of such materials to the involved case and requiring the return of all copies upon completion of the case.

(e) If a court has determined that relevant Brady information is contained in the member’s file in any case, the prosecutor should be notified of that fact in all future cases involving that member.

The person or persons designated by the Chief of Police should periodically examine the personnel files and/or internal affairs files of all officers who may be material witnesses in criminal cases to determine whether they contain Brady information. The obligation to provide Brady information is ongoing. If any new Brady information is identified, the prosecuting attorney should be notified.

612.5 INVESTIGATING BRADY ISSUES
If the Department receives information from any source that a member may have issues of credibility, dishonesty or has been engaged in an act of moral turpitude or criminal conduct, the information shall be investigated and processed in accordance with the Personnel Complaints Policy.

612.6 TRAINING
Department personnel should receive periodic training on the requirements of this policy.
Pawn Shop Holds

614.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
Property with evidentiary value is often found at pawn shops and secondhand businesses. Utah law allows the City of Logan Police Department to seize or place a hold on such property. This policy provides guidance on placing such holds.

614.2 POLICY
The City of Logan Police Department will place a hold on an item that has evidentiary value and is in the possession of a pawn or secondhand business only as allowed by Utah law and when the item is necessary to an open investigation.

614.3 PROCEDURE
A member of the Department may require a pawnbroker or secondhand business to place a 90-day hold on an item in the possession of the pawnbroker or secondhand business if the item is necessary to an open investigation. The hold may be extended for an additional 90 days if warranted. Subsequent extensions must be approved by a court order (Utah Code 13-32a-109).

An officer may seize the held item when exigent circumstances exist or when necessary during the course of a criminal investigation. Items may also be seized (Utah Code 13-32a-109.5; Utah Code 13-32a-115(2)):

(a) When seizure is necessary to permit the fingerprinting or chemical testing of the item.
(b) If the item contains unique or sensitive personal identifying information.

A written hold or seizure notice shall be provided and shall include (Utah Code 13-32a-109.5):

- An active case number.
- The date of the hold or seizure request and the property to be held or seized.
- Notice to the pawnbroker or secondhand business of contact information to allow tracking of the property when the prosecuting agency takes over the case.
- If the property is seized, the reason the property is necessary during the course of a criminal investigation.

If the pawnbroker or secondhand business is located outside of the jurisdiction of this department, a copy of the hold notice shall be sent to the local law enforcement agency having jurisdiction (Utah Code 13-32a-109). An extension of the hold must be communicated in writing to the pawnbroker or secondhand business prior to the expiration of the initial 90-day hold (Utah Code 13-32a-109).

Whenever the officer has reason to believe that property subject to a hold is in the possession of a pawnbroker or secondhand business, the officer should notify the person who reported the property as lost or stolen, as well as any agency taking a report, of all of the following:

- The name, address, and telephone number of the pawnbroker or secondhand business that reported the acquisition of the property or where the property is located.
Pawn Shop Holds

- The length of any holding period.

### 614.4 TERMINATION OF HOLD

The evidence supervisor should maintain a file copy of all hold notices and should review the file at least every 30 days for pending expirations. When the need for the hold or seizure of an item is terminated and no original victim was located, the Department shall, within 15 business days after the termination (Utah Code 13-32a-109(7)):

(a) Notify the pawnbroker or secondhand business in writing that the hold or seizure has been terminated.

(b) Return the item to the pawnbroker or secondhand business, or advise the pawnbroker or secondhand business, either in writing or electronically, of the specific alternative disposition of the item.

If an original victim was located, the release of the property shall only be made with the consent of the appropriate prosecutor and with notices made according to Utah Code 13-32a-109(8).

If this Department receives a registered or certified letter from the pawnbroker or secondhand business informing the Department that the holding period has expired, the Department shall respond within 30 days in the manner prescribed by law (Utah Code 13-32a-109(9)).
Warrant Service

615.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy establishes guidelines for the planning and serving of arrest and search warrants by members of this Department. It is understood that this policy cannot address every variable or circumstance that can arise in the service of a search or arrest warrant, as these tasks can involve rapidly evolving and unique circumstances.

This policy is intended to be used in conjunction with the Operations Planning and Deconfliction Policy, which has additional guidance on planning and serving high-risk warrants.

This policy is not intended to address the service of search warrants on locations or property already secured or routine field warrant arrests by patrol officers.

615.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

Reportable incident - An incident where forcible entry is used or a special unit specifically trained and equipped to respond to critical, high-risk situations is deployed in the service of a search warrant (Utah Code 77-7-8.5).

615.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the City of Logan Police Department to balance the safety needs of the public, the safety of department members, privacy interests and other relevant factors when making decisions related to the service of search and arrest warrants.

615.3 SUPERVISORY RESPONSIBILITY
The officers Supervisor shall review all risk assessment forms with the involved officer and other supervisors to determine the risk level of the warrant service.

The Supervisor will also have the responsibility to coordinate service of those warrants that are categorized as high risk. Deconfliction, risk assessment, operational planning, briefing and debriefing should follow guidelines in the Operations Planning and Deconfliction Policy.

615.3.1 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
The operations director shall prepare a report on all reportable incidents in the format developed by the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (CCJJ), as required by Utah Code 77-7-8.5. The director shall ensure that reports on all reportable incidents in the prior year are submitted to the Chief of Police by February 1 of each year (see the Operations Planning and Deconfliction Policy for additional reporting requirements).

The Chief of Police shall review and approve the report and ensure that it is forwarded to the CCJJ and the designated recipient for the City no later than April 30.
Warrant Service

615.3.2 MODEL GUIDELINES OF THE UTAH PEACE OFFICER STANDARDS AND TRAINING COUNCIL
The warrant service supervisor shall be familiar with any model guidelines and procedures recommended by the Utah Peace Officer Standards and Training Council regarding warrants and ensure members follow the guidelines and procedures (Utah Code 77-23-210).

615.4 SEARCH WARRANTS
Officers should receive authorization from a supervisor before preparing a search warrant application. Once authorization is received, the officer will prepare the affidavit and search warrant, consulting with the applicable prosecuting attorney as needed. He/she will also complete the risk assessment form and submit it, along with the warrant affidavit, to the appropriate supervisor and the operations director for review and classification of risk (see the Operations Planning and Deconfliction Policy).

615.4.1 SUPERVISORY REVIEW OF APPLICATIONS
In the case of an application for a knock-and-announce search warrant or a no-knock search warrant, a supervisor shall review the complete search warrant application to (Utah Code 77-7-8; Utah Code 77-7-8.1):

(a) Evaluate whether the totality of the circumstances described justify the basis for the application.

(b) Ensure reasonable intelligence gathering efforts have been made.

(c) Ensure a risk assessment has been completed regarding the persons and buildings to be searched.

615.5 ARREST WARRANTS
If an officer reasonably believes that serving an arrest warrant may pose a higher risk than commonly faced on a daily basis, the officer should complete the risk assessment form and submit it to the appropriate supervisor and the operations director for review and classification of risk (see the Operations Planning and Deconfliction Policy).

If the warrant is classified as high risk, service will be coordinated by the operations director. If the warrant is not classified as high risk, the supervisor should weigh the risk of entry into a residence to make an arrest against other alternatives, such as arresting the person outside the residence where circumstances may pose a lower risk.

615.6 WARRANT PREPARATION
An officer who prepares a warrant shall ensure the documentation in support of the warrant contains as applicable:

(a) Probable cause to support the search or arrest, including relevant dates and times to demonstrate timeliness and facts to support any request for nighttime or no-knock warrant execution (Utah Code 77-7-8.1).

(b) A clear explanation of the affiant's training, experience, and relevant education.
Warrant Service

(c) Adequately supported opinions, when relevant, that are not left to unsubstantiated conclusions.

(d) A nexus between the place to be searched and the persons or items central to the investigation. The facts supporting this nexus should be clear and current. For example, the affidavit shall explain why there is probable cause to believe that a particular person is currently residing at a particular location or that the items sought are present at a particular location.

(e) Full disclosure of known or suspected residents at the target location and any indication of separate living spaces at the target location. For example, it should be disclosed that several people may be renting bedrooms at a single location, even if the exact location of the rooms is not known.

(f) A specific description of the location to be searched, including photographs of the location, if reasonably available.

(g) A sufficient description of the items to be seized.

(h) Full disclosure of any exculpatory information relevant to the warrant application (refer to the Brady Material Disclosure Policy).

615.7 WARRANT SERVICE CONSIDERATIONS
The member responsible for directing the warrant service should ensure the following as applicable:

(a) When practicable and when doing so does not cause unreasonable risk, video or photographic documentation is made of the condition of the location prior to execution of a search warrant. The images should include the surrounding area and persons present.

(b) The warrant service is audio- and video-recorded when practicable and reasonable to do so.

1. Members executing a warrant shall wear a body-worn camera unless exigent circumstances make the use of such camera impracticable (Utah Code 77-23-210).

(c) Evidence is handled and collected only by those members who are designated to do so. All other members involved in the service of the warrant should alert one of the designated members to the presence of potential evidence and not touch or disturb the items.

(d) Reasonable efforts are made during the search to maintain or restore the condition of the location.

(e) Persons who are detained as part of the search warrant service are handled appropriately under the circumstances.

(f) Reasonable care provisions are made for children and dependent adults (see the Child and Dependent Adult Safety Policy).

(g) A list is made of all items seized and a copy of the list is left with the person in charge of the premises if present or otherwise left in a conspicuous place.
Warrant Service

(h) A copy of the search warrant is left at the location.

(i) The condition of the property is documented with video recording or photographs after the search.

(j) If the use of an imaging surveillance device is requested, the application must include a description of the capabilities of the device and the measures that the officers will take to avoid the device being used in a manner beyond the scope of the warrant (Utah Code 77-23d-103).

(k) Absent exigent circumstances, officers serving a search warrant shall wear a uniform or other clothing that clearly identifies them as law enforcement, including a badge and law enforcement label (Utah Code 77-23-210; Utah Code 77-7-8; Utah Code 77-7-8.1).

615.7.1 NO-KNOCK ENTRIES
Officers may execute a warrant without notice of the authority and purpose only if (Utah Code 77-23-210; Utah Code 77-7-6; Utah Code 77-7-8; Utah Code 77-7-8.1):

(a) A no-knock warrant has been issued.

(b) There is reasonable suspicion to believe that the notice will endanger the life or safety of the officer or another person.

(c) There is probable cause to believe that evidence may be easily or quickly destroyed.

(d) There is reason to believe that the notice will enable the escape of a person to be arrested.

(e) The person to be arrested is engaged in the commission or attempted commission of an offense or has been pursued immediately after the commission of an offense or an escape.

615.8 DETENTIONS DURING WARRANT SERVICE
Officers must be sensitive to the safety risks of all persons involved with the service of a warrant. Depending on circumstances and facts present, it may be appropriate to control the movements of any or all persons present at a warrant service, who may not be the subject of a warrant or suspected in the case. However, officers must be mindful that only reasonable force may be used and weapons should be displayed no longer than the officer reasonably believes is necessary (see the Use of Force Policy).

As soon as it can be determined that an individual is not subject to the scope of a warrant and that no further reasonable suspicion or safety concerns exist to justify further detention, the person should be promptly released.

Officers should, when and to the extent reasonable, accommodate the privacy and personal needs of the people who have been detained.

615.9 ACTIONS AFTER WARRANT SERVICE
The supervisor shall ensure that all affidavits, warrants, receipts and returns, regardless of any associated cases, are filed with the issuing judge or magistrate as soon as reasonably possible, but in any event no later than any date specified on the warrant.
Warrant Service

615.9.1 NOTIFICATIONS REGARDING USE OF IMAGING SURVEILLANCE DEVICE
When an imaging surveillance device is used during the service of a warrant, notification shall be made to the person who owns or otherwise resides at the location specified in the warrant within 14 days unless a court-ordered extension has been granted (Utah Code 77-23d-104).

615.10 OUTSIDE AGENCIES AND CROSS-JURISDICTIONAL WARRANTS
The warrant service supervisor will ensure that cooperative efforts with other agencies in the service of warrants conform to existing mutual aid agreements or other memorandums of understanding and will work cooperatively to mitigate risks including, but not limited to, the following:

- Identity of team members
- Roles and responsibilities
- Familiarity with equipment
- Rules of engagement
- Asset forfeiture procedures

Any outside agency requesting assistance in the service of a warrant within this jurisdiction should be referred to the operations director. The director should review and confirm the warrant, including the warrant location, and should discuss the service with the appropriate supervisor from the other agency. The director should ensure that members of the City of Logan Police Department are utilized appropriately. Any concerns regarding the requested use of City of Logan Police Department members should be brought to the attention of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee. The actual service of the warrant will remain the responsibility of the agency requesting assistance.

If the supervisor is unavailable, the Shift Sergeant should assume this role.

If officers intend to serve a warrant outside City of Logan Police Department jurisdiction, the operations director should provide reasonable advance notice to the applicable agency, request assistance as needed, and work cooperatively on operational planning and the mitigation of risks detailed in this policy.

Officers will remain subject to the policies of the City of Logan Police Department when assisting outside agencies or serving a warrant outside the City of Logan Police Department jurisdiction.

615.11 TRAINING
Officers should receive periodic training on this policy and associated topics, such as legal issues, warrant preparation, warrant service and reporting requirements.

615.12 MEDIA ACCESS
No advance information regarding warrant service operations shall be released without the approval of the Chief of Police. Any media inquiries or press release after the fact shall be handled in accordance with the Media Relations Policy.
Operations Planning and Deconfliction

616.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides guidelines for planning, deconfliction and execution of high-risk operations, such as search warrants, sting operations and arrest warrant service. The policy also covers the risk mitigation process that should be a part of these activities.

616.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

Deconfliction - A centralized process that allows for the collection of operations and case information and that provides alerts to enhance safety and avoid duplication or confliction of operations.

Reportable incident - When law enforcement officers use forcible entry to serve a search warrant, or when a special unit that is specifically trained and equipped to respond to critical, high-risk situations within either the Department or an assisting department is deployed (Utah Code 77-7-8.5).

616.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the City of Logan Police Department to properly plan and execute large scale and high-risk operations. Proper planning and execution enable effective coordination of such operations. The LCPD will participate in a regional deconfliction system that is designed to enhance the safety of officers and the public, to decrease the risk of compromising investigations and prevent the duplication of efforts.

616.3 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITY FOR WARRANT SERVICE
Chief of Police

The Supervisor will maintain a risk assessment form for use in assessing, planning and coordinating high-risk operations. The form also should provide a process for supervisors to identify operations that have a lower level of risk.

The Supervisor will review risk assessment forms with operations supervisors to determine whether a particular incident qualifies as high risk, and will also have the responsibility of directing high-risk operations.

616.3.1 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
A report shall be prepared for all reportable incidents in the format developed by the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (CCJJ), as required by Utah Code 77-7-8.5. This report including all reportable incidents which occurred in the prior year shall be submitted to the Chief of Police by February 1st of each year (see the Warrant Service Policy).

Reportable incidents include SWAT deployments for situations other than warrant service, such as hostage or barricaded subjects. This information should be obtained from the SWAT Commander.
Operations Planning and Deconfliction

The Chief of Police shall review and approve the report and ensure that it is forwarded to the CCJJ and the designated recipient for the City no later than April 30th.

616.4 RISK ASSESSMENT

616.4.1 RISK ASSESSMENT FORM PREPARATION
Officers assigned as operational leads for any operation that qualifies, or may qualify as a high-risk operation, such as search warrant service, shall complete a risk assessment form.

When preparing the form, the officer should check and submit information to all relevant and reasonable intelligence resources, including regional intelligence and criminal justice databases, target deconfliction systems, firearms records, commercial databases, property records and resources for information about the target person and any others who may be present.

The officer should also gather available information that includes, but is not limited to:

(a) Photographs, including aerial photographs, if available, of the target location, neighboring yards and obstacles.

(b) Geographical maps of the target location.

(c) Diagrams of any property and the interiors of buildings that are involved.

(d) The target person (e.g., history of weapon possession or use, known mental illness, known drug use, threats against police, gang affiliation, criminal history).

(e) Others who may be present at the target location (e.g., other criminals, innocent third parties, children, animals). Obstacles associated with the target location (e.g., fortification, booby traps, reinforced doors or windows, surveillance cameras, lookouts, the number and type of buildings, geographic and physical barriers, the number and type of weapons likely to be present, information that suggests the presence of explosives, chemicals or other hazardous materials, the potential for multiple dwellings or living spaces, availability of keys or door combinations).

(f) Other environmental factors (e.g., nearby venues, such as schools and day care centers, proximity of adjacent homes or other occupied buildings, anticipated pedestrian and vehicle traffic at the time of service).

(g) Other available options that may minimize the risk to officers and others (e.g., making an off-site arrest or detention of the target person).

616.4.2 RISK ASSESSMENT REVIEW
Officers will present the risk assessment form and other relevant documents, such as copies of search warrants, affidavits and arrest warrants, to their supervisors and to the operations director.

The supervisor and the operations director shall confer to determine, based on the assessment, the operation’s level of risk. Supervisors should take reasonable actions if there is a change in circumstances that elevates the risk associated with the operation.
616.4.3 HIGH-RISK OPERATIONS
High-risk operations involve circumstances that present higher risks than are commonly faced by officers on a daily basis and would require the steps to mitigate risk detailed in this policy.

If the supervisor and other managers concur that the operation is a high-risk operation, the director should proceed as follows:

(a) Determine what resources will be needed at the location or placed on standby, such as:
   1. SWAT
   2. Extra personnel
   3. Outside agency assistance
   4. Special equipment
   5. Medical personnel
   6. Persons trained in negotiation
   7. Additional surveillance or information
   8. Canines

(b) Contact the appropriate department members, or other agencies as warranted, to begin preparation.

(c) Direct, or delegate the direction of, the actual operation.

(d) Ensure that all legal documents, such as search warrants, are complete, with any modifications that may be necessary to support the operation.

616.4.4 OTHER OPERATIONS
Operations with a lower level of risk must be categorized as such by the operations director and the lead officer’s supervisor during risk assessment review. Operations that have a lower level of risk may be directed by the supervisor.

The risk assessment form should guide how the operation is categorized. Examples of what might be deemed an operation with a lower level of risk include:

(a) A search warrant for an unfortified residence where the occupants have been identified and pose no identifiable risk, and the suspect of the investigation is not reasonably predicted to be at the location (e.g., suspect already in custody or lives elsewhere).

(b) A search warrant for records and no actual search by officers is required.

(c) The circumstances reveal no particularized risk of violence or confrontation with multiple suspects or others, and there is no reason to suspect that the subject anticipates the operation.

616.5 DECONFLICTION
The officer who is the operation lead shall ensure the investigative target and location have been entered in the regional target deconfliction system to determine if there is conflicting activity by
other agencies involving the same individual, group or location. This should occur as early in the process as practical, but no later than two hours prior to the commencement of the operation. The officer should also enter updated information when it is received. If any conflict is discovered, the supervisor will contact the involved jurisdiction and resolve the potential conflict before proceeding with the operation.

616.6 OPERATION PLAN
The operations director or the authorized designee shall supervise operations that are categorized as high-risk. The director should ensure that a written plan is developed. The plan should address such issues as:

(a) Operation goals, objectives and strategies.

(b) Information from the risk assessment form, by attaching a completed copy in the operation plan.
   1. The volume or complexity of the information may indicate that the plan includes a synopsis of the information contained on the risk assessment form to ensure clarity and highlighting of critical information.

(c) Participants and their roles:
   1. An adequate number of uniformed officers are included in the operation team to ensure the operation is recognized as a legitimate law enforcement operation.
   2. How all participants will be identified as law enforcement.

(d) Whether deconfliction submissions are current and that all target individuals, groups and locations have been deconflicted to the extent reasonably practicable.

(e) Identification of communications channels and call-signs.

(f) Use of force issues.

(g) Contingencies for handling medical emergencies (e.g., services available at the location, closest hospital, closest trauma center).

(h) Plans for detaining people who are not under arrest.

(i) Contingencies for handling children, dependent adults, animals and other people who might be at the location. This should be done in accordance with the Child and Dependent Adult Safety and the Animal Control policies.

(j) Documentation of actions and responsibilities for collection, review and approval of reports.

616.6.1 OPERATION PLAN RETENTION
Since the operation plan contains intelligence information and descriptions of police tactics, it shall not be filed with the police report package. It shall be stored separately and retained in accordance with the established records retention schedule.
616.7  **OPERATION BRIEFING**

A briefing should be held prior to the commencement of the operation to allow all participants to understand the operation, see and identify each other, identify roles and responsibilities, and to ask questions or seek clarification as needed. Anyone who is not present at the briefing should not be present at the location of the operation without specific supervisory approval.

(a) The briefing should include a verbal review of the plan’s elements, using visual aids, to enhance the participants’ understanding of the plan.

(b) All participants should be provided a copy of the plan and search warrant, if applicable. If a search warrant is being served, participating personnel should be directed to read the search warrant and initial a copy that is retained with the operation plan. Any items to be seized should be identified at the briefing.

(c) The operations director or supervisor at the briefing shall ensure that all participants are visually identifiable as law enforcement officers.

1. Exceptions may be specifically identified because of a specialized function, such as officers who are conducting surveillance or working undercover. However, those members exempted from visual identification should be able to transition to a visible law enforcement indicator at the time of enforcement actions, such as entries or arrests.

(d) The briefing should include details of the communications plan.

1. It is the responsibility of the operation supervisor to ensure that the Communications Center is notified of the time and location of the operation, and to provide a copy of the operation plan prior to officers arriving at the location.

2. If the radio channel needs to be monitored by the Communications Center, the dispatcher assigned to monitor the operation should attend the briefing, if practical, but minimally should receive a copy of the operation plan.

3. The briefing should include a communications check to ensure that all participants are able to communicate with the available equipment on the designated radio channel.

616.8  **SWAT PARTICIPATION**

If the Supervisor determines that SWAT participation is appropriate, the director and the SWAT supervisor shall work together to develop a written plan. The SWAT supervisor shall assume operational control until the individuals at the scene are appropriately detained and it is safe to begin a search. When this occurs, the SWAT supervisor shall transfer control of the scene to the handling supervisor. This transfer should be communicated to the officers present.

616.9  **MEDIA ACCESS**

No advance information regarding the operation shall be released without the approval of the Chief of Police. Any media inquiries or press release after the fact shall be handled in accordance with the Media Relations Policy.
Operations Planning and Deconfliction

616.10 DEBRIEFING
As soon as reasonably practicable, the operation should be debriefed. The debriefing should include as many participants as possible. This debrief may be separate from any SWAT debriefing.

616.11 TRAINING
Officers and SWAT team members who participate in these types of operations should receive periodic training on this policy, including, but not limited to, the following:

• Legal issues
• Deconfliction practices
• Warrant preparation
• Warrant service
• Operations plan preparation
• Reporting requirements
Unmanned Aerial System

617.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for the use of an unmanned aerial system (UAS) and for the storage, retrieval, and dissemination of images and data captured by the UAS.

617.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

**Unmanned aerial system (UAS)** - An unmanned aircraft of any type that is capable of sustaining flight, whether preprogrammed or remotely controlled (commonly referred to as an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV)), and all of the supporting or attached systems designed for gathering information through imaging, recording, or any other means.

617.2 POLICY
A UAS may be utilized to enhance the department's mission of protecting lives and property when other means and resources are not available or are less effective. Any use of a UAS will be in strict accordance with constitutional and privacy rights and Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) regulations.

617.3 PRIVACY
The use of the UAS potentially involves privacy considerations. Absent a warrant or exigent circumstances, operators and observers shall not intentionally record or transmit images of any location where a person would have a reasonable expectation of privacy (e.g., residence, yard, enclosure). Operators and observers shall take reasonable precautions to avoid inadvertently recording or transmitting images of areas where there is a reasonable expectation of privacy. Reasonable precautions can include, for example, deactivating or turning imaging devices away from such areas or persons during UAS operations.

617.4 PROGRAM COORDINATOR
The Chief of Police will appoint a program coordinator who will be responsible for the management of the UAS program. The program coordinator will ensure that policies and procedures conform to current laws, regulations, and best practices and will have the following additional responsibilities:

- Coordinating the FAA Certificate of Waiver or Authorization (COA) application process and ensuring that the COA is current, and/or coordinating compliance with FAA Part 107 Remote Pilot Certificate, as appropriate for department operations.
- Ensuring that all authorized operators and required observers have completed all required FAA and department-approved training in the operation, applicable laws, policies, and procedures regarding use of the UAS.
- Developing uniform protocols for submission and evaluation of requests to deploy a UAS, including urgent requests made during ongoing or emerging incidents. Deployment of a UAS shall require written authorization of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee, depending on the type of mission.
Unmanned Aerial System

- Coordinating the completion of the FAA Emergency Operation Request Form in emergency situations, as applicable (e.g., natural disasters, search and rescue, emergency situations to safeguard human life).
- Developing protocols for conducting criminal investigations involving a UAS, including documentation of time spent monitoring a subject.
- Implementing a system for public notification of UAS deployment.
- Developing operational protocols governing the deployment and operation of a UAS including but not limited to safety oversight, use of visual observers, establishment of lost link procedures, and secure communication with air traffic control facilities.
- Developing a protocol for fully documenting all missions.
- Developing UAS inspection, maintenance, and record-keeping protocol to ensure continuing airworthiness of a UAS, up to and including its overhaul or life limits.
- Developing protocols to ensure that all data intended to be used as evidence are accessed, maintained, stored, and retrieved in a manner that ensures its integrity as evidence, including strict adherence to chain of custody requirements. Electronic trails, including encryption, authenticity certificates, and date and time stamping, shall be used as appropriate to preserve individual rights and to ensure the authenticity and maintenance of a secure evidentiary chain of custody.
- Facilitating law enforcement access to images and data captured by its UAS.
- Developing protocols that ensure retention and purge periods are maintained in accordance with established records retention schedules.
- Recommending program enhancements, particularly regarding safety and information security.
- Ensuring that established protocols are followed by monitoring and providing periodic reports on the program to the Chief of Police.
- Ensuring that data collected on a person, object, structure, or area that is not a target, as defined by Utah Code 72-10-801, is not used, copied, or disclosed except as allowed by law (Utah Code 72-10-803).
- Maintaining familiarity with FAA regulatory standards, state laws and regulations, and local ordinances regarding the operations of a UAS.

617.5 PROGRAM ORGANIZATION
The UAS Program shall be comprised of that personnel assigned by the Chief of Police. It may include a program coordinator, chief pilot, pilots, sensor system operators, visual observers, and others as deemed necessary.

Unmanned aircraft operations are under the command of the Chief of Police. Control and supervision of flight operations are hereby delegated to the UAS Chief Pilot. The UAS Chief Pilot may delegate such responsibility to UAS pilots. Control and supervision of the law enforcement aspect of all UAS missions is retained by the Chief of Police. The Chief of Police may delegate such responsibility to other law enforcement personnel.
Unmanned Aerial System

617.1 SUPERVISOR/ CHIEF PILOT

The Chief of Police shall select a Department Administrator as the Program Coordinator to supervise the UAS Program and a certified pilot to serve as the Chief Pilot and operational supervisor.

617.2 Pilots

To be considered for selection as a UAS pilot, applicants must be in good standing with the department and meet any other requirements imposed by the Chief of Police.

A pilot's primary duty is the safe and effective operation of the agency's UAS in accordance with the manufacturers’ approved flight manual, FAA regulations, State Law, and department Policies and Procedures. Pilots must remain knowledgeable of pertinent FAA regulations; aircraft manufacturer's flight manual; and the department policies and procedures.

In order to fly a mission (other than flights required for initial training or currency), pilots must have completed at least one (1) currency event within the previous 180 days. Currency events must include takeoff, flight maneuvers, and a landing.

Pilots may be temporarily or permanently removed from flight status at any time by the Chief of Police, for reasons including performance, proficiency, etc… Should this become necessary, the pilot shall be notified in writing.

617.3 SENSOR SYSTEM OPERATORS/ VISUAL OBSERVERS (SSO/VO)

The sensor system operator/visual observer is responsible for assisting the pilot in scanning the airspace surrounding UAS operations and interpreting downlink data from the UAS.

617.5 TRAINING

All UAS pilots will complete initial ground and flight training to include the following:

- Obtaining a Remote Pilot - Small Unmanned Aircraft System certification from the FAA.
- Initial UAS Flight Training as designated by the chief pilot, or their designees, focusing on familiarization with the UAS equipment and operational procedures.

In order to maintain flight currency, all pilots must complete at least one (1) currency event in the preceding 180 days utilizing the make and model of UAS to be deployed. Currency events must include takeoff, flight maneuvers, and a landing. Pilots who experience a lapse in currency must perform their currency events under the supervision of the chief pilot or their designee. Lapsed currency flights may not be in support of an actual public safety mission. Flights necessary to demonstrate pilot currency will be recorded in the LCPD UAS logbook.

Failure to demonstrate proficiency may result in removal from the Unmanned Aircraft Systems Unit.
Unmanned Aerial System

617.6 USE OF UAS
Only authorized operators who have completed the required training shall be permitted to operate the UAS.

Use of vision enhancement technology (e.g., thermal and other imaging equipment not generally available to the public) is permissible in viewing areas only where there is no protectable privacy interest or when in compliance with a search warrant or court order. In all other instances, legal counsel should be consulted.

UAS operations should only be conducted consistent with FAA regulations.

Members shall not obtain, receive, or use data acquired through an UAS unless the data was obtained pursuant to a search warrant, obtained under a valid warrant exception, or used to locate a lost or missing person in an area where no person would have a reasonable expectation of privacy (Utah Code 72-10-802).

617.6.1 DATA COLLECTED BY PRIVATE CITIZEN
The City of Logan Police Department may not accept or review data captured by a privately-owned UAS unless one of the following conditions exists (Utah Code 72-10-802):

(a) The person delivering the UAS data informs the Department that the data appear to pertain to the commission of a crime.

(b) The receiving member, in good faith, believes that the data pertain to an imminent or ongoing emergency that involves the danger of death or serious bodily injury to another person and that the disclosure of the data will permit the Department to assist in responding to the emergency.

617.6.2 DOCUMENTATION
The following information must be documented in any related report or other record of the law enforcement encounter when the UAS is operated by a member of the City of Logan Police Department, or when the Department obtains or receives data pursuant to Utah Code 72-10-802 (Utah Code 72-10-804):

(a) The presence and use of the UAS

(b) Any data acquired

(c) If applicable, the private citizen from whom the data was received

617.6.3 TEMPORARY FLIGHT RESTRICTION DUE TO WILDLAND FIRES
A department UAS shall not be used in an area under a temporary flight restriction as a result of a wildland fire without the permission of, and in accordance with the restrictions established by, the official in command of the fire response (Utah Code 65A-3-2.5).

617.7 PROHIBITED USE
The UAS video surveillance equipment shall not be used:

- To conduct random surveillance activities.
Unmanned Aerial System

- To target a person based solely on actual or perceived characteristics such as race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or expression, economic status, age, cultural group, or disability.
- To harass, intimidate, or discriminate against any individual or group.
- To conduct personal business of any type.

The UAS shall not be weaponized (Utah Code 72-10-902).

617.8 RETENTION OF UAS DATA
The Records Section supervisor shall ensure that data collected by the UAS is deleted as soon as reasonably possible subject to applicable retention schedules under the Utah Government Records Access and Management Act (GRAMA) or a federal, state, or local law (Utah Code 72-10-802; Utah Code 72-10-803).
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 duty. Certain procedures are required depending on the loss and ownership of the item.

700.2 CARE OF DEPARTMENTAL 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 their chain of command any loss, damage to or unserviceable condition of any Department-issued property or equipment assigned for their use.

(b) The use of damaged or unserviceable Department property should be discontinued as soon as practical and 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.

700.3 FILING CLAIMS FOR PERSONAL PROPERTY
Claims for reimbursement for damage or loss of personal property must be made on the proper form. This form is submitted to the employee's immediate supervisor. The supervisor may require a separate written report of the loss or damage.

The supervisor shall direct a memo to the appropriate Division Commander, which shall include the results 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 or damage.

Upon review by Staff and a finding that no misconduct or negligence was involved, repair or replacement may be recommended by the Chief of Police who will then forward the claim to the Finance Department.
Department-Owned and Personal Property

The Department will not replace or repair luxurious or overly expensive items (jewelry, exotic equipment) that are not reasonably required as a part of work.

700.3.1 REPORTING REQUIREMENT
A verbal report of lost or damaged personal property shall be made to the employee's immediate supervisor as soon as circumstances permit.

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 is made.

700.4 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 functions, regardless of jurisdiction, shall report it as provided below.

(a) A verbal report shall be made to the employee's immediate supervisor as 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 is made.

700.4.1 DAMAGE BY PERSON OF ANOTHER AGENCY
If employees of another jurisdiction cause damage to real or personal property belonging to the City, 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 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 Division Commander.
Personal Communication Devices

702.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for the use of mobile telephones and communication devices, whether issued or funded 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.

702.2 POLICY
The City of Logan Police Department allows employees to utilize department-issued or funded 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.

702.3 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
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.

**702.4 DEPARTMENT-ISSUED PCD**
Depending on an employee’s assignment and the needs of the position, the Department may, at its discretion, issue or fund a PCD. Department-issued or funded 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.

Unless an employee is expressly authorized by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee for off-duty use of the PCD, the PCD will either be secured in the workplace at the completion of the tour of duty or will be turned off when leaving the workplace.

**702.5 PERSONALLY OWNED PCD**
Employees may carry a personally owned PCD while on-duty, subject to the following conditions and limitations:

(a) Permission to carry a personally owned PCD may be revoked if it is used contrary to provisions of this policy.

(b) The Department accepts no responsibility for loss of or damage to a personally owned PCD.

(c) The PCD and any associated services shall be purchased, used and maintained solely at the employee’s expense.

(d) The 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.

1. Members may use personally owned PCDs on-duty for routine administrative work as authorized by the Chief of Police.

(e) 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 the authorized designee.

(f) 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 of the device.

(g) 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
Personal Communication Devices

the City of Logan 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.

Except with prior express authorization from their supervisor, employees are not obligated or required to carry, access, monitor or respond to electronic communications using a personally owned PCD while off-duty. If an employee is in an authorized status that allows for appropriate compensation consistent with policy or existing collective bargaining agreements, or if the employee has prior express authorization from his/her supervisor, the employee may engage in business-related communications. Should employees engage in such approved off-duty communications or work, employees entitled to compensation shall promptly document the time worked and communicate the information to their supervisors to ensure appropriate compensation. Employees who independently document off-duty department-related business activities in any manner shall promptly provide the Department with a copy of such records to ensure accurate record keeping.

702.6 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:

(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) A PCD may not be used to conduct personal business while on-duty, except for brief personal communications (e.g., informing family of extended hours). Employees shall endeavor to limit their use of PCDs to authorized break times, unless an emergency exists.

(c) 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.

(d) Officers are prohibited from taking pictures, video or making audio recording or making copies of any such picture or recording media 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.

(e) Employees will not access social networking sites for any purpose that is not official department business.

(f) 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.

702.7 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
**Personal Communication Devices**

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.

If, when carrying out any provision of this policy, the need to contact an employee who is off-duty arises, supervisors should consider delaying the contact, if practicable until the employee is on-duty as such contact may be compensable.

702.8 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.

Except in an emergency, employees who are operating non-emergency vehicles shall not use a PCD while driving unless the device is specifically designed and configured to allow hands-free use (Utah Code 41-6a-1716). Hands-free use should be restricted to business-related calls or calls of an urgent nature.

702.9 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.
(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 Maintenance

704.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
Employees are responsible for assisting in maintaining Department vehicles so that they are properly equipped, properly maintained, properly refueled and present a clean appearance.

704.2 DEFECTIVE VEHICLES
When a Department vehicle becomes inoperative or in need of repair that affects the safety of the vehicle, that vehicle shall be removed from service for repair. Proper documentation shall be promptly completed by the employee who first becomes aware of the defective condition, describing the correction needed. The paperwork shall be promptly forwarded to vehicle maintenance for repair.

704.2.1 DAMAGE OR POOR PERFORMANCE
Vehicles that may have been damaged, or perform poorly shall be removed from service for inspections and repairs as soon as practicable.

704.2.2 SEVERE USE
Vehicles operated under severe-use conditions, which include operations for which the vehicle is not designed or that exceed the manufacturer’s parameters, should be removed from service and subjected to a safety inspection as soon as practicable. Such conditions may include rough roadway or off-road driving, hard or extended braking, pursuits or prolonged high-speed operation.

704.2.3 REMOVAL OF WEAPONS
All firearms, weapons and control devices shall be removed from a vehicle and properly secured prior to the vehicle being released for maintenance, service or repair.

704.3 VEHICLE EQUIPMENT
Certain items shall be maintained in all Department vehicles for emergency purposes and to perform routine duties.

704.3.1 PATROL VEHICLES
Officers shall inspect the patrol vehicle at the beginning of the shift and ensure that the minimum equipment, as listed below, is present in the vehicle:

- 2 Sticks yellow crayon, chalk or paint
- 1 Roll Crime Scene Barricade Tape
- 1 First aid kit, CPR mask
- 1 Blanket
- 1 Blood-borne pathogen kit, including protective gloves
Vehicle Maintenance

- 1 Hazardous waste disposal bag
- 1 Traffic Safety Vest
- 1 Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Handbook/ or electronic copy
- 1 Evidence collection kit
- 1 Camera

704.3.2 UNMARKED VEHICLES
An employee driving unmarked Department vehicles shall ensure that the minimum equipment, as listed below, is present in the vehicle:

- 1 Roll Crime Scene Barricade Tape
- 1 First aid kit, CPR mask
- 1 Blanket
- 1 Blood-borne pathogen kit, including protective gloves
- 1 Hazardous waste disposal bag
- 1 Traffic Safety Vest
- 1 Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Handbook
- 1 Evidence collection kit

704.4 VEHICLE REFUELING
Absent emergency conditions or supervisor approval, officers driving patrol vehicles shall not place a vehicle in service that has less than one-quarter tank of fuel. Vehicles shall only be refueled at the authorized location.

704.5 WASHING OF VEHICLES
All units shall be kept clean at all times, and weather conditions permitting, shall be washed as necessary to enhance their appearance.

Employees using a vehicle shall remove any trash or debris at the end of their shift. Confidential material should be placed in a designated receptacle provided for the shredding of this material.
Vehicle Maintenance

704.6 CIVILIAN EMPLOYEE USE
Civilian employees using marked vehicles shall ensure all weapons are removed from vehicles before going into service. Civilian employees shall not operate the emergency lights or siren of any vehicle unless expressly authorized by a supervisor.
Vehicle Use

706.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to establish a system of accountability to ensure department vehicles are used appropriately. This 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 Logan to provide assigned take-home vehicles.

706.2 POLICY
The City of Logan 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.

706.3 USE OF VEHICLES
Logan City Police Department employs a vehicle-per-officer program and assigns vehicles to department members according to their duties, job requirements, and essential functions. A lieutenant in each division will be assigned by their respective Division Commanders to assign, track, maintain, and periodically conduct vehicle inspections on all city-owned division vehicles. Vehicle assignments are at the discretion of the Chief of Police and Division Commanders and can be modified at any time.

706.3.1 SHIFT ASSIGNED VEHICLES
Members who use or are temporarily assigned a fleet vehicle/line vehicle as part of their work assignment shall ensure that the vehicle is properly checked out and logged on the vehicle roster prior to taking it into service. If for any reason during the shift the vehicle is exchanged, the member shall ensure that the exchanged vehicle is likewise properly noted on the vehicle roster.

706.3.2 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.
Vehicle Use

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.

706.3.3 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 the Dispatch Center. Use of the MDT is governed by the Mobile Data Terminal Use Policy.

706.3.4 KEYS
Members approved to operate a specific marked patrol vehicles should be issued a copy of the vehicle key/FOB as part of their initial equipment distribution.

Members shall not duplicate keys. The loss of a key shall be promptly reported to their supervisor.

706.3.5 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 to ride as passengers in the vehicle, except the following:

(a) Passengers authorized and approved through the Ride-Along Program policy.

(b) Family members may be transported if the intended destination is a short and reasonable distance from the department members assigned work place and immediately before or after the assigned time frame for duties of department member.

(c) Other rare circumstances as authorized by a Division Commander.

706.3.6 ALCOHOL
Members who have consumed alcohol are prohibited from operating any department vehicle.

706.3.7 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.

706.3.8 ACCESSORIES AND/OR MODIFICATIONS
There shall be no modifications, additions or removal of any equipment or accessories without written permission from the assigned vehicle program manager.
Vehicle Use

706.4 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.

706.4.1 RESERVED

706.4.2 TAKE-HOME USE
Members may take home department vehicles as part of LCPD’s car-per-officer program provided the following criteria are met:

(a) The member lives within Cache County and 17 miles of the City of Logan City limits.
(b) Off-street parking will be available at the member’s residence.
(c) Vehicles will be locked when not in use.
(d) 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 or the weapon(s) is secured in a locking device.

706.4.3 ASSIGNED VEHICLES
Assignment of take-home vehicles shall be based on the location of the member’s residence; the nature of the member’s duties, job description and essential functions; and the member’s employment or appointment status.

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 except as noted in 706.3.5, unless special circumstances exist and the Chief of Police or a Division Commander 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 oncall by the Chief of Police or Division Commanders 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. In circumstances where a member is traveling outside Logan City limits for training, members shall use the vehicle in a prudent and de minimus fashion.
Vehicle Use

3. When the member has received permission from the Chief of Police or Division Commanders.
4. When the vehicle is being used by the Chief of Police, Division Commanders or members who are in on-call administrative positions.
5. When the vehicle is being used by on-call investigators in a reasonable and prudent manner.
6. When attending physical fitness/gym training.
7. When attending instructor assignments for cadet training at BTECH.
8. Short errands in terms of time and distance while traveling to or from the assigned work place.

(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.

(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. Members may park on street for short durations only as needed to maneuver vehicles on and off property. 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) or secured in a locking device located within the vehicle.

(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.
Vehicle Use

706.4.4 ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS
When driving a take-home vehicle to and from work outside of the jurisdiction of the City of Logan 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.

706.4.5 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) All weapons shall be removed from any vehicle left for maintenance.

(f) 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.

706.5 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 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 Shift Sergeant on the vehicle roster.

706.6 DAMAGE, ABUSE AND MISUSE
When any department vehicle is involved in a traffic collision or otherwise incurs damage, the involved member shall promptly notify a supervisor. Any collision report shall be filed with the agency having jurisdiction (see the Traffic Collision Reporting Policy).

Damage to any department vehicle that was not caused by a traffic collision shall be immediately reported during the shift in which the damage was discovered, documented in memorandum...
Vehicle Use

format and forwarded to the Shift Sergeant. An administrative investigation should be initiated to determine if there has been any vehicle abuse or misuse.

All vehicle accidents that involve any member of the Logan City Police Department shall be reviewed by an accident review board consisting of the Division Commander, an Emergency Vehicle Operations Instructor, the involved member’s immediate supervisor, the involved member’s chosen representative (if desired), the city safety manager, and a representative of the City of Logan’s legal department. This board will assist the Chief of Police in determining if the involved member complied with applicable law and policy during the course of the accident. A letter of finding’s and recommendations for discipline (if applicable) shall be forwarded to the Chief of Police for review and implementation of any remedy or discipline.

706.7 ATTIRE AND APPEARANCE
When operating any department vehicle while off-duty, members shall 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.
Cash Handling, Security and Management

707.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides guidelines to ensure department members handle cash appropriately in the performance of their duties.

This policy does not address cash-handling issues specific to the Property and Evidence and Informants policies.

The Logan City Police employees will follow the policy for the City of Logan concerning the handling of cash.
Chapter 8 - Support Services
Property and Evidence

803.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides for the proper collection, storage and security of evidence and other property. Additionally, this policy provides for the protection of the chain of evidence and those persons authorized to remove and/or destroy property.

803.2 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

Cohabitant - A person who is 18 years old or older, who resides in the same residence as the owner cohabitant, and is any of the following (Utah Code 53-5c-102):

• Living as if a spouse of the owner cohabitant.
• Related by blood or marriage to the owner cohabitant.
• Has one or more children in common with the owner cohabitant.
• Has an interest in the safety and well-being of the owner cohabitant.

Evidence - Includes items taken or recovered in the course of an investigation that may be used in the prosecution of a case. This includes photographs and latent fingerprints.

Found Property - Includes property found by an employee or citizen that has no apparent evidentiary value, and where the owner cannot be readily identified or contacted.

Owner cohabitant - A cohabitant who is 18 years old or older and owns a firearm (Utah Code 53-5c-102).

Property - Includes all items of evidence, items taken for safekeeping, and found property.

Safekeeping - Includes the following types of property:

• Property obtained by the Department for safekeeping such as a firearm.
• Personal property of an arrestee not taken as evidence.
• Property taken for safekeeping under authority of a law.

803.3 PROPERTY HANDLING
Any employee who first comes into possession of any property, shall retain such property in his/her possession until it is properly tagged and placed in the designated property locker or storage room along with a Property Form. Care shall be taken to maintain the chain of custody for all evidence.

Where ownership can be established as to found property with no apparent evidentiary value, such property may be released to the owner without the need for booking. The Property Form must be completed to document the release of property not booked and the owner shall sign the form acknowledging receipt of the item(s).
803.3.1 PROPERTY BOOKING PROCEDURE
All property must be booked prior to the employee going off-duty unless otherwise approved by a supervisor. Employees booking property should observe the following guidelines:

(a) Complete the Property Form describing each item of property separately, listing all serial numbers, owner’s name, finder's name and other identifying information or markings.

(b) Mark each item of evidence with the booking employee’s initials and the date booked using the appropriate method so as not to deface or damage the value of the property.

(c) Complete an evidence/property tag and attach it to each package or envelope in which the property is stored.

(d) Place the case number in the upper right hand corner of the bag.

(e) The original Property Form shall be submitted with the case report. A copy shall be placed with the property in the temporary property locker or with the property if property is stored somewhere other than a property locker.

(f) When the property is too large to be placed in a locker, the item may be retained in a secured room. Submit the completed property record into a numbered locker indicating the location of the property.

803.3.2 NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS
All narcotics and dangerous drugs shall be booked separately attaching a separate copy of the property report. Paraphernalia as defined by Utah Code 58-37a-3 shall also be booked separately from the drugs with a separate copy of the property report attached.

The officer seizing the narcotics and dangerous drugs shall place them in the designated locker accompanied by two copies of the form for the evidence technician and detectives. The remaining copy will be detached and submitted with the case report.

Prior to packaging, and if sufficient quantity allows, a presumptive test should be made on all suspected narcotics and test results shall be noted in the officer's report.

Field Testing of Drugs

All field testing of suspected narcotics, except for suspected marijuana products, will be completed as follows:

- Testing may be conducted in the field with proper safety measures.

- Testing conducted at the Logan City Police Department should be done in the drug testing/crime lab utilizing a vent hood. Dispatch will be notified of testing in the lab and officers will notify dispatch when testing is complete.

- There will be at least two officers present for any drug testing; one conducting the test and the other observing. Both officers shall wear latex/nitrile gloves and should wear disposable N95 face masks and safety goggles. Naloxone should be present in case of accidental opioid exposure.

If Exposure Occurs:
**Property and Evidence**

- Prevent further contamination and notify other first responders, your supervisor, and dispatch
- Do not touch your eyes, mouth, nose, or any skin after touching any potentially contaminated surface
- Wash skin thoroughly with cool water and soap if available (Do not use hand sanitizers as they may enhance absorption)

If you or other responders exhibit slow breathing or no breathing, drowsiness or unresponsiveness, or constricted or pinpoint pupils:

- Move away from the source of the exposure and call EMS
- Administer Naloxone (NARCAN); multiple doses may be required
- If needed, initiate CPR until EMS arrives

### 803.3.3 EXPLOSIVES

Officers who encounter a suspected explosive device shall promptly notify their immediate supervisor or the Shift Sergeant. The bomb squad will be called to handle explosive-related incidents and will be responsible for the handling, storage, sampling and disposal of all suspected explosives.

Explosives will not be retained in the police facility. Only fireworks that are considered stable and safe and road flares or similar signaling devices may be booked into property. All such items shall be stored in proper containers and in an area designated for the storage of flammable materials.

### 803.3.4 EXCEPTIONAL HANDLING

Certain property items require a separate process. The following items shall be processed in the described manner:

(a) Bodily fluids such as blood or semen stains shall be air dried prior to booking.

(b) License plates found not to be stolen or connected with a known crime should be released directly to the property and evidence technician or placed in the designated container for return to the Utah Division of Motor Vehicles. No formal property booking process is required.

(c) All bicycles and bicycle frames require a property report. Property tags will be securely attached to each bicycle or bicycle frame. The property may be released directly to the property and evidence technician or placed in the bicycle storage area until a property and evidence technician can log it in.

(d) All cash shall be counted in the presence of a supervisor and the envelope initialed by the booking officer and the supervisor. The Shift Sergeant shall be contacted for cash in excess of $1,000 for special handling procedures.

(e) Items with minimal or no intrinsic value, such as credit or debit cards, found not to be stolen or connected with a known crime and not believed to have been lost on the same day they were turned in to police, may be booked into evidence as property to be destroyed. Additionally, if many such items are turned in at once from a single source,
Property and Evidence

they may be booked under one property number with a brief description of each item in the comments field. Items with little or no intrinsic value should not be destroyed if they reasonably appear to have sentimental value including, but not limited to: photographs, drawings, children's art, journals, etc.

City property, unless connected to a known criminal case, should be released directly to the appropriate City department. No formal booking is required. In cases where no responsible person can be located, the property should be booked for safekeeping in the normal manner.

803.3.5 FIREARMS SAFE HARBOR ACT

Officers shall accept a firearm for safekeeping from any cohabitant or owner cohabitant who requests it, and who believes that the owner cohabitant or another cohabitant with access to the firearm is an immediate threat to the cohabitant, the owner cohabitant, or any other individual (Utah Code 53-5c-201).

The officer receiving the firearm shall:

(a) Record the owner cohabitant's name, address, and telephone number.
(b) Record the firearm's serial number and the make and model of each firearm received.
(c) Record the date that the firearm was accepted for safekeeping.
(d) If the firearm was received from a cohabitant, require that the cohabitant sign a document attesting that the cohabitant resides in a home with the owner cohabitant.

An owner cohabitant committing the firearm shall not be asked or required to provide the name of, or any other information about, the cohabitant who poses the threat.

If a firearm received under the Act is determined to be illegal to possess or to own, the investigating or receiving officer shall confiscate and book the firearm according to current procedures, notify the person who requested that the firearm be taken for safekeeping of its confiscation, and dispose of the firearm in accordance with Utah Code 77-11a-403 (Utah Code 53-5c-202).

The property and evidence technician shall hold a firearm accepted pursuant to this policy for an initial period of 60 days, renewable for an additional 60 days upon request of the cohabitant or owner cohabitant. At the expiration of this time the firearm shall be returned to the owner cohabitant subject to the following (Utah Code 53-5c-201; Utah Code 53-5c-202):

- If, prior to the expiration of the 60-day period, the owner cohabitant requests return of the firearm in person, it shall be returned once the release requirements in Utah Code 53-5c-201(2) have been met.
- If an owner other than the owner cohabitant requests return of the firearm, it may be returned to such owner after the expiration of the 60-day period if the owner requesting the firearm provides identification and signs a document attesting to having ownership in the firearm or pursuant to a court order.
- If an owner is subject to a jail release agreement or jail release order arising out of a class A misdemeanor or felony domestic violence offense for which the owner was arrested and jailed and for which a court has determined probable cause exists,
Property and Evidence

the firearm may not be returned until 60 days after the expiration of the jail release agreement or jail release order.

• The firearm may not be returned to the owner cohabitant if the owner cohabitant is a restricted person under Utah Code 76-10-503 or otherwise prohibited from possessing a firearm under state or federal law.

If more than one year has passed since the firearm was committed and the owner cohabitant cannot be located, the Department should dispose of the firearm in accordance with Utah Code 77-11a-403 (Utah Code 53-5c-202).

The property and evidence technician shall destroy any record created exclusively to document the safekeeping of the firearm as soon as practicable but no later than five days after releasing the firearm to the owner, or otherwise disposing of the firearm under the Utah Firearms Safe Harbor Act (Utah Code 53-5c-201).

803.3.6 HANDLING OF CASH
All cash property must be booked prior to the employee going off-duty.

All cash shall be counted in the presence of a supervisor and the envelope initialed by the booking officer and the supervisor.

The cash shall be photographed and the photograph shall be included in the Records Management System.

The officer shall fill out a Revenue Receipt Form designating the case number, name of owner if known, the amount of cash, and shall designate one of three statuses, (Evidence, Forfeiture, or Found Property).

The employee shall place the cash sealed in an envelope and the Revenue Receipt Form in a secured locker.

The employee shall complete the Property Field on the Records Management System.

The evidence custodian shall log acceptance of the monies received from the locker in the Records Management System.

The evidence custodian shall then complete the Revenue Receipt Form and deliver the completed form along with the cash to the Logan City Utility Billing Office for deposit on account.

The evidence custodian shall obtain a receipt from the Logan City Utility Billing Office and shall then maintain a record of the transaction.

The evidence custodian shall forward a copy of this receipt to the Forfeiture Reviewer (Asset Forfeiture Officer) in all cases where the property is subject to forfeiture.

All funds dispersed from this revenue account shall be made with prior authorization of the Forfeiture Reviewer, or Chief of Police, or Assistant Chief of Police. Asset Forfeitures shall follow all court orders. Copies of the orders shall be given to the evidence custodian for an update of his
Property and Evidence

records. Found Property shall be released to the identified owner if known and if not, shall follow policy, 804.6.4. Property taken as evidence shall be released pursuant to policy 804.6.4.

All persons arrested and being booked into the jail shall retain possession of cash in their possession unless it meets the requirements for evidence, asset forfeiture, or found property.

803.4 PACKAGING OF PROPERTY
Certain items require special consideration and shall be booked separately as follows:

(a) Narcotics and dangerous drugs.
(b) Firearms (ensure they are unloaded and booked separately from ammunition).
(c) Property with more than one known owner.
(d) Paraphernalia as described in Utah Code 58-37a-3.
(e) Fireworks.
(f) Contraband.

803.4.1 PACKAGING CONTAINER
Employees shall package all property, except narcotics and dangerous drugs, in a suitable container available for its size. Knife boxes should be used to package knives unless the knife is a folding knife or in a suitable sheath and syringe tubes should be used to package syringes and needles.

A property tag or suitable markings shall be securely attached to the outside of all items or group of items packaged together.

803.4.2 PACKAGING NARCOTICS
The officer seizing narcotics and dangerous drugs shall retain such property in their possession until it is properly weighed, packaged, tagged and placed in the designated narcotics locker, accompanied by the evidence card and State Lab Analysis sheet. Prior to packaging, and if the quantity allows, a presumptive test should be made on all suspected narcotics. If conducted, the results of this test shall be included in the officer's report.

Narcotics and dangerous drugs shall be packaged in a suitable container of appropriate size available in the report room. The booking officer shall initial the sealed container and the initials covered with evidence tape. Narcotics and dangerous drugs shall not be packaged with other property.

803.5 RECORDING OF PROPERTY
The property and evidence technician receiving custody of evidence or property shall record his/her signature, the date and time the property was received and where the property will be stored on the property control card.

A property number shall be obtained for each item or group of items. This number shall be recorded on the property tag and the property control card.
Any changes in the location of property held by the City of Logan Police Department shall be noted in the Property Logbook.

**803.6 PROPERTY CONTROL**
Each time the property and evidence technician receives property or releases property to another person, he/she shall enter this information into the records management system. Officers desiring property for court shall contact the property and evidence technician at least one day prior to the court date.

803.6.1 RESPONSIBILITY OF OTHER PERSONNEL
Every time property is released or received, an appropriate entry in the RMS shall be completed to maintain the chain of possession.

Request for analysis of items other than narcotics or drugs shall be completed on the appropriate forms and attached to the evidence item. This request may be filled out any time after booking of the property or evidence.

803.6.2 TRANSFER OF EVIDENCE TO CRIME LABORATORY
The transporting employee will check the evidence out of property, indicating the date and time on the RMS and the request for laboratory analysis.

The property and evidence technician releasing the evidence must complete the required information on the RMS and the evidence. The lab forms will be transported with the property to the examining laboratory. Upon delivering the item involved, the officer will record the delivery time, and indicate the locker in which the item was placed or the employee to whom it was delivered.

803.6.3 STATUS OF PROPERTY
Each person receiving property will make the appropriate entry to document the chain of evidence. Temporary release of property to officers for investigative purposes, or for court, shall be noted on the RMS, stating the date, time and to whom released.

The property and evidence technician shall obtain the signature of the person to whom property is released, and the reason for release. Any employee receiving property shall be responsible for such property until it is properly returned to property or properly released to another authorized person or entity.

The return of the property should be recorded on the RMS, indicating date, time and the person who returned the property.

803.6.4 RELEASE OF PROPERTY
The investigating officer shall authorize the release of all property coming into the care and custody of the Department.

Release of property shall be made upon receipt of an authorized property disposition through the records management system. The property release form, listing the name and contact information of the person to whom the property is to be released. The form shall be signed by the supervisor,
investigator, or evidence technician. The form must specify the specific items to be released. Release of all property shall be documented in the records management system. If applicable the property control card shall also be updated to show released items.

Firearms or ammunition should only be released upon presentation of valid identification and authorized documents showing that the individual may legally possess the item.

All reasonable attempts shall be made to identify the rightful owner of the found property and items held for safekeeping (Utah Code 77-11d-104). A property and evidence technician shall release such property when the owner presents proper identification and an authorized property release form has been received. The signature of the person receiving the property and the final disposition of the property shall be recorded on the property control card.

Found property and property held for safekeeping shall be held for a minimum of 90 days. If the owner of any unclaimed property cannot be determined or notified, or if the owner has been notified and fails to appear and claim the property, the agency shall (Utah Code 77-11d-105):

(a) Publish at least one notice (giving a general description of the property and the date of intended disposition) of the intent to dispose of the unclaimed property on the state Public Legal Notice website.

(b) Post a similar notice in a public place designated for notice within the law enforcement agency.

(c) Post a similar notice on the City public website of the City of Logan Police Department.

If no claim is made for the property, the property may be returned to the person who brought the property to the Department or disposed of according to Utah Code 77-11d-105. The final disposition of the property shall be fully documented on the property control card.

If any item listed on a property control card has not been released, the property control card will remain in the Evidence Room. When all property listed on the card has been released, the release of all items shall be documented by the evidence technician in the property log. The card may be discarded once all listed property has been released.

803.6.5 DISPUTED CLAIMS TO PROPERTY
Occasionally more than one party may claim an interest in property being held by the Department, and the legal rights of the parties cannot be clearly established. Such property shall not be released until one party has obtained a valid court order or other undisputed right to the involved property.

All parties should be advised that their claims are civil and in extreme situations, legal counsel for the Department may wish to file an interpleader to resolve the disputed claim.

803.7 DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY
All property not held for evidence in a pending criminal investigation or proceeding, and held for three months or longer, where the owner has not been located or fails to claim the property, may be disposed of in compliance with existing laws upon receipt of an authorized release notification for disposal. The property and evidence technician shall request a disposition or status on all property
Property and Evidence

which has been held in excess of 120 days and for which no disposition has been received from
a supervisor or detective.

803.7.1 EXCEPTIONAL DISPOSITIONS
The following types of property shall be destroyed or disposed of in the manner, and at the time
prescribed by law, unless a different disposition is ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction:

• Weapons declared by law to be nuisances
• Animals, birds, and related equipment that have been ordered forfeited by the court
• Counterfeiting equipment
• Gaming devices
• Obscene matter ordered to be destroyed by the court
• Altered vehicles or component parts
• Narcotics (Utah Code 58-37-2 et seq.)
• Unclaimed, stolen or embezzled property
• Destructive devices

803.7.2 UNCLAIMED MONEY
If found or seized money is no longer required as evidence and remains unclaimed after nine days
of being posted, as described in Release of Property, the Department shall notify the person who
turned the money over to the Department. Any person employed by a law enforcement agency
who finds or seizes money may not claim or receive the money (Utah Code 77-11d-105).

803.7.3 BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE
The property and evidence technician shall ensure that no biological evidence held by this
department is destroyed without adequate notification to the following persons, when applicable:

(a) The defendant
(b) The defendant's attorney
(c) The appropriate prosecutor and Attorney General
(d) Any sexual assault victim
(e) The Investigation Division Commander

Biological evidence shall be retained for a minimum period established by law (Utah Code
77-11c-201; Utah Code 77-11c-301; Utah Code 77-11c-401; Utah Code 53-10-904; Utah Code
53-10-905) or the expiration of any sentence imposed related to the evidence, whichever time
period is greater. Following the retention period, notifications should be made by certified mail and
should inform the recipient that the evidence will be destroyed after a date specified in the notice,
unless a motion seeking an order to retain the sample is filed and served on this department
within 90 days of the date of the notification. A record of all certified mail receipts shall be retained
Property and Evidence

in the appropriate file. Any objection to, or motion regarding, the destruction of the biological evidence should be retained in the appropriate file and a copy forwarded to the Investigation Division Commander.

Biological evidence related to a homicide shall be retained indefinitely and may only be destroyed with the written approval of the Chief of Police and the head of the applicable prosecutor's office.

Biological evidence from an unsolved sexual offense should not be disposed of prior to expiration of the statute of limitations. Even after expiration of the applicable statute of limitations, the Investigation Division Commander should be consulted and the sexual assault victim should be notified.

803.7.4 PROPERTY NO LONGER NEEDED AS EVIDENCE
When a prosecuting attorney notifies the Department that evidence may be returned to the rightful owner, the property and evidence technician shall attempt to notify the rightful owner that the property is available for return. Prior to the release of the property, the owner shall provide (Utah Code 77-11a-301):

(a) Documentation establishing ownership of the property.
(b) Documentation that the owner may lawfully possess the property.

Before returning a seized firearm to an owner, the Chief of Police or assigned designee shall confirm through the Bureau of Criminal Identification, that the owner is eligible to lawfully possess and receive a firearm (Utah Code 24-3-103). Once it has been determined that the firearm may be returned documentation indicating the same will be provided to the Evidence Technician.

When the property is returned, a receipt listing the detail of the property shall be signed by the owner and retained by the Department. A copy of the receipt shall be provided to the owner (Utah Code 77-11a-301).

If the Department is unable to locate the rightful owner or the rightful owner is unable to lawfully possess the property, the Department may dispose of the property as provided by Utah Code 77-11a-402.

If a court orders extraction and return of personal digital data from a computer determined to be contraband, the Department shall determine reasonable cost to provide the data, which shall be paid by the owner at the time the request is made (Utah Code 77-11a-301).

The Department shall dispose of confiscated or unclaimed firearms as provided by Utah Code 77-11a-403.

803.7.5 SEXUAL ASSAULT KITS
Written notification shall be provided to a victim of the intent to destroy or dispose of a sexual assault kit evidence or other crime scene evidence from an unsolved sexual assault case within 60 days prior to the destruction or disposal (Utah Code 77-37-3).
803.8 INSPECTIONS OF THE EVIDENCE ROOM

(a) On a quarterly basis, the supervisor of the evidence custodian shall make an inspection of the evidence storage facilities and practices to ensure adherence to appropriate policies and procedures.

(b) Unannounced inspections of evidence storage areas shall be conducted annually as directed by the Chief of Police.

(c) An annual audit of evidence held by the Department shall be conducted by a Division Commander (as appointed by the Chief of Police) not routinely or directly connected with evidence control.

(d) Whenever a change is made in personnel who have access to the Evidence Room, an inventory of all evidence/property shall be made by an individual(s) not associated with the property room or its functions to ensure that records are correct and all evidence and property is accounted for.

803.9 ADMITTANCE TO EVIDENCE ROOM
Admittance to the Evidence Room should be restricted to the evidence custodian(s), the evidence supervisor, and others specifically designated by the Chief of Police. All other individuals entering the Evidence Room require escort and an Evidence Room access log entry shall be made indicating:

(a) Date and time of entry and exit.

(b) Name of individual(s) entering the Evidence Room.

(c) Reason for entry.

(d) Name of the escort.
Records Section

805.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy establishes the guidelines for the operational functions of the City of Logan Police Department Records Section. The policy addresses department file access and internal requests for case reports.

805.2 FILE ACCESS AND SECURITY
The security of files in the Records Section must be a high priority and shall be maintained as mandated by state or federal law. All case reports including but not limited to initial, supplemental, follow-up, evidence, and any other reports related to a police department case, including field interview (FI) cards, criminal history records, and publicly accessible logs, shall be maintained in a secure area within the Records Section accessible only by authorized members of the Records Section. Access to case reports or files when Records Section staff is not available may be obtained through the Shift Sergeant.

The Records Section will also maintain a secure file for case reports deemed by the Chief of Police as sensitive or otherwise requiring extraordinary access restrictions.

805.2.1 ORIGINAL CASE REPORTS
Generally, original case reports shall not be removed from the Records Section. Should an original case report be needed for any reason, the requesting department member shall first obtain authorization from the Records Manager. All original case reports removed from the Records Section shall be recorded on a designated report check-out log, which shall be the only authorized manner by which an original case report may be removed from the Records Section.

All original case reports to be removed from the Records Section shall be photocopied and the photocopy retained in the file location of the original case report until the original is returned to the Records Section. The photocopied report shall be shredded upon return of the original report to the file.

805.3 POLICY
It is the policy of the City of Logan Police Department to maintain department records securely, professionally, and efficiently.

805.4 RESPONSIBILITIES

805.4.1 RECORDS MANAGER
The Chief of Police shall appoint and delegate certain responsibilities to a Records Manager. The Records Manager shall be directly responsible to the Administration Division Commander or the authorized designee.

The responsibilities of the Records Manager include but are not limited to:

(a) Overseeing the efficient and effective operation of the Records Section.
Records Section

(b) Scheduling and maintaining Records Section time records.
(c) Supervising, training, and evaluating Records Section staff.
(d) Maintaining and updating a Records Section procedure manual.
(e) Ensuring compliance with established policies and procedures.
(f) Supervising the access, use, and release of protected information (see the Protected Information Policy).
(g) Establishing security and access protocols for case reports designated as sensitive, where additional restrictions to access have been implemented. Sensitive reports may include but are not limited to:
   1. Homicides
   2. Cases involving department members or public officials
   3. Any case where restricted access is prudent

805.4.2 RECORDS SECTION
The responsibilities of the Records Section include but are not limited to:

(a) Maintaining a records management system for case reports.
   1. The records management system should include a process for numbering, identifying, tracking, and retrieving case reports.
(b) Entering case report information into the records management system.
   1. Modification of case reports shall only be made when authorized by a supervisor.
(c) Providing members of the department with access to case reports when needed for investigation or court proceedings.
(d) Maintaining compliance with federal, state, and local regulations regarding reporting requirements of crime statistics. This includes but is not limited to reporting:
   2. Cold case reporting to the Criminal Investigations and Technical Services Division (Utah Code 53-10-115).
(e) Maintaining compliance with federal, state, and local regulations regarding criminal history reports and auditing.
(f) Identifying missing case reports and notifying the responsible member’s supervisor.
(g) Providing an annual report to BCI regarding firearm-related information as required by Utah Code 76-10-526.
(h) Receive, maintain, and remove voluntary restrictions on firearm purchase and possession in accordance with Utah Code 53-5c-301. This includes required notifications to the Bureau of Criminal Identification (Utah Code 53-5c-301).
805.5  CONFIDENTIALITY
Records Section staff has access to information that may be confidential or sensitive in nature. Records Section staff shall not access, view, or distribute, or allow anyone else to access, view, or distribute any record, file, or report, whether in hard copy or electronic file format, or any other confidential, protected, or sensitive information except in accordance with Records Maintenance and Release and Protected Information policies and the Records Section procedure manual.
Restoration of Firearm Serial Numbers

807.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The primary purpose for restoring firearm serial numbers is to determine the prior owners or origin of the item from which the number has been recovered. Thus, property can be returned to rightful owners or investigations can be initiated to curb illegal trade of contraband firearms. The purpose of this plan is to develop standards, methodologies and safety protocols for the recovery of obliterated serial numbers from firearms and other objects, using procedures that are accepted as industry standards in the forensic community. All personnel who are involved in the restoration of serial numbers will observe the following guidelines.

807.2 PROCEDURE
Any firearm coming into the possession of the City of Logan Police Department as evidence or found property, where the serial numbers have been removed or obliterated will be processed in the following manner.

807.2.1 PRELIMINARY FIREARM EXAMINATION
(a) Always keep the muzzle pointed in a safe direction. Be sure the firearm is in an unloaded condition. This includes removal of the ammunition source (e.g., the detachable magazine, contents of the tubular magazine) as well as the chamber contents.

(b) If the firearm is corroded shut or in a condition that would preclude inspection of the chamber contents, treat the firearm as if it is loaded. Make immediate arrangements for a firearms examiner or other qualified examiner to render the firearm safe.

(c) Accurately record/document the condition of the gun when received. Note the positions of the various components such as the safeties, cylinder, magazine, slide, hammer. Accurately record/document cylinder chamber and magazine contents. Package the ammunition separately.

(d) If the firearm is to be processed for fingerprints or trace evidence, process before the serial number restoration is attempted. First record/document important aspects, such as halos on the revolver cylinder face, or other relevant evidence that might be obscured by the fingerprinting chemicals.

807.2.2 PROPERTY BOOKING PROCEDURE
Any employee taking possession of a firearm with removed/obiterated serial numbers shall book the firearm into property following standard procedures. The employee booking the firearm shall indicate on the Property Form that serial numbers have been removed or obliterated.
Restoration of Firearm Serial Numbers

807.2.3 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITY
The property and evidence technician receiving a firearm when the serial numbers have been removed or obliterated shall arrange for the firearm to be transported to the crime lab for restoration; maintaining the chain of evidence.

807.2.4 DOCUMENTATION
Case reports are prepared in order to document the chain of custody and the initial examination and handling of evidence, from the time it was received/collected until it is released.

This report must include a record of the manner in which and/or from whom the firearm was received. This may appear on the Request Form or Property Form depending on the type of evidence.

807.2.5 FIREARM TRACE
After the serial number has been restored (or partially restored) by the criminalistics laboratory, the property and evidence technician will complete a Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) National Tracing Center (NTC) Obliterated Serial Number Trace Request Form (ATF 3312.1-OBL) and forward the form to the NTC in Falling Waters, West Virginia or enter the data into the ATF eTrace system.

807.3 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS
Exemplar bullets and cartridge cases from the firearm, depending upon acceptance criteria and protocol, may be submitted to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN) which uses the Integrated Ballistic Identification System (IBIS) technology to digitize and compare unique markings made by a firearm on bullets and cartridge casings recovered from crime scenes.
Records Maintenance and Release

809.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides guidance on the maintenance and release of department records. Protected information is separately covered in the Protected Information Policy.

809.2 POLICY
The City of Logan Police Department is committed to providing public access to records in a manner that is consistent with the Utah Government Records Access and Management Act (GRAMA) (Utah Code 63G-2-101 et seq.).

809.3 RECORDS OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES
The Chief of Police shall designate a Records Officer. The responsibilities of the Records Officer include, but are not limited to:

(a) Managing the records management system for the Department, including the retention, archiving, release and destruction of department public records.
   1. This includes performing the duties specified for governmental entities under the Public Records Management Act (Utah Code 63G-2-307).
   2. This includes the maintenance and destruction of imaging surveillance data as required by Utah Code 77-23d-105.

(b) Maintaining and updating the department records retention schedule including:
   1. Identifying the minimum length of time the Department must keep records.
   2. Identifying the division responsible for the original record.

(c) Establishing rules regarding the inspection and copying of department public records as reasonably necessary for the protection of such records.

(d) Identifying records or portions of records that are confidential under state or federal law and not open for inspection or copying.
   1. The Records Officer shall be responsible for filing a statement with the state archivist explaining the reasons a record series that is designated as private or controlled under GRAMA is being collected or used by the Department (Utah Code 63G-2-601).

(e) Establishing rules regarding the processing of subpoenas for the production of records.

(f) Ensuring a current schedule of fees for public records as allowed by law is available (Utah Code 63G-2-203).

(g) Forwarding requests to the appropriate agency when a requester seeks records that are not in the possession of the Department (Utah Code 63G-2-204).
809.4 PROCESSING REQUESTS FOR PUBLIC RECORDS
Any department member who receives a request for any record shall route the request to the Records Officer or the authorized designee.

809.4.1 APPEALS
The denial of a request for records by the Records Officer may be appealed to the Chief Administrative Officer. Upon receipt of a notice to appeal, the Chief Administrative Officer must review and make a determination within 10 business days (or five business days if the requester or interested party demonstrates that an expedited decision benefits the public). If a determination is not made within the specified time frame, the appeal shall be considered denied. If the Chief Administrative Officer affirms the denial, notice shall be sent to the requester informing him/her of the right to appeal the denial to the records committee, district court (or local appeals board, if established), the time limits for filing such appeal, and the contact information of the executive secretary of the records committee (or local appeals board, if established) (Utah Code 63G-2-401).

809.5 RELEASE RESTRICTIONS
Examples of release restrictions include:

(a) Any personal identifying information, including an individual's photograph; Social Security and driver identification numbers; name, address and telephone number; and medical or disability information that is contained in any driver license record, motor vehicle record or any department record, including traffic accident reports, are restricted except as authorized by the Department, and only when such use or disclosure is permitted or required by law to carry out a legitimate law enforcement purpose (18 USC § 2721; 18 USC § 2722; Utah Code 53-3-109; Utah Code 41-6a-404).

(b) Victim information that may be protected by statutes (Utah Code 77-37-4).

(c) Personnel records (Utah Code 63G-2-302; Utah Code 63G-2-303).
   1. Specific personnel information related to undercover officers or investigative personnel is exempt from disclosure if release could reasonably impair the effectiveness of investigations or endanger any individual's safety (Utah Code 63G-2-301).

(d) Properly classified records that contain medical, psychiatric, or psychological data about a person if release would be detrimental to the person's mental health or safety, or would violate normal professional practice and medical ethics (Utah Code 63G-2-304).

(e) Records created exclusively in anticipation of potential litigation involving this department (Utah Code 63G-2-305).

(f) Automated license plate reader (ALPR) data (Utah Code 41-6a-2004).

(g) Imaging surveillance data (Utah Code 77-23d-105).

(h) Certain types of reports involving but not limited to child abuse and neglect (Utah Code 80-2-1005).
Records Maintenance and Release

(i) Certain audio and video recordings created by a body-worn camera that recorded sound or images:
   1. Inside a home or residence (Utah Code 63G-2-302; Utah Code 77-7a-107).
   2. Inside a hospital or health care facility, inside a clinic of a health care provider, or inside a human service program (Utah Code 63G-2-305).

(j) Certain data collected by an unmanned aerial system (Utah Code 72-10-803).

(k) Any other information that may be appropriately denied by:
   (a) Utah Code 63G-2-302 (private records).
   (b) Utah Code 63G-2-303 (private information of government employees).
   (c) Utah Code 63G-2-304 (controlled records).
   (d) Utah Code 63G-2-305 (protected records).

(l) No record from a case under active investigation shall be released without first consulting the Investigating Officer or their Division Commander.

809.6 SUBPOENAS AND DISCOVERY REQUESTS
Any member who receives a subpoena duces tecum or discovery request for records should promptly contact a supervisor and the Records Officer for review and processing. While a subpoena duces tecum may ultimately be subject to compliance, it is not an order from the court that will automatically require the release of the requested information.

Generally, discovery requests and subpoenas from criminal defendants and their authorized representatives (including attorneys) should be referred to the Prosecuting Attorney, City Attorney or the courts.

All questions regarding compliance with any subpoena duces tecum or discovery request should be promptly referred to legal counsel for the Department so that a timely response can be prepared.

809.7 RELEASED RECORDS TO BE MARKED
Each page of any written record released pursuant to this policy should be stamped in a colored ink or otherwise marked to indicate the department name and to whom the record was released.

Each audio/video recording released should include the department name and to whom the record was released.

809.8 EXPUNGEMENT
Expungement orders received by the Department shall be reviewed for appropriate action by the Records Officer. The Records Officer shall expunge such records as ordered by the court. Records may include but are not limited to a record of arrest, investigation, detention, or conviction. Once expunged, members shall respond to any inquiry as though the record did not exist.

The Records Officer shall provide written confirmation that all records have been expunged by the Department to the individual receiving the expungement if requested (Utah Code 77-40a-403).
Records Maintenance and Release

Upon receiving an order for vacatur, the Records Officer shall comply with the provisions of Utah Code 77-40a-402.

809.9 TRAINING
The Records Manager shall, on an annual basis, successfully complete an online records management training course provided by the Utah Department of Administrative Services’ Division of Archives and Records Service (Utah Code 63G-2-108).

809.10 RELEASE OF RECORDINGS RELATED TO CRITICAL INCIDENTS
Video and audio recordings of incidents made by officers of this department that resulted in death or serious bodily injury of an individual or during which an officer fired a weapon shall be released upon receipt of a proper public records request.

The Records Officer should coordinate as appropriate with the Chief of Police or the prosecuting agency to determine which recordings may qualify for disclosure when a request for a recording is received (Utah Code 77-7a-107).
Protected Information

811.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for the access, transmission, release and security of protected information by members of the City of Logan Police Department. This policy addresses the protected information that is used in the day-to-day operation of the Department and not the public records information covered in the Records Maintenance and Release Policy.

811.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

Protected information - Any information or data that is collected, stored or accessed by members of the City of Logan Police Department and is subject to any access or release restrictions imposed by law, regulation, order or use agreement. This includes all information contained in federal, state or local law enforcement databases that is not accessible to the public.

811.2 POLICY
Members of the City of Logan Police Department will adhere to all applicable laws, orders, regulations, use agreements and training related to the access, use, dissemination and release of protected information.

811.3 RESPONSIBILITIES
The Chief of Police shall select a member of the Department to coordinate the use of protected information.

The responsibilities of this position include, but are not limited to:

(a) Ensuring member compliance with this policy and with requirements applicable to protected information, including requirements for the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) system, National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS), Department of Motor Vehicle (DMV) records and the Utah Criminal Justice Information System (UCJIS).

(b) Developing, disseminating and maintaining procedures that adopt or comply with the U.S. Department of Justice’s current Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Security Policy.

(c) Developing, disseminating and maintaining any other procedures necessary to comply with any other requirements for the access, use, dissemination, release and security of protected information.

(d) Developing procedures to ensure training and certification requirements are met.

(e) Resolving specific questions that arise regarding authorized recipients of protected information.

(f) Ensuring security practices and procedures are in place to comply with requirements applicable to protected information.
811.4 ACCESS TO PROTECTED INFORMATION
Protected information shall not be accessed in violation of any law, order, regulation, user agreement, City of Logan Police Department policy or training. Only those members who have completed applicable training and met any applicable requirements, such as a background check, may access protected information, and only when the member has a legitimate work-related reason for such access.

Any Department member who obtains access to an intimate image (as defined in state law) in the course of a criminal action is expressly prohibited from displaying, duplicating, copying, or sharing the intimate image unless it is done solely for the purpose of the adjudication, defense, prosecution or investigation of a criminal matter involving the intimate image as required by state law.

Unauthorized access, including access for other than a legitimate work-related purpose, is prohibited and may subject a member to administrative action pursuant to the Personnel Complaints Policy and/or criminal prosecution.

811.4.1 PENALTIES FOR MISUSE OF RECORDS
Misuse of access to criminal history record information is a class B misdemeanor (Utah Code 53-10-108).

Divulging the content of any criminal record to anyone other than authorized personnel is a violation of the Standards of Conduct Policy.

Employees who obtain, or attempt to obtain, information from the department files other than that to which they are entitled in accordance with their official duties is a violation of the Standards of Conduct Policy.

811.5 RELEASE OR DISSEMINATION OF PROTECTED INFORMATION
Protected information may be released only to authorized recipients who have both a right to know and a need to know (Utah Code 53-10-108).

A member who is asked to release protected information that should not be released should refer the requesting person to a supervisor or to the Administration Lieutenant for information regarding a formal request.

Unless otherwise ordered or when an investigation would be jeopardized, protected information maintained by the Department may generally be shared with authorized persons from other law enforcement agencies who are assisting in the investigation or conducting a related investigation. Any such information should be released through the Records Section to ensure proper documentation of the release (see the Records Release).

Protected information, such as Criminal Justice Information (CJI), which includes Criminal History Record Information (CHRI), should generally not be transmitted by radio, except in cases where there is an immediate need for the information to further an investigation or where circumstances reasonably indicate that the immediate safety of officers, other department members or the public is at risk.
Protected Information

Nothing in this policy is intended to prohibit broadcasting warrant information.

811.6 SECURITY OF PROTECTED INFORMATION

The Chief of Police will select a member of the Department to oversee the security of protected information.

The responsibilities of this position include, but are not limited to:

(a) Developing and maintaining security practices, procedures and training.
(b) Ensuring federal and state compliance with the CJIS Security Policy and the requirements of any state or local criminal history records systems.
(c) Establishing procedures to provide for the preparation, prevention, detection, analysis and containment of security incidents including computer attacks.
(d) Tracking, documenting and reporting all breach of security incidents to the Chief of Police and appropriate authorities.

811.6.1 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

Members accessing or receiving protected information shall ensure the information is not accessed or received by persons who are not authorized to access or receive it. This includes leaving protected information, such as documents or computer databases, accessible to others when it is reasonably foreseeable that unauthorized access may occur (e.g., on an unattended table or desk; in or on an unattended vehicle; in an unlocked desk drawer or file cabinet; on an unattended computer terminal).

811.7 TRAINING

All members authorized to access or release protected information shall complete a training program that complies with any protected information system requirements and identifies authorized access and use of protected information, as well as its proper handling and dissemination.
Computers and Digital Evidence

813.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy establishes procedures for the seizure and storage of computers, personal communications devices (PCDs), digital cameras, digital recorders and other electronic devices that are capable of storing digital information; and for the preservation and storage of digital evidence. All evidence seized and/or processed pursuant to this policy shall be done in compliance with clearly established Fourth Amendment and search and seizure provisions.

813.2 SEIZING COMPUTERS AND RELATED EVIDENCE
Computer equipment requires specialized training and handling to preserve its value as evidence. Officers should be aware of the potential to destroy information through careless or improper handling, and therefore they should utilize the most knowledgeable available resources. When possible, this includes enlisting the help of a computer forensics examiner, who will make an exact copy, or mirror image, of the computer's hard drive; the original will be stored as evidence. This eliminates the possibility of altering or destroying any evidence on the original. The examiner will then search the copy of the hard drive for evidence.

When seizing a computer and accessories the following steps should be taken:

(a) Photograph each item, front and back, specifically including cable connections to other items. Look for a phone line or cable to a modem for Internet access.

(b) Do not overlook the possibility of the presence of physical evidence on and around the hardware relevant to the particular investigation such as fingerprints, biological or trace evidence and/or documents.

(c) If the computer is off, do not turn it on.

(d) If the computer is on, do not shut it down normally and do not click on anything or examine any files. Contact an officer with training in retrieval of digital files

1. Photograph the screen, if possible, and note any programs or windows that appear to be open and running.

2. After an authorized examination, disconnect the power cable from the back of the computer box or if a portable notebook style, disconnect any power cable from the case and remove the battery. Label each item with a case number and enter them into the RMS.

(e) Handle and transport the computer and storage media (e.g., tape, discs, memory cards, flash memory, external drives) with care so that potential evidence is not lost.

(f) Log all computer items into the Property Room. Do not store computers where normal room temperature and humidity is not maintained.

(g) At minimum, officers should document the following in related reports:
**Computers and Digital Evidence**

1. Where the computer was located and whether it was in operation.
2. Who was using it at the time.
3. Who claimed ownership.
4. If it can be determined, how it was being used.

(h) In most cases when a computer is involved in criminal acts and is in the possession of the suspect, the computer itself and all storage devices (hard drives, tape drives and disk drives) should be seized along with all media. Accessories (printers, monitors, mouse, scanner, keyboard, cables, software and manuals) should not be seized unless as a precursor to forfeiture.

**813.2.1 BUSINESS OR NETWORKED COMPUTERS**

If the computer belongs to a business or is part of a network, it may not be feasible to seize the entire computer. Cases involving networks require specialized handling. Officers should contact a certified forensic computer examiner for instructions or a response to the scene. It may be possible to perform an on-site inspection, or to image the hard drive only of the involved computer. This should only be done by someone specifically trained in processing computers for evidence.

**813.2.2 FORENSIC EXAMINATION OF COMPUTERS**

If an examination of the contents of the computer's hard drive, floppy disks, compact discs or any other storage media is required, the officer will then forward the following items to a computer forensic examiner, an exact duplicate of the hard drive or disk will be made using a forensic computer and a forensic software program by someone trained in the examination of computer storage devices:

(a) Copy of report(s) detailing how the computer was used in criminal activities. Also include the Evidence/Property sheet.

(b) Copy of a consent to search form signed by the computer owner or the person in possession of the computer, or a copy of a search warrant authorizing the search of the computer hard drive for evidence relating to the investigation.

(c) A listing of the items to search for (e.g., photographs, financial records, e-mail, documents).

(d) An exact duplicate of the hard drive or disk will be made using a forensic computer and a forensic software program by someone trained in the examination of computer storage devices for evidence.

**813.3 SEIZING DIGITAL STORAGE MEDIA**

Digital storage media including hard drives, floppy discs, CDs, DVDs, tapes, memory cards or flash memory devices should be seized and stored in a manner that will protect them from damage.

(a) If the media has a write-protection tab or switch, it should be activated.
Computers and Digital Evidence

(b) Many kinds of storage media can be erased or damaged by magnetic fields. Keep all media away from magnetic devices, electric motors, radio transmitters or other sources of magnetic fields.

(c) Do not leave storage media where it would be subject to excessive heat, such as in a parked vehicle on a hot day.

(d) Use plastic cases designed to protect the media, or other protective packaging, to prevent damage.

813.4 SEIZING PCDS
Personal communication devices such as cell phones, PDAs or other hand-held devices connected to any communication network must be handled with care to preserve evidence that may be on the device, which includes messages, stored data and/or images.

(a) Officers should not attempt to access, review or search the contents of such devices prior to examination by a forensic expert. Un-sent messages can be lost, data can be inadvertently deleted and incoming messages can override stored messages. An officer trained in digital evidence retrieval may examine the phone prior to sending it to a forensic expert.

(b) Do not turn the device on or off. The device should be placed in a solid metal container such as a paint can or in a Faraday shielding bag to prevent the device from sending or receiving information from its host network.

(c) When seizing the devices, also seize the charging units and keep them plugged in to the chargers until the devices can be examined. If the batteries go dead all the data may be lost.

813.5 DIGITAL EVIDENCE RECORDED BY OFFICERS
Officers handling and submitting recorded and digitally stored evidence from digital cameras and audio or video recorders will comply with these procedures to ensure the integrity and admissibility of such evidence.

813.5.1 COLLECTION OF DIGITAL EVIDENCE
Once evidence is recorded it shall not be erased, deleted or altered in any way prior to submission. All photographs taken will be preserved regardless of quality, composition or relevance. Video and audio files will not be altered in any way.

813.5.2 SUBMISSION OF DIGITAL MEDIA
The following are required procedures for the submission of digital media used by cameras or other recorders:

(a) The recording media (smart card, compact flash card or any other media) should be added to the case file or appropriate media storage device in a timely manner.
Computers and Digital Evidence

(b) Officers are authorized to review or copy memory cards for department and/or evidence purposes. The responsible officer will make appropriate arrangements for an authorized copy and/or the distribution of digital media made from the memory cards.

(c) Responsible Officers will arrange for copies of memory card(s) using appropriate storage media. Once they have verified that the images properly transferred to the storage media, the responsible officer or designee will erase the memory card for reuse. The storage media will be marked as the original.

813.5.3 DOWNLOADING OF DIGITAL FILES
Digital information such as video or audio files recorded on devices using internal memory must be downloaded to storage media. The following procedures are to be followed:

(a) Files should not be opened or reviewed prior to downloading and storage.

(b) Where possible, the device should be connected to a computer and the files accessed directly from the computer directory or downloaded to a folder on the host computer for copying to the storage media.

813.5.4 PRESERVATION OF DIGITAL EVIDENCE

(a) Evidence technicians will make arrangements to copy original digital media that is held as evidence. The original digital media shall remain in evidence and shall remain unaltered.

(b) Digital images that are enhanced to provide a better quality photograph for identification and investigative purposes must only be made from a copy of the original media.

(c) If any enhancement is done to the copy of the original, it shall be noted in the corresponding incident report.
Animal Control

819.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for interacting with animals and responding to calls for service that involve animals.

819.2 ANIMAL CONTROL RESPONSIBILITIES
Animal control services are generally the primary responsibility of Animal Control and include the following:

(a) Animal-related matters during periods when Animal Control is available.
(b) Ongoing or persistent animal nuisance complaints. Such complaints may be scheduled, if reasonable, for handling during periods that Animal Control is available for investigation and resolution.
(c) Follow-up on animal-related calls, such as locating owners of injured animals.

819.3 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITY
Members who respond to or assist with animal-related calls for service should evaluate the situation to determine appropriate actions to control the situation.

Due to the hazards of handling animals without proper training and equipment, responding members generally should not attempt to capture and pick up any animal, but should keep the animal under observation until the arrival of appropriate assistance.

Members may consider acting before the arrival of such assistance when:

(a) There is a threat to the public safety.
(b) An animal has bitten someone. Members should take measures to confine the animal and prevent further injury.
(c) An animal is creating a traffic hazard.
(d) An animal is seriously injured.
(e) The owner/handler of an animal has been arrested or is incapacitated. In such circumstances, the member should find appropriate placement for the animal.

1. This is only necessary when the arrestee is expected to be in custody for a time period longer than would reasonably allow him/her to properly care for the animal.
2. With the owner’s consent, locating appropriate placement may require contacting relatives or neighbors to care for the animal.
3. If no person can be found or the owner does not or cannot give consent, the animal should be taken to a designated animal care facility.
Animal Control

819.4 DECEASED ANIMALS
When a member becomes aware of a deceased animal, all reasonable attempts should be made to preliminarily determine if the death of the animal is related to criminal activity.

Deceased animals on public property should be removed, sealed in a plastic bag, and properly disposed of by the responding member.

Members should not climb onto or under any privately owned structure for the purpose of removing a deceased animal.

819.5 INJURED ANIMALS
When a member becomes aware of an injured domesticated animal, all reasonable attempts shall be made to contact the owner or responsible handler. If an owner or responsible handler cannot be located, the animal should be taken to a designated animal care facility.

819.5.1 INJURED WILDLIFE
Members encountering injured wildlife should contact the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources or one of the Division’s authorized wildlife rehabilitators.

819.6 POLICY
It is the policy of the City of Logan Police Department to be responsive to the needs of the community regarding animal-related issues. This includes enforcing local, state and federal laws relating to animals and appropriately resolving or referring animal-related problems, as outlined in this policy.

819.7 ANIMAL CRUELTY COMPLAINTS
Laws relating to the cruelty to animals should be enforced, including but not limited to Utah Code 76-9-301 et seq.

(a) An investigation should be conducted on all reports of animal cruelty.

(b) Legal steps should be taken to protect an animal that is in need of immediate care or protection from acts of cruelty.

819.8 ANIMAL BITE REPORTS
Members investigating an animal bite should obtain as much information as possible for follow-up with the appropriate health or animal authorities. Efforts should be made to capture or otherwise have the animal placed under control. Members should attempt to identify and notify the owner of the final disposition of the animal.

819.9 STRAY DOGS
If the dog has a license or can otherwise be identified, the owner should be contacted, if possible. If the owner is contacted, the dog should be released to the owner and a citation may be issued, if appropriate. If a dog is taken into custody, it shall be transported to the appropriate shelter/holding pen.

Members shall provide reasonable treatment to animals in their care (e.g., food, water, shelter).
Animal Control

819.10 DANGEROUS ANIMALS
In the event responding members cannot fulfill a request for service because an animal is difficult or dangerous to handle, the Shift Sergeant will be contacted to determine available resources, including requesting the assistance of animal control services from an allied agency.

819.11 PUBLIC NUISANCE CALLS RELATING TO ANIMALS
Members should diligently address calls related to nuisance animals (e.g., barking dogs), as such calls may involve significant quality of life issues.

819.12 DESTRUCTION OF ANIMALS
When it is necessary to use a firearm to euthanize a badly injured animal or stop an animal that poses an imminent threat to human safety, the Firearms Policy shall be followed. A badly injured animal shall only be euthanized with the approval of a supervisor.
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 City of Logan Police Department for processing or interview 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 are in custody are being held.

Custodial searches are addressed in the Custodial Searches Policy.

900.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

Temporary Holding Area - 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 City of Logan Police Department prior to being released or transported to a housing or other type of facility.

900.2 POLICY
The City of Logan 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 IN CUSTODY SUSPECTS AT MEDICAL FACILITIES
Officers investigating an individual who is suspected of committing a minor criminal offense and who is being taken to a medical facility for treatment may resolve the criminal matter by issuing a warning, citation, or summons request as appropriate.

When an individual in custody qualifies for extended medical commitment and has committed a serious criminal offense that would normally result in an arrest and transfer to a jail facility, the officer should:

(a) Arrest the individual when there is probable cause to do so.
(b) Notify the appropriate supervisor of the facts supporting the arrest and the facts that would support the medical commitment.
(c) Facilitate the individual's transfer to the jail facility.
Temporary Custody of Adults

(d) Thoroughly document in the related reports the circumstances resulting in an extended medical treatment.

If the individual in custody requires extended medical treatment, the on-duty supervisor should be briefed on the current situation and consider the seriousness of the offense, the treatment options available, the ability of this department to regain custody of the individual, department resources (e.g., posting a guard), and other relevant factors in making this decision.

900.4 GENERAL CRITERIA AND SUPERVISION

No adult should be in temporary custody for longer than six hours.

900.4.1 INDIVIDUALS WHO SHOULD NOT BE IN TEMPORARY CUSTODY

Individuals who exhibit certain behaviors or conditions should not be in temporary custody at the City of Logan 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, that may require medical attention, supervision or medication while in temporary custody.

(c) Any individual who is seriously injured.

(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.
Temporary Custody of Adults

900.4.2 SUPERVISION IN TEMPORARY CUSTODY
An authorized department member capable of supervising shall monitor via audio and/or video or be present at all times when an individual is held in temporary custody. The member responsible for supervising should not have other duties that could unreasonably conflict with his/her supervision. Any individual in custody must be able to summon the supervising member if needed. If the person in custody is deaf or hard of hearing or cannot speak, accommodations shall be made to provide this ability.

No individual in custody shall be permitted to supervise, control or exert any authority over other individuals in custody.

900.4.3 ENTRY RESTRICTIONS
Entry into any location where a person is held in custody should be restricted to:

(a) Authorized members entering for official business purposes.
(b) Emergency medical personnel when necessary.
(c) Any other person authorized by the investigating officer or supervisor.

When practicable, more than one authorized member should be present for entry into a location where a person is held in custody for security purposes and to witness interactions.

900.5 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 temporary holding area.

The use of restraints, other than handcuffs or leg irons, generally should not be used for individuals in temporary custody at the City of Logan 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.

900.5.1 PREGNANT ADULTS
Women who are known to be pregnant should be restrained in accordance with the Handcuffing and Restraints Policy.

900.6 TEMPORARY HOLDING AREA
A thorough inspection of the Temporary Holding Area shall be conducted before placing an individual into the area to ensure there are no weapons or contraband and that the area is clean and sanitary. An inspection also should be conducted when he/she is released. Any damage noted to the area should be photographed and documented.

The following requirements shall apply:
Temporary Custody of Adults

(a) The individual shall be searched (see the Custodial Searches Policy), and anything that could create a security or suicide risk, such as contraband or hazardous items, should be removed.

(b) The individual shall constantly be monitored by an audio/video system during the entire custody.

(c) The individual shall have constant auditory access to department members.

(d) The individual's initial placement into and removal from a locked enclosure shall be logged.

(e) Safety checks by department members shall occur no less than every 15 minutes.
   (a) Safety checks should be at varying times.
   (b) All safety checks shall be logged.
   (c) The safety check should involve questioning the individual as to his/her well-being.
   (d) Individuals who are sleeping or apparently sleeping should be awakened.
   (e) Requests or concerns of the individual should be logged.

900.7 TEMPORARY CUSTODY REQUIREMENTS
Members monitoring or processing anyone in temporary custody shall ensure:

(a) All temporary holding area doors are kept locked while occupied by an individual who is in custody and not directly supervised by law enforcement personnel.

(b) Safety checks and significant incidents/activities are noted on the log.

(c) Individuals in custody are informed that they will be monitored at all times, except when using the toilet.

(d) There shall be no viewing devices, such as peepholes or mirrors, of which the individual is not aware.

(e) This does not apply to surreptitious and legally obtained recorded interrogations.

(f) Anyone in temporary custody will upon request be provided reasonable access to toilets and wash basins.

(g) Anyone in temporary custody will upon request be provided reasonable access to a drinking fountain or water

(h) There are reasonable opportunities to stand and stretch, particularly if handcuffed or otherwise restrained.

(i) Those in temporary custody are generally permitted to remain in their personal clothing unless it is taken as evidence or is otherwise unsuitable or inadequate for continued wear while in custody.

(j) Adequate furnishings are available, including suitable chairs or benches.
Temporary Custody of Adults

900.8 TEMPORARY CUSTODY LOGS
Any time an individual is in custody and placed into a temporary holding area at the City of Logan Police Department, the custody shall be promptly and properly documented in a custody log, including:

(a) Identifying information about the individual, including his/her name.
(b) Date and time of arrival at the Department.
(c) Any charges for which the individual is in temporary custody and any case number.
(d) Time of all safety checks.
(e) Any medical and other screening requested and completed.
(f) Any emergency situations or unusual incidents.
(h) Date and time of release from the City of Logan Police Department.

900.9 FIREARMS AND OTHER SECURITY MEASURES
Firearms and other weapons and control devices shall not be permitted in temporary holding areas. They should be properly secured outside of the secure area. An exception may occur only during emergencies or upon approval of a supervisor.

900.10 SUICIDE ATTEMPT, DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY
The Investigations Division Commander will ensure procedures are in place to address any suicide attempt, death, or serious injury of any individual in temporary custody at the City of Logan Police Department. The procedures should include the following:

(a) Immediate request for emergency medical assistance if appropriate.
(b) Immediate notification of the Shift Sergeant, Chief of Police and Investigation Division Commander.
(c) Notification of the spouse, next of kin, or other appropriate person.
(d) Notification of the appropriate prosecutor.
(e) Notification of the City Attorney.
(f) Notification of the Medical Examiner.
(g) Evidence preservation.

900.11 ASSIGNED ADMINISTRATOR
The Investigations Division Commander will ensure any reasonably necessary supplemental procedures are in place to address the following issues:

(a) General security
(b) Sanitation and maintenance:
Temporary Custody of Adults

Sanitation and maintenance of temporary holding areas will be conducted by custodial staff while areas are unoccupied.

(c) Emergency medical treatment:

Emergency medical services will be immediately requested upon observation of anyone in temporary custody who is experiencing a medical emergency.

(d) Escapes:

Temporary holding area doors will remain locked when occupied by anyone who is in custody and not free to leave. Consistent visual and audio supervision of anyone in temporary custody will be conducted to prevent escape.

(e) Evacuation plans:

It is the responsibility of the arresting officer and/or supervising personnel to assure the immediate evacuation of anyone being held in temporary holding areas. The most immediate evacuation route should be followed unless extenuating circumstances exist. In the event of an emergency evacuation, anyone in custody who has been evacuated should be transported to an alternate holding facility or jail if probable cause exists.

(f) Fire- and life-safety:

All temporary holding areas are equipped with automated fire suppression systems. It will be the responsibility of the arresting officer and/or supervising personnel to assure the immediate evacuation of anyone being held in temporary holding areas. The most immediate evacuation route should be followed unless extenuating circumstances exist. In the event of an emergency evacuation, anyone in custody who has been evacuated should be transported to an alternate holding facility or jail if probable cause exists.

900.12 TRAINING

Department members should be trained and familiar with this policy and any supplemental procedures.
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 City of Logan 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 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.

901.4 SEARCHES AT POLICE FACILITIES
Custody searches shall be conducted on all individuals in custody, upon entry to the City of Logan Police Department facilities. Except in exigent circumstances, the search should be conducted by
Custodial Searches

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 (Lockers in the Northwest Stairway) 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 City of Logan Police Department identification number and information regarding how and when the property may be released.

901.4.2 VERIFICATION OF MONEY
When practicable, 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 City of Logan 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:

(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.
Custodial Searches

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 City of Logan Police Department facilities shall be conducted as follows (28 CFR 115.115):

(a) Written authorization from the Shift Sergeant 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 Shift Sergeant.
   
   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.
   
   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.
Custodial Searches

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.

901.5.2 SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCE FIELD STRIP SEARCHES
A strip search may be conducted in the field only with Shift Sergeant 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 Shift Sergeant authorization does not need to be in writing.

901.6 PHYSICAL BODY CAVITY SEARCH
Physical body cavity searches shall be subject to the following (Utah Code 77-7-17.5):

(a) No individual shall be subjected to a physical body cavity search without written approval of the Shift Sergeant 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 may conduct a physical body cavity search.

(c) Except for the physician 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 (Utah Code 77-7-17.5):
   1. The facts that led to the decision to perform a physical body cavity search of the individual.
Custodial Searches

2. The reasons less intrusive methods of searching were not used or were insufficient.
3. The Shift Sergeant’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.
9. The procedures followed in performing the search and a description of the body areas searched.

(f) A copy of the written authorization shall be retained and made available to the individual who was searched or other authorized representative upon request.

901.7 TRAINING
The Training Supervisor shall ensure members 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
Assignment, Transfer, and Promotion

1005.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to clarify the differences between specialty assignments, transfers, and promotions. It is also to establish a general process for the application, testing and selection of department members for specialty assignments, transfers, and promotions.

1005.1.1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS
The following considerations will be used in evaluating employees for promotion or transfer to a specialty assignment:

(a) Present a professional, neat appearance.
(b) Maintain a good physical condition which aids in their performance of the essential job functions.
(c) Demonstrate the following traits:
   1. Emotional stability and maturity.
   2. Stress tolerance
   3. Sound judgment and decision-making.
   4. Personal integrity and ethical conduct.
   5. Leadership
   6. Initiative
   7. Adaptability and flexibility.
   8. Ability to conform to organizational goals and objectives in a positive manner.

1005.2 DEFINITIONS
The following definitions pertain to this policy:

Specialty Assignment: a designation, certification, and/or group of responsibilities a department member holds or does in addition to or in conjunction with his or her primary job assignment. This may include, but is not limited to:

- N.O.V.A.
- Patrol Bicycle
- Motors
- S.W.A.T. / Tactical Response
- Instructorships
- Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS Drone) Pilot
- K-9 Officer
- Accident Reconstructionist
Assignment, Transfer, and Promotion

- Peer Support

**Transfer:** a position that constitutes a department member's primary job assignment. This may include, but is not limited to:

- Patrol Officer (Patrol Division)
- Detective (Investigations Division)
- Traffic Enforcement
- Administrative Corporal
- Lieutenant and Sergeant (Patrol Division)
- Lieutenant and Sergeant (Investigations Division)

**Promotion:** promotion constitutes moving from one formal rank to another. These ranks include:

- Officer/Detective
- Corporal
- Sergeant
- Lieutenant
- Captain
- Assistant Chief
- Chief of Police

The designations of Police Officer I, Officer II, and Officer III are not considered formal ranks.

1005.3 SPECIALTY ASSIGNMENT - SELECTION
When a specialty assignment becomes available, the Chief of Police or authorized designee will move to fill the vacancy in one of two ways:

(a) The Chief of Police or authorized designee may select an individual for a particular specialty assignment without a selection process

(b) The Chief of Police or authorized designee may open the specialty assignment for selection

If the specialty assignment is opened for selection, the Chief of Police may designate a department member to develop and oversee the selection process for that position. This will include a formal announcement with information and requirements for application. The process may also include but is not limited to, letters of interest, oral board interviews, specialty-specific testing, work performance review, and others.

Once this process is concluded, a final recommendation for selection will be provided to the Chief of Police by the member overseeing the selection process.

The Chief of Police will review the recommendation and will either accept or reject it. The authority to make a final selection decision ultimately rests with the Chief of Police.
Assignment, Transfer, and Promotion

1005.3.1 TRANSFER - SELECTION
When an opportunity for transfer becomes available, the Chief of Police or authorized designee will move to fill the vacancy in one of two ways:

(a) The Chief of Police or authorized designee may select an individual for a particular transfer without a selection process

(b) The Chief of Police or authorized designee may open transfer for selection

If the transfer is opened for selection, the Chief of Police will designate a division commander to develop and oversee the selection process for that position. This will include a formal announcement with information and requirements for application. The process may also include but is not limited to, letters of interest, oral board interviews, specialty-specific testing, work performance review, and others.

Once this process is concluded, a final recommendation for selection will be provided to the Chief of Police by the division commander overseeing the selection process.

The Chief of Police will review the recommendation and will either accept or reject it. The authority to make a final selection decision rests with the Chief of Police.

1005.4 PROMOTION
The department will make every effort to implement a fair, transparent, non-discriminatory, and unbiased promotional selection process with the goal of promoting the best possible leadership to meet the current needs of the department.

The authority and responsibility to administer a promotional selection process ultimately rest with the Chief of Police, although he or she may delegate promotional process responsibilities and tasks.

With the exception of the Chief of Police and Assistant Chief of Police, there are no appointed positions in the police department.

1005.4.1 FORMAL ANNOUNCEMENT
An opportunity for promotion will be formally announced in writing to all members of the department. All qualified department members who meet the minimum requirements are eligible to apply.

The announcement should include the following:

- A description of the position to be filled including general responsibilities and expectations
- The minimum requirements for application
- A description of the process that will be used for testing, evaluation, and selection
- A schedule of all components of the testing process
- Instructions for how to apply
Assignment, Transfer, and Promotion

1005.5 POST PROMOTION
Once testing is complete and a selection is made, all participants will be notified by the Chief of Police or designee. A formal written announcement will then be sent to all department members.

A newly-promoted department member will undergo a probationary period of 180 days from the day of the promotion.

All newly-promoted department members must complete department-approved supervisory and management training within 12 months of promotion.
Grievances

1006.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
It is the policy of the Department that all grievances be handled quickly and fairly without discrimination against employees who file a grievance. The Department’s philosophy is to promote open lines of communication between employees and supervisors.

1006.1.1 GRIEVANCE DEFINED
A grievance is any difference of opinion concerning terms or conditions of employment, or the dispute involving the interpretation or application of any of the following documents by the person affected:

- This Policy Manual
- City rules and regulations covering personnel practices or working conditions

Grievances may be brought by an individually affected employee or by a group representative.

Specifically outside the category of grievance are:

- Complaints related to allegations of discrimination or harassment are subject to the Standards of Conduct Policy.
- Personnel complaints consisting of any allegation of misconduct or improper job performance against any Department employee that, if true, would constitute a violation of any Department policy, federal, state, or local law as set forth in the Personnel Complaint Procedure Policy.

1006.2 PROCEDURE
If an employee believes that he/she has a grievance as defined above, then that employee shall observe the following procedure:

(a) Attempt to resolve the issue through informal discussion with an immediate supervisor.
(b) If after a reasonable amount of time, generally seven days, the grievance cannot be settled by the immediate supervisor, the employee may request an interview with the Division Commander of the affected division.
(c) If a successful resolution is not found with the Division Commander, the employee may request a meeting with the Chief of Police.
(d) If the employee and the Chief of Police are unable to arrive at a mutual solution, then the employee shall proceed as follows:

Submit a written statement of the grievance and deliver one copy to the Chief of Police and another copy to the immediate supervisor. Include the following information in the written statement:

(a) What remedy or goal is being sought by this grievance
(b) The specific policies, rules, or regulations that were violated
(c) Allegation of the specific wrongful act and the harm done
Grievances

(d) The basis for the grievance (i.e., the facts of the case)

The employee shall receive a copy of the acknowledgment signed by the supervisor including the date and time of receipt.

The Chief of Policewill review and analyze the facts or allegations and respond to the employee within 14 calendar days. The response will be in writing and will affirm or deny the allegations. The response shall include any remedies, if appropriate. The decision of the Chief of Police is considered final.

1006.3 EMPLOYEE REPRESENTATION
Employees are entitled to have representation at their own expense during the grievance process.

1006.4 GRIEVANCE RECORDS
At the conclusion of the grievance process, all documents pertaining to the process shall be forwarded to the Administration for inclusion into a secure file for all written grievances.

1006.5
Anti-Retaliation

1010.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy prohibits retaliation against members who identify workplace issues, such as fraud, waste, abuse of authority, gross mismanagement, or any inappropriate conduct or practices, including violations that may pose a threat to the health, safety, or well-being of members (Utah Code 53-6-210.5).

This policy does not prohibit actions taken for nondiscriminatory or non-retaliatory reasons, such as discipline for cause (Utah Code 53-6-210.5).

These guidelines are intended to supplement and not limit members’ access to other applicable remedies. Nothing in this policy shall diminish the rights or remedies of a member pursuant to any applicable federal law, provision of the U.S. Constitution, law, ordinance, or collective bargaining agreement.

1010.2 POLICY
The City of Logan Police Department has a zero tolerance for retaliation and is committed to taking reasonable steps to protect from retaliation members who, in good faith, engage in permitted behavior or who report or participate in the reporting or investigation of workplace issues. All complaints of retaliation will be taken seriously and will be promptly and appropriately investigated.

1010.3 RETALIATION PROHIBITED
No member may retaliate against any person for engaging in lawful or otherwise permitted behavior; for opposing a practice believed to be unlawful, unethical, discriminatory or retaliatory; for reporting or making a complaint under this policy; or for participating in any investigation related to a complaint under this or any other policy.

Retaliation includes any adverse action or conduct, including but not limited to:

- Refusing to hire or denying a promotion.
- Extending the probationary period.
- Unjustified reassignment of duties or change of work schedule.
- Real or implied threats or other forms of intimidation to dissuade the reporting of wrongdoing or filing of a complaint, or as a consequence of having reported or participated in protected activity.
- Taking unwarranted disciplinary action.
- Spreading rumors about the person filing the complaint or about the alleged wrongdoing.
- Shunning or unreasonably avoiding a person because he/she has engaged in protected activity.
Anti-Retaliation

1010.4 COMPLAINTS OF RETALIATION
Any member who feels he/she has been retaliated against in violation of this policy should promptly report the matter to any supervisor, command staff member, Chief of Police or the City Personnel Director.

Members shall act in good faith, not engage in unwarranted reporting of trivial or minor deviations or transgressions, and make reasonable efforts to verify facts before making any complaint in order to avoid baseless allegations. Members shall not report or state an intention to report information or an allegation knowing it to be false, with willful or reckless disregard for the truth or falsity of the information or otherwise act in bad faith.

Investigations are generally more effective when the identity of the reporting member is known, thereby allowing investigators to obtain additional information from the reporting member. However, complaints may be made anonymously. All reasonable efforts shall be made to protect the reporting member’s identity. However, confidential information may be disclosed to the extent required by law or to the degree necessary to conduct an adequate investigation and make a determination regarding a complaint. In some situations, the investigative process may not be complete unless the source of the information and a statement by the member is part of the investigative process.

1010.5 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES
Supervisors are expected to remain familiar with this policy and ensure that members under their command are aware of its provisions.

The responsibilities of supervisors include but are not limited to:

(a) Ensuring complaints of retaliation are investigated as provided in the Personnel Complaints Policy.
(b) Receiving all complaints in a fair and impartial manner.
(c) Documenting the complaint and any steps taken to resolve the problem.
(d) Acknowledging receipt of the complaint, notifying the Chief of Police via the chain of command and explaining to the member how the complaint will be handled.
(e) Taking appropriate and reasonable steps to mitigate any further violations of this policy.
(f) Monitoring the work environment to ensure that any member making a complaint is not subjected to further retaliation.
(g) Periodic follow-up with the complainant to ensure that retaliation is not continuing.
(h) Not interfering with or denying the right of a member to make any complaint.
(i) Taking reasonable steps to accommodate requests for assignment or schedule changes made by a member who may be the target of retaliation if it would likely mitigate the potential for further violations of this policy.
Anti-Retaliation

1010.6 COMMAND STAFF RESPONSIBILITIES
The Chief of Police should communicate to all supervisors the prohibition against retaliation. Command staff shall treat all complaints as serious matters and shall ensure that prompt actions take place, including but not limited to:

(a) Communicating to all members the prohibition against retaliation.

(b) The timely review of complaint investigations.

(c) Remediation of any inappropriate conduct or condition and instituting measures to eliminate or minimize the likelihood of recurrence.

(d) The timely communication of the outcome to the complainant.

1010.7 WHISTLE-BLOWING
The Utah Protection of Public Employees Act protects an employee who (Utah Code 67-21-1 et seq.):

(a) Communicates in good faith the waste or misuse of public funds, property, or manpower.

(b) Communicates in good faith a suspected violation of a state or federal law, rule, or regulation.

(c) Objects to or refuses to carry out a directive that the member reasonably believes violates state or federal law.

Members who believe they have been the subject of retaliation for engaging in such protected behaviors should promptly report it to a supervisor. Supervisors should refer the complaint to the Internal Affairs Supervisor for investigation pursuant to the Personnel Complaints Policy.

1010.7.1 NOTICE OF EMPLOYEE PROTECTIONS AND OBLIGATIONS
The Department shall post a notice and use appropriate means to keep employees informed of their protections and obligations under the Utah Protection of Public Employees Act. The Department shall provide the employee with a copy of the Act (Utah Code 67-21-9):

(a) When the employee is hired.

(b) Upon a request by the employee.

(c) When the employee files a grievance under the Utah Protection of Public Employees Act.

1010.8 RECORDS RETENTION AND RELEASE
The Records Manager shall ensure that documentation of investigations is maintained in accordance with the established records retention schedules.

1010.9 TRAINING
The policy should be reviewed with each new member. All members should receive periodic refresher training on the requirements of this policy.
Reporting of Employee Convictions

1012.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
Convictions of certain offenses may restrict or prohibit an employee’s ability to properly perform official duties. Therefore, all employees shall be required to promptly notify the Department Director of any past and current criminal convictions.

1012.2 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CONVICTIONS AND RESTRAINING ORDERS
Federal law prohibits individuals convicted of certain offenses and individuals subject to certain court orders from lawfully possessing a firearm. Such convictions and court orders often involve allegations of the use or attempted use of force or threatened use of a weapon on any individual in a domestic relationship (e.g., spouse, cohabitant, parent, child) (18 USC § 922; Utah Code 76-10-503).

All members are responsible for ensuring that they have not been disqualified from possessing a firearm by any such conviction or court order and shall promptly report any such conviction or court order to a supervisor, as provided in this policy.

Any person applying for or holding a concealed firearm permit and who is convicted of any offense involving domestic violence may have the permit refused, revoked or suspended (Utah Code 53-5-704(2)(a)(vi)).

1012.3 REPORTING PROCEDURE
All members of this department and all retired officers with an identification card issued by the Department shall promptly notify their immediate supervisor (or the Chief of Police in the case of retired officers) in writing of any past or current criminal arrest or conviction, regardless of whether the matter is currently on appeal and regardless of the penalty or sentence, if any.

All members and all retired officers with an identification card issued by the Department shall further promptly notify their immediate supervisor (or the Chief of Police in the case of retired officers) in writing if the member or retiree becomes the subject of a domestic violence restraining order or similar court order.

Any member whose criminal conviction unduly restricts or prohibits that member from fully and properly performing his/her duties may be disciplined including, but not limited to, being placed on administrative leave, reassignment and/or termination.

Any member failing to provide prompt written notice pursuant to this policy shall be subject to discipline.
Peer Support Program

1013.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
Almost everyone has experienced or will experience, a stressful situation in his/her lifetime. It is during these times that family and friends come to the rescue. They can provide needed support and understanding that help overcome life’s problems. The Peer Support Program is one of those "friends" who is available to every Logan City Police Department employee.

This policy has three specific objectives:

(a) It provides a background for understanding the department’s Peer Support Program
(b) It provides practical guidelines for management of the program
(c) It provides the Members with guidelines for assisting their peers.

This policy is divided into two sections. Section One contains a description of the program, including the roles of the organizational components. In addition, it contains an outline of the information and a listing of procedures for practical administrations of the program.

Section Two describes the skills and techniques that may be used by a Member to assist persons who are faced with stressful situations. Each Member must comply with the policies and procedures outlined in this policy.

As the Peer Support Program matures, policy and procedure changes are inevitable. The program Coordinator and the Members shall be required to keep open lines of communication to facilitate this evolving process. Effective, honest communication in a caring environment, balanced by the program protocol, will greatly enhance the opportunity for a successful program.

1013.1.1 DEFINITION
The Peer Support Program is a Program that offers assistance and appropriate support resources to employees when personal or professional problems negatively affect their work performance, family unit or self. This communication is confidential, providing it does not violate any law or department regulation.

This program is designed to:

(a) Provide emotional support during and after times of personal or professional crisis to other employees who need assistance.
(b) Promote trust, allow anonymity, and preserve confidentiality for persons using Peer Support within the guidelines of the program.
(c) Develop Members who can identify personal conflicts and provide guidance or referral to professional\alternate resources as required.
(d) Maintain an effective peer support training and response program.
(e) Check on status of illnesses and on duty injuries and provide support where desired and needed.
Peer Support Program

1013.2 MISSION STATEMENT
The Logan City Police Department has recognized the value of providing a way for their employees and their family members to deal with personal and/or professional problems. A successful approach to this problem has been to provide a program which offers a nonprofessional (peer) support program in addition to the current professional Employee Assistance Program (EAP). The peer support program is composed of a group of peers who have volunteered to make themselves available to any Member of the department. This will provide a way for the Logan City Police Department employees to talk out personal and/or professional problems with someone who understands and cares.

The Logan City Police Department’s most valuable resource is its employees. The peer support program’s goal is to assist peers with stresses caused by personal and/or professional problems and help them continue to be a productive Member of the Logan City Police Department.

1013.3 ROLE OF MEMBERS
The Member provides assistance to employees in time of stress and crisis. The responsibilities of Members are as follows:

(a) Provide trust, anonymity and assure confidentiality within guidelines to employees who seek assistance from the Peer Support Program.
(b) Attend the Peer Support training seminars: Additional training may be required as this program evolves.
(c) Provide assistance and support to employees and family, referring him/her to the appropriate outside resource when necessary. Compensatory time may be authorized for Member when appropriate.
(d) Be available to the individual for additional follow-up support.
(e) Maintain contact with the Program Coordinator regarding program activities.
(f) Agree to be contacted and, if practical, respond at any hour.
(g) Recognize that peer support Members are not mental health professionals.

The Member is not exempt from federal, state, local laws, or the rules and regulations of the Department. When necessary, contact the Peer Support Program Coordinator for assistance and guidance.

1013.3.1 ROLE OF COORDINATOR
The Peer Support Program Coordinator acts as the primary liaison between the Members, resource persons, and the department. The Program Coordinator serves as the link to ensure that the Peer Support Program is being managed in accordance with the goals and objectives established for the program.

Major duties of the Coordinator include:

(a) Supervising the Program daily.
(b) Recruiting and coordinating the screening of the applicants.
Peer Support Program

(c) Coordinating training of Members.
(d) Developing resources to assist individuals when problem areas are identified.
(e) Maintaining an accounting of resources used by the program.
(f) Offering guidance to Members when problems occur.
(g) Ensure follow-up response of Members when referrals are made for outside services.

1013.3.2 ROLE OF COUNSELING TEAM
The Counseling Team shall:

(a) Design a training curriculum and provide Members with basic and continued - (updated) training.
(b) Serve as a primary referral resource.

1013.4 PEER SUPPORT AND SELECTION PROCESS
All interested employees who choose to volunteer as a Member must submit their request through the chain of command to the Coordinator.

Any employee of the Logan City Police Department may also submit the name of a peer through their chain of command to the Coordinator for consideration as a Member.

(a) Prospective Members must meet the following criteria:
   1. Agree to maintain confidentiality within the guidelines provided in this policy.
   2. Be in good standing with the department.
(b) Desirable qualities include:
   1. Be empathetic and possess interpersonal and communication skills.
   2. Be motivated and willing to manage time effectively. This will allow minimal impact on their normal duties.
   3. Effective listening and problem-solving skills.

When there is a need for Members, the Coordinator will send out an informational email seeking employees who are interested in becoming Members. Those employees will turn in a letter of interest to their immediate supervisor and the Peer Support Coordinator. After the letters of interest have been collected & reviewed, then a selection will be completed in coordination with the Assistant Chief of Police.

The Coordinator will provide the Chief of Police with an updated list of Members on a biannual basis.

1013.5 TRAINING PROGRAM
The training program will consist of programs offered by the Counseling Team (internal) and external sources and will be overseen by the Coordinator. The Basic Peer Support training is required by all new members per state statute (UCA 78B-5-903(5)). Currently this is an 8 hour training at minimal cost. All Members will be required to attend at least one eight-hour course per
Peer Support Program

year to remain a Member. The major emphasis will focus on skill development for conducting peer assistance including:

(a) Effective listening
(b) General assessment skills
(c) Problem-solving skills
(d) Relationship termination (death, divorce, etc.)
(e) Referral and follow-up.

1013.5.1 SERVICE ASSIGNMENT
Conditions for removal or withdrawal of Peer Support Member:

(a) Members may withdraw from participation at any time. They are however, required to notify the Coordinator.
(b) Members may be removed from participation in the program for conduct inconsistent with program policy and objectives.
(c) Negative job performance caused by Member duties must be reported by the Member’s supervisor to the program Coordinator for discussion and resolution.
(d) Members may be removed from participation in the program if updated training is not attended annually.

1013.5.2 ORGANIZATIONAL RESOURCES
The following guidelines provide the Member formal authority to obtain certain organizational resources and support he/she needs to assist peer employees:

(a) Lodging and per diem expenses may be provided for training, workshop attendance and assignment referrals to a work location outside the Members currently assigned location. All such activity is subject to prior authorization by the Coordinator and Division Commander.
(b) The Member is authorized to use department facilities to meet with employees.
(c) The Member is permitted to consult with employees on duty. If the consultation is lengthy or the employee is in distress, the Member will advise the employee's immediate supervisor, if applicable.

1013.5.3 FAMILY AND RETIREES SUPPORT
The Department shall provide or make available mental health resources to qualified members, their spouses, and children (including certain surviving spouses), and certain retired and separated members and their spouses, as required by law (Utah Code 53-21-102).

Mental health resources provided may include (Utah Code 53-21-101):

- An assessment to determine appropriate mental health treatment performed by a mental health therapist.
- Outpatient mental health treatment provided by a mental health therapist.
Peer Support Program

- Peer support services provided by a qualified peer support specialist.

Any access to mental health resources provided by the Department shall be kept confidential.

1013.5.4 CONFIDENTIALITY

It is imperative that each Member maintain strict confidentiality of all information learned about an individual within the guidelines of this program.

Communication between the Member and a person is considered confidential except for matters which involve the following:

(a) Danger to self.
(b) Danger to others.
(c) Suspected child abuse.
(d) Narcotic offenses.
(e) Domestic violence.
(f) Factual elderly abuse.
(g) Where divulgence is requested by the peer.
(h) Any other matter where disclosure is required by law.

Member assistance is not exempt from laws, rules, regulations, directive or orders but any exchange of information not in violation of this statement will be confidential.

A general principle for Members to follow is to inform the person, prior to discussion, what the limitations and exceptions are regarding the information revealed. In those cases where a concern or a question regarding confidentiality arises, the Member must immediately contact the Coordinator or Counseling Team who will take appropriate action.

1013.6 WHEN PEER SUPPORT SHOULD BE CONSIDERED

(a) All Officer involved shootings.
(b) An employee witnesses another employee’s death or serious injury.
(c) When an employee is taken hostage.
(d) When an employee witnesses a suicide.
(e) When an employee witnesses a violent death or serious injury.
(f) Where an employee is a witness or participant in an incident involving multiple deaths.
(g) When an employee is dealing with an infant or child’s death.
(h) Any incident where the employee or supervisor requests peer support.
(i) Any incident deemed appropriate by Division Commander.
Peer Support Program

1013.7 INTERNAL INVESTIGATIONS
It may occur that a Member is assisting an individual who is or becomes the subject of a disciplinary investigation. The Member’s role in disciplinary situations should be one of support and assisting individuals through the stress they may face during the disciplinary process. The Member should be guided by the confidentiality policy of the Peer Support Program. Member should not volunteer or disclose any information received in confidence, except as stated in 1011.5.3, however, Member may not hamper or impede the actual investigation, nor offer counsel or advice that is contrary to established law, or department rules and policies, nor may Member attempt to shelter the individual from the department’s investigation. Department supervisors shall respect the confidentiality of the prior peer support conversations.

If Members have any questions or concerns regarding these situations, they should consult with the Coordinator or Commander for guidelines and assistance

1013.8 PEER SUPPORT PROGRAM SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES
The purpose of this section is to provide the Member with a summary of the guidelines to be followed when dealing with situations under field conditions. These guidelines are the basic tools for providing assistance. Used properly, they will help boost Member confidence and will reduce the risks of mismanaging emotional problems.

1013.8.1 LISTENING
Listening techniques are fundamental to the use of all communication skills. The purpose of effective listening includes:

(a) Encouraging self-expression.
(b) Allowing individual opportunity to direct the interview.
(c) Giving individuals a sense of responsibility for what happens.
(d) Helping individuals relax and be comfortable in the interview.
(e) Fostering trust of the Member and a sense of security.
(f) Enabling the Member to draw more accurate inferences about the individual.

1013.8.2 ASSESSMENT
The process of making a judgment about the information gathered during the interview. Two primary factors must be considered. They are:

(a) Assess whether the problem is one with which you can assist the person or one that should be referred to professional resources.
(b) Assess whether the problem needs urgent attention.

1013.8.3 REFERRAL
The process of directing the peer to the appropriate professional service(s) available.
Peer Support Program

1013.8.4 FOLLOW - UP
Once assessment and referrals have been made, the Member should monitor the individual’s progress, and provide follow-up assistance as needed.

1013.9 PEER SUPPORT PROGRAM VOLUNTARY
Participation by any employee, providing or requesting assistance or support will be strictly voluntary. Unless otherwise approved by the on-call Logan City Police administrator. Those members of the PST team may, with the permission from the on-call Logan City Police Administrator, provide assistance, while on-duty, so long as the meetings are short in duration, usually not to exceed 2 hours.

1013.10 PEER SUPPORT PROGRAM PROGRAM COMPENSATION.
The role of the PST is to voluntarily provide assistance in time of need. In some cases, and with permission from the on-call Logan City Police Administrator, PST members, while being cautious not to violate confidentiality, may provide assistance while the PST provider is on-duty. In such cases, the on-duty assistance should be relatively short in duration and usually not exceed two hours. In the event circumstances exist in which assistance requires paid-time or overtime, permission from the on-call Logan City Police Administrator is required in advance, when practical. Generally speaking, those seeking services do so voluntarily and should not be done while on duty and may not be claimed as paid time or overtime.
Communicable Diseases

1018.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides general guidelines to assist in minimizing the risk of department members contracting and/or spreading communicable diseases.

1018.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

**Communicable disease** - A human disease caused by microorganisms that are present in and transmissible through human blood, bodily fluid, tissue, or by breathing or coughing. These diseases commonly include, but are not limited to, hepatitis B virus (HBV), HIV and tuberculosis.

**Exposure** - When an eye, mouth, mucous membrane or non-intact skin comes into contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials, or when these substances are injected or infused under the skin; when an individual is exposed to a person who has a disease that can be passed through the air by talking, sneezing or coughing (e.g., tuberculosis), or the individual is in an area that was occupied by such a person. Exposure only includes those instances that occur due to a member’s position at the City of Logan Police Department. (See the exposure control plan for further details to assist in identifying whether an exposure has occurred.)

1018.2 POLICY
The City of Logan Police Department is committed to providing a safe work environment for its members. Members should be aware that they are ultimately responsible for their own health and safety.

1018.3 EXPOSURE CONTROL OFFICER
The Chief of Police has assigned the Logan City Safety Officer as the Exposure Control Officer (ECO). The ECO shall develop an exposure control plan that includes:

(a) Exposure-prevention and decontamination procedures.

(b) Procedures for when and how to obtain medical attention in the event of an exposure or suspected exposure.

(c) The provision that department members will have no-cost access to the appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g., gloves, face masks, eye protection, pocket masks) for each member’s position and risk of exposure.

(d) Evaluation of persons in custody for any exposure risk and measures to separate them.

(e) Compliance with all relevant laws or regulations related to communicable diseases, including:

   (a) The mandates of the Utah Occupational Safety and Health Act (Utah Code 34A-6-102 et seq.; UAC R614-1-1 et seq.).
Communicable Diseases

(b) Reporting known or suspected cases of communicable diseases to the local health department (Utah Code 26-6-6; UAC R386-702-4).

(c) Responding to requests and notifications regarding exposures covered under the Ryan White law (42 USC § 300ff-133; 42 USC § 300ff-136).


The ECO should also act as the liaison with the Utah Occupational Safety and Health Division (UOSH) and may request voluntary compliance inspections. The ECO should annually review and update the exposure control plan and review implementation of the plan.

1018.4 EXPOSURE PREVENTION AND MITIGATION

1018.4.1 GENERAL PRECAUTIONS
All members are expected to use good judgment and follow training and procedures related to mitigating the risks associated with communicable disease. This includes, but is not limited to (29 CFR 1910.1030; UAC R614-1-4):

(a) Stocking disposable gloves, antiseptic hand cleanser, CPR masks or other specialized equipment in the work area or department vehicles, as applicable.

(b) Wearing department-approved disposable gloves when contact with blood, other potentially infectious materials, mucous membranes and non-intact skin can be reasonably anticipated.

(c) Washing hands immediately or as soon as feasible after removal of gloves or other PPE.

(d) Treating all human blood and bodily fluids/tissue as if it is known to be infectious for a communicable disease.

(e) Using an appropriate barrier device when providing CPR.

(f) Using a face mask or shield if it is reasonable to anticipate an exposure to an airborne transmissible disease.

(g) Decontaminating non-disposable equipment (e.g., flashlight, control devices, clothing and portable radio) as soon as possible if the equipment is a potential source of exposure.

1. Clothing that has been contaminated by blood or other potentially infectious materials shall be removed immediately or as soon as feasible and stored/decontaminated appropriately.

(h) Handling all sharps and items that cut or puncture (e.g., needles, broken glass, razors, knives) cautiously and using puncture-resistant containers for their storage and/or transportation.

(i) Avoiding eating, drinking, smoking, applying cosmetics or lip balm, or handling contact lenses where there is a reasonable likelihood of exposure.

(j) Disposing of biohazardous waste appropriately or labeling biohazardous material properly when it is stored.
Communicable Diseases

1018.4.2 IMMUNIZATIONS
Members who could be exposed to HBV due to their positions may receive the HBV vaccine and any routine booster at no cost (29 CFR 1910.1030; UAC R614-1-4).

Members shall also be screened for tuberculosis pursuant to the guidelines established by UOSH (UAC R388-804).

1018.5 POST EXPOSURE

1018.5.1 INITIAL POST-EXPOSURE STEPS
Members who experience an exposure or suspected exposure shall (29 CFR 1910.1030; UAC R614-1-4):

(a) Begin decontamination procedures immediately (e.g., wash hands and any other skin with soap and water, flush mucous membranes with water).

(b) Obtain medical attention as appropriate.

(c) Notify a supervisor as soon as practicable.

1018.5.2 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
The supervisor on-duty shall investigate every exposure or suspected exposure that occurs as soon as possible following the incident. The supervisor shall ensure the following information is documented (29 CFR 1910.1030; UAC R614-1-4):

(a) Name of the member exposed

(b) Date and time of the incident

(c) Location of the incident

(d) Potentially infectious materials involved and the source of exposure (e.g., identification of the person who may have been the source)

(e) Work being done during exposure

(f) How the incident occurred or was caused

(g) PPE in use at the time of the incident

(h) Actions taken post-event (e.g., clean-up, notifications)

The supervisor shall advise the member that disclosing the identity and/or infectious status of a source to the public or to anyone who is not involved in the follow-up process is prohibited. The supervisor should complete the incident documentation in conjunction with other reporting requirements that may apply (see the Occupational Disease and Work-Related Injury and Death Reporting Policy).

1018.5.3 MEDICAL CONSULTATION, EVALUATION AND TREATMENT
Department members shall have the opportunity to have a confidential medical evaluation immediately after an exposure and follow-up evaluations as necessary (29 CFR 1910.1030; UAC R614-1-4).
Communicable Diseases

The ECO should request a written opinion/evaluation from the treating medical professional that contains only the following information:

(a) Whether the member has been informed of the results of the evaluation.
(b) Whether the member has been notified of any medical conditions resulting from exposure to blood or other potentially infectious materials which require further evaluation or treatment.

No other information should be requested or accepted by the ECO.

1018.5.4 COUNSELING
The Department shall provide the member, and his/her family if necessary, the opportunity for counseling and consultation regarding the exposure (29 CFR 1910.1030; UAC R614-1-4).

1018.5.5 SOURCE TESTING
Testing a person for communicable diseases when that person was the source of an exposure should be done when it is desired by the exposed member or when it is otherwise appropriate. Source testing is the responsibility of the ECO. If the ECO is unavailable to seek timely testing of the source, it is the responsibility of the exposed member’s supervisor to ensure testing is sought.

Source testing may be achieved by:

(a) Obtaining consent from the individual.
(b) Requesting testing through the local health department (Utah Code 26B-7-204).
(c) Seeking a court order or warrant pursuant to Utah Code 78B-8-402.

Since there is the potential for overlap between the different manners in which source testing may occur, the ECO is responsible for coordinating the testing to prevent unnecessary or duplicate testing.

The ECO should seek the consent of the individual for testing and consult the City Attorney to discuss other options when no statute exists for compelling the source of an exposure to undergo testing if the person refuses.

1018.6 CONFIDENTIALITY OF REPORTS
Medical information shall remain in confidential files and shall not be disclosed to anyone without the member’s written consent (except as required by law) (29 CFR 1910.1030; UAC R614-1-4; Utah Code 26B-7-217). Test results from persons who may have been the source of an exposure are to be kept confidential as well.

1018.7 TRAINING
All members shall participate in training regarding communicable diseases commensurate with the requirements of their position. The training (29 CFR 1910.1030; UAC R614-1-4):

(a) Shall be provided at the time of initial assignment to tasks where an occupational exposure may take place and at least annually after the initial training.
Communicable Diseases

(b) Shall be provided whenever the member is assigned new tasks or procedures affecting his/her potential exposure to communicable disease.

(c) Should provide guidance on what constitutes an exposure, what steps can be taken to avoid an exposure and what steps should be taken if a suspected exposure occurs.
Personnel Complaints

1022.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides guidelines for the reporting, investigation and disposition of complaints regarding the conduct of members of the City of Logan Police Department. This policy shall not apply to any questioning, counseling, instruction, informal verbal admonishment or other routine or unplanned contact of a member in the normal course of duty, by a supervisor or any other member, nor shall this policy apply to a criminal investigation.

1022.1.1 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 any Department policy, federal, state or local law.

Personnel complaints shall be classified as formal when submitted by a signed personnel complaint form. All other personnel complaints shall be classified as informal.

1022.2 AVAILABILITY AND ACCEPTANCE OF COMPLAINTS

1022.2.1 AVAILABILITY OF COMPLAINT FORMS
Personnel Complaint Forms are available upon request from the police department front desk or the Logan City Police Department website.

1022.2.2 ACCEPTANCE OF COMPLAINTS
All complaints will be accepted whether formal or informal.

Formal complaints shall be filed with the Police Chief or Police Chief designee.

Informal complaints shall be handled by a non involved supervisor. A supervisor may elect to document an informal complaint on a personnel complaint form and file with the Police Chief or designee when deemed appropriate.

1022.2.3 COMPLAINT DOCUMENTATION
Formal Complaints - The Police Chief or designee shall direct an appropriate investigation be performed on all formal complaints.

Informal Complaints - The supervisor handling the complaint shall direct that an appropriate investigation is performed on all informal complaints.

All complaints will be forwarded and reviewed by the Division Commander.

1022.3 POLICY
The City of Logan Police Department takes seriously all complaints regarding the service provided by the Department and the conduct of its members.
Personnel Complaints

The Department will accept and address all complaints of misconduct in accordance with this policy and applicable federal, state and local law, municipal and county rules and the requirements of any memorandum of understanding or collective bargaining agreement.

It is also the policy of this department to ensure that the community can report misconduct without concern for reprisal or retaliation.

1022.4 PERSONNEL COMPLAINTS
Personnel complaints include any allegation of misconduct or improper job performance that, if true, would constitute a violation of department policy or of federal, state or local law, policy or rule. Personnel complaints may be generated internally or by the public.

Inquiries about conduct or performance that, if true, would not violate department policy or federal, state or local law, policy or rule may be handled informally by a supervisor and shall not be considered a personnel complaint. Such inquiries generally include clarification regarding policy, procedures or the response to specific incidents by the Department.

1022.4.1 SOURCES OF COMPLAINTS
The following applies to the source of complaints:

(a) Individuals from the public may make complaints in any form, including in writing, by email, in person or by telephone.

(b) Any department member becoming aware of alleged misconduct shall immediately notify a supervisor.

(c) Supervisors shall initiate a complaint based upon observed misconduct or receipt from any source alleging misconduct that, if true, could result in disciplinary action.

(d) Anonymous and third-party complaints should be accepted and investigated to the extent that sufficient information is provided.

(e) Tort claims and lawsuits may generate a personnel complaint.

1022.4.2 COMPLAINT CLASSIFICATIONS
Personnel complaints shall be classified in one of the following categories:

Informal - A matter in which the Division Commander is satisfied that appropriate action has been taken by a supervisor of rank greater than the accused member.

Formal - A matter in which a supervisor determines that further action is warranted. Such complaints may be investigated by a supervisor of rank greater than the accused member or referred to the Division Commander, depending on the seriousness and complexity of the investigation.

Incomplete - A matter in which the complaining party either refuses to cooperate or becomes unavailable after diligent follow-up investigation. At the discretion of the assigned supervisor or the Division Commander, such matters may be further investigated depending on the seriousness of the complaint and the availability of sufficient information.
Personnel Complaints

1022.5 AVAILABILITY AND ACCEPTANCE OF COMPLAINTS

1022.5.1 COMPLAINT FORMS
Personnel complaint forms will be maintained in a clearly visible location in the public area of the police facility and be accessible through the department website. Forms may also be available at other City facilities.

Personnel complaint forms in languages other than English may also be provided, as determined necessary or practicable.

1022.5.2 ACCEPTANCE
All complaints will be courteously accepted by any department member and promptly given to the appropriate supervisor. Although written complaints are preferred, a complaint may also be filed orally, either in person or by telephone. Such complaints will be directed to a supervisor. If a supervisor is not immediately available to take an oral complaint, the receiving member shall obtain contact information sufficient for the supervisor to contact the complainant. The supervisor, upon contact with the complainant, shall complete and submit a complaint form as appropriate.

Although not required, complainants should be encouraged to file complaints in person so that proper identification, signatures, photographs or physical evidence may be obtained as necessary.

1022.6 DOCUMENTATION
Supervisors shall ensure that all formal complaints are documented on a complaint form. The supervisor shall ensure that the nature of the complaint is defined as clearly as possible.

All complaints and inquiries should also be documented in the Spillman administrative file that records and tracks complaints. The file shall include the nature of the complaint and the actions taken to address the complaint. On an annual basis, the Department should audit the log and send an audit report to the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

1022.7 ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATIONS
Allegations of misconduct will be administratively investigated as follows:

1022.7.1 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES
In general, the primary responsibility for the investigation of a personnel complaint shall rest with the member's immediate supervisor, unless the supervisor is the complainant, or the supervisor is the ultimate decision-maker regarding disciplinary action or has any personal involvement regarding the alleged misconduct. The Chief of Police or the authorized designee may direct that another supervisor investigate any complaint.

A supervisor who becomes aware of alleged misconduct shall take reasonable steps to prevent aggravation of the situation.

The Chief of Police or any other supervisor who is made aware of an allegation against a certified peace officer or dispatcher employed by the City of Logan Police Department shall conduct an administrative or internal investigation and report substantiated allegations to the Division of Peace.
Personnel Complaints

Officer Standards and Training (POST) within 90 days (Utah Code 53-6-211; Utah Code 53-6-309; UAC R728-409-18).

If an officer or dispatcher who is the subject of the investigation resigns, retires, or otherwise separates from the agency before the conclusion of the investigation, the Chief of Police shall report the allegations and any investigation results to POST (Utah Code 53-6-211; Utah Code 53-6-309).

The Chief of Police shall notify POST within 30 days after the officer's termination date if the date occurs during an open internal investigation for an alleged violation of Utah Code 53-6-211(1) (Utah Code 53-6-209).

If the City of Logan Police Department receives credible allegations and opens an internal investigation within two years after the day of an officer's termination date, the Chief of Police shall provide notice 30 days after the day of opening the investigation and an estimated date of completion to POST. If the allegations involve violations of Utah Code 53-6-211(1), whether or not they result in an internal investigation, the Chief of Police shall notify POST (Utah Code 53-6-209).

The responsibilities of supervisors include but are not limited to:

(a) Ensuring that upon receiving or initiating any formal complaint, a complaint form is completed.

   (a) The original complaint form will be directed to the Division Commander of the accused member, via the chain of command, who will take appropriate action and/or determine who will have responsibility for the investigation.

   (b) In circumstances where the integrity of the investigation could be jeopardized by reducing the complaint to writing or where the confidentiality of a complainant is at issue, a supervisor shall orally report the matter to the member's Division Commander or the Chief of Police, who will initiate appropriate action.

(b) Responding to all complainants in a courteous and professional manner.

(c) Resolving those personnel complaints that can be resolved immediately.

   (a) Follow-up contact with the complainant should be made within 24 hours of the Department receiving the complaint.

   (b) If the matter is resolved and no further action is required, the supervisor will note the resolution on a complaint form and forward the form to the Division Commander.

(d) Ensuring that upon receipt of a complaint involving allegations of a potentially serious nature, the Division Commander and Chief of Police are notified via the chain of command as soon as practicable.

(e) Promptly contacting the Department of Human Resources and the Division Commander for direction regarding the supervisor's role in addressing a complaint that relates to sexual, racial, ethnic, or other forms of prohibited harassment or discrimination.
Personnel Complaints

(f) Forwarding unresolved personnel complaints to the Division Commander, who will determine whether to contact the complainant or assign the complaint for investigation.

(g) Informing the complainant of the investigator's name and the complaint status within three days after assignment.

(h) Investigating a complaint as follows:
   (a) Making reasonable efforts to obtain names, addresses, and telephone numbers of witnesses.
   (b) When appropriate, ensure immediate medical attention is provided and photographs of alleged injuries and accessible uninjured areas are taken.

(i) Ensuring that the procedural rights of the accused member are followed.

(j) Ensuring interviews of the complainant are generally conducted during reasonable hours.

1022.7.2 FIRST LINE SUPERVISOR DISCIPLINARY AUTHORIZATION
First Line Supervisors are authorized to issue the following disciplinary actions:

1. Documented counsel
2. Letter of Caution
3. Verbal Reprimand
4. Written Reprimand
5. Place an employee on paid administrative leave (not to exceed eight work hours).

Any disciplinary action beyond a written reprimand shall be authorized by the Chief of Police or their designee.

1022.7.3 ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATION PROCEDURES
Whether conducted by a supervisor or a member of the Internal Affairs Unit, the following applies to employees:

(a) Interviews of an accused employee shall be conducted during reasonable hours and preferably when the employee is on-duty. If the employee is off-duty, he/she shall be compensated.

(b) Unless waived by the employee, interviews of an accused employee shall be at the City of Logan Police Department or other reasonable and appropriate place.

(c) No more than two interviewers should ask questions of an accused employee.

(d) Prior to any interview, an employee should be informed of the nature of the investigation.

(e) All interviews should be for a reasonable period and the employee's personal needs should be accommodated.

(f) No employee should be subjected to offensive or threatening language, nor shall any promises, rewards or other inducements be used to obtain answers.
(g) Any employee refusing to answer questions directly related to the investigation may be ordered to answer questions administratively and may be subject to discipline for failing to do so.

1. An employee should be given an order to answer questions in an administrative investigation that might incriminate the member in a criminal matter only after the employee has been given a Garrity advisement and after the investigator has consulted with the prosecuting agency. Administrative investigators should consider the impact that compelling a statement from the employee may have on any related criminal investigation and should take reasonable steps to avoid creating any foreseeable conflicts between the two related investigations. This may include conferring with the person in charge of the criminal investigation (e.g., discussion of processes, timing, implications).

2. No information or evidence administratively coerced from an employee may be provided to anyone involved in conducting the criminal investigation or to any prosecutor.

(h) The interviewer should record all interviews of employees and witnesses. The employee may also record the interview. If the employee has been previously interviewed, a copy of that recorded interview shall be provided to the employee prior to any subsequent interview.

(i) All employees subjected to interviews that could result in discipline have the right to have an uninvolved representative present during the interview. However, in order to maintain the integrity of each individual’s statement, involved employees shall not consult or meet with a representative or attorney collectively or in groups prior to being interviewed.

(j) All employees shall provide complete and truthful responses to questions posed during interviews.

(k) No employee may be compelled to submit to a polygraph examination, nor shall any refusal to submit to such examination be mentioned in any investigation.

1022.7.4 ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATION FORMAT
Formal investigations of personnel complaints shall be thorough, complete and essentially follow this format:

Introduction - Include the identity of the members, the identity of the assigned investigators, the initial date and source of the complaint.

Synopsis - Provide a brief summary of the facts giving rise to the investigation.

Summary - List the allegations separately, including applicable policy sections, with a brief summary of the evidence relevant to each allegation. A separate recommended finding should be provided for each allegation.

Evidence - Each allegation should be set forth with the details of the evidence applicable to each allegation provided, including comprehensive summaries of member and witness statements. Other evidence related to each allegation should also be detailed in this section.
Personnel Complaints

Conclusion - A recommendation regarding further action or disposition should be provided.

Exhibits - A separate list of exhibits (e.g., recordings, photos, documents) should be attached to the report.

1022.7.5 DISPOSITIONS
Each personnel complaint shall be classified with one of the following dispositions:

Unfounded - When the investigation discloses that the alleged acts did not occur or did not involve department members. Complaints that are determined to be frivolous will fall within the classification of unfounded.

Exonerated - When the investigation discloses that the alleged act occurred but that the act was justified, lawful and/or proper.

Not sustained - When the investigation discloses that there is insufficient evidence to sustain the complaint or fully exonerate the member.

Sustained - When the investigation discloses sufficient evidence to establish that the act occurred and that it constituted misconduct.

If an investigation discloses misconduct or improper job performance that was not alleged in the original complaint, the investigator shall take appropriate action with regard to any additional allegations.

1022.7.6 COMPLETION OF INVESTIGATIONS
Every investigator or supervisor assigned to investigate a personnel complaint or other alleged misconduct shall proceed with due diligence in an effort to complete the investigation within one year from the date of discovery by an individual authorized to initiate an investigation.

1022.7.7 NOTICE TO COMPLAINANT OF INVESTIGATION STATUS
The member conducting the investigation should provide the complainant with periodic updates on the status of the investigation, as appropriate.

1022.8 ADMINISTRATIVE SEARCHES
Assigned lockers, storage spaces and other areas, including desks, offices and vehicles, may be searched as part of an administrative investigation upon a reasonable suspicion of misconduct.

Such areas may also be searched any time by a supervisor for non-investigative purposes, such as obtaining a needed report, radio or other document or equipment.

1022.9 ADMINISTRATIVE LEAVE
When a complaint of misconduct is of a serious nature, or when circumstances indicate that allowing the accused to continue to work would adversely affect the mission of the Department, the Chief of Police or the authorized designee may temporarily assign an accused employee to administrative leave. Any employee placed on administrative leave:
Personnel Complaints

(a) May be required to relinquish any department badge, identification, assigned weapons and any other department equipment.

(b) Shall be required to continue to comply with all policies and lawful orders of a supervisor.

(c) May be temporarily reassigned to a different shift, generally a normal business-hours shift, during the investigation. The employee may be required to remain available for contact at all times during such shift, and will report as ordered.

1022.10 CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION
Where a member is accused of potential criminal conduct, a separate supervisor or investigator shall be assigned to investigate the criminal allegations apart from any administrative investigation. Any separate administrative investigation may parallel a criminal investigation.

The Chief of Police shall be notified as soon as practicable when a member is accused of criminal conduct. The Chief of Police may request a criminal investigation by an outside law enforcement agency.

A member accused of criminal conduct shall be provided with all rights afforded to a civilian. The member should not be administratively ordered to provide any information in the criminal investigation.

The City of Logan Police Department may release information concerning the arrest or detention of any member, including an officer, that has not led to a conviction. No disciplinary action should be taken until an independent administrative investigation is conducted.

1022.11 POST-ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATION PROCEDURES
Upon completion of a formal investigation, an investigation report should be forwarded to the Chief of Police through the chain of command. Each level of command should review the report and include their comments in writing before forwarding the report. The Chief of Police may accept or modify any classification or recommendation for disciplinary action.

1022.11.1 DIVISION COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITIES
Upon receipt of any completed personnel investigation, the Division Commander of the involved member shall review the entire investigative file, the member's personnel file and any other relevant materials.

The Division Commander may make recommendations regarding the disposition of any allegations and the amount of discipline, if any, to be imposed.

Prior to forwarding recommendations to the Chief of Police, the Division Commander may return the entire investigation to the assigned investigator or supervisor for further investigation or action.

When forwarding any written recommendation to the Chief of Police, the Division Commander shall include all relevant materials supporting the recommendation. Actual copies of a member's existing personnel file need not be provided and may be incorporated by reference.
Personnel Complaints

1022.11.2 DIVISION COMMAND AND LIEUTENANTS DISCIPLINARY AUTHORIZATION
Division Commanders and Lieutenants are authorized to issue the following disciplinary actions:

1. Documented counsel
2. Letter of Caution
3. Verbal Reprimand
4. Written Reprimand
5. Place an employee on paid administrative leave (not to exceed eight work hours).

Any disciplinary action beyond a written reprimand shall be authorized by the Chief of Police or their designee.

1022.11.3 CHIEF OF POLICE RESPONSIBILITIES
Upon receipt of any written recommendation for disciplinary action, the Chief of Police shall review the recommendation and all accompanying materials. The Chief of Police may modify any recommendation and/or may return the file to the Division Commander for further investigation or action.

Once the Chief of Police is satisfied that no further investigation or action is required by staff, the Chief of Police shall determine the amount of discipline, if any that should be imposed. In the event disciplinary action is proposed, the Chief of Police shall provide the member with a written notice and the following:

(a) Access to all of the materials considered by the Chief of Police in recommending the proposed discipline.
(b) An opportunity to respond orally or in writing to the Chief of Police within five days of receiving the notice.
   1. Upon a showing of good cause by the member, the [agencyHead] may grant a reasonable extension of time for the member to respond.
   2. If the member elects to respond orally, the presentation shall be recorded by the Department. Upon request, the member shall be provided with a copy of the recording.

Once the member has completed his/her response or if the member has elected to waive any such response, the Chief of Police shall consider all information received in regard to the recommended discipline. The Chief of Police shall render a timely written decision to the member and specify the grounds and reasons for discipline and the effective date of the discipline. Once the Chief of Police has issued a written decision, the discipline shall become effective.

The Chief of Police may issue the following disciplinary actions to include but not limited to:

1. Documented Counsel
2. Letter of Caution
3. Verbal Reprimand
Personnel Complaints

4. Written Reprimand
5. Place an Employee on Paid Administrative Leave.
6. Place an Employee on Administrative Leave Without Pay
7. Suspension
8. Disciplinary probation
9. Termination

1022.11.4 NOTICE OF FINAL DISPOSITION TO THE COMPLAINANT
The Chief of Police or the authorized designee should ensure that the complainant is notified of the disposition (i.e., sustained, not sustained, exonerated, unfounded) of the complaint.

1022.12 PRE-DISCIPLINE EMPLOYEE RESPONSE
The pre-discipline process is intended to provide the accused employee with an opportunity to present a written or oral response to the Chief of Police after having had an opportunity to review the supporting materials and prior to imposition of any recommended discipline. The employee shall consider the following:

(a) The response is not intended to be an adversarial or formal hearing.
(b) Although the employee may be represented by an uninvolved representative or legal counsel, the response is not designed to accommodate the presentation of testimony or witnesses.
(c) The employee may suggest that further investigation could be conducted or the employee may offer any additional information or mitigating factors for the Chief of Police to consider.
(d) In the event that the Chief of Police elects to conduct further investigation, the employee shall be provided with the results prior to the imposition of any discipline.
(e) The employee may thereafter have the opportunity to further respond orally or in writing to the Chief of Police on the limited issues of information raised in any subsequent materials.

1022.13 RESIGNATIONS/RETIREMENTS PRIOR TO DISCIPLINE
In the event that a member tenders a written resignation or notice of retirement prior to the imposition of discipline, it shall be noted in the file. The tender of a resignation or retirement by itself shall not serve as grounds for the termination of any pending investigation or discipline.

1022.14 POST-DISCIPLINE APPEAL RIGHTS
An employee discharged or suspended without pay for more than three days or 24 working hours may, within five days from the issuance by the Chief of Police of the order of suspension or discharge, appeal to the Civil Service Commission (Utah Code 10-3-1012; Utah Code 10-3-912).

The employee may appear in person and may have counsel and a public hearing. The findings and decision of the Civil Service Commission shall be final and immediately enforced by the Chief of Police.
Personnel Complaints

Any final action or order of the Civil Service Commission may be appealed to the Court of Appeals within 30 days of the issuance of the final action or order of the Civil Service Commission (Utah Code 10-3-1012.5).

1022.15 PROBATIONARY EMPLOYEES AND OTHER MEMBERS
At-will and probationary employees and members other than non-probationary employees may be disciplined and/or released from employment without adherence to any of the procedures set out in this policy, and without notice or cause at any time. These individuals are not entitled to any rights under this policy. However, any of these individuals released for misconduct should be afforded an opportunity solely to clear their names through a liberty interest hearing, which shall be limited to a single appearance before the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

Any probationary period may be extended at the discretion of the Chief of Police in cases where the individual has been absent for more than a week or when additional time to review the individual is considered to be appropriate.

1022.16 RETENTION OF PERSONNEL INVESTIGATION FILES
All personnel complaints shall be maintained in accordance with the established records retention schedule and as described in the Personnel Records Policy.
Seat Belts

1024.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy establishes guidelines for the use of seat belts and child restraints. This policy will apply to all members operating or riding in department vehicles.

1024.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

Child restraint system - An infant or child passenger restraint system that meets Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards (FMVSS) and Regulations set forth in 49 CFR 571.213 (Utah Code 41-6a-1601).

1024.2 WEARING OF SAFETY RESTRAINTS
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 in any privately owned vehicle while on-duty. The member driving such a vehicle shall ensure that all other occupants, including non-members of the Department, are properly restrained (Utah Code 41-6a-1803).

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 department member or the public. Members must be prepared to justify any deviation from this requirement.

1024.3 TRANSPORTING SUSPECTS, PRISONERS OR ARRESTEES
Suspects, prisoners and arrestees should be in a seated position and secured in the rear seat of any department vehicle with a prisoner restraint system or, when a prisoner restraint system is not available, by seat belts provided by the vehicle manufacturer. The prisoner restraint system is not intended to be a substitute for handcuffs or other appendage restraints.

Prisoners in leg restraints shall be transported in accordance with the Handcuffing and Restraints Policy.

1024.4 INOPERABLE SEAT BELTS
Department vehicles shall not be operated when the seat belt in the driver's position is inoperable. Persons shall not be transported in a seat in which the seat belt is inoperable.

Department vehicle seat belts shall not be modified, removed, deactivated or altered in any way, except by the vehicle maintenance and repair staff, who shall do so only with the express authorization of the Chief of Police.

Members who discover an inoperable restraint system shall report the defect to the appropriate supervisor. Prompt action will be taken to replace or repair the system.
Seat Belts

1024.5 POLICY
It is the policy of the City of Logan Police Department that members use safety and child restraint systems to reduce the possibility of death or injury in a motor vehicle collision.

1024.6 VEHICLES MANUFACTURED WITHOUT SEAT BELTS
Vehicles manufactured and certified for use without seat belts or other restraint systems are subject to the manufacturer’s operator requirements for safe use.

1024.7 VEHICLE AIRBAGS
In all vehicles equipped with airbag restraint systems, the system will not be tampered with or deactivated, except when transporting children as written elsewhere in this policy. All equipment installed in vehicles equipped with airbags will be installed as per the vehicle manufacturer specifications to avoid the danger of interfering with the effective deployment of the airbag device.
Body Armor

1026.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to provide law enforcement officers with guidelines for the proper use of body armor.

1026.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the City of Logan 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.

1026.3 ISSUANCE OF BODY ARMOR
The Patrol Lieutenant shall ensure that body armor is issued to all officers when the officer begins service at the City of Logan Police Department and that, when issued, the body armor meets or exceeds the standards of the National Institute of Justice.

The Patrol Lieutenant shall establish a body armor replacement schedule 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.

1026.3.1 USE OF SOFT BODY ARMOR
Generally, the use of body armor is required subject to the following:

(a) Officers shall only wear agency-approved body armor.

(b) Officers shall wear body armor anytime they are in a situation where they could reasonably be expected to take enforcement action.

(c) Officers may be excused from wearing body armor when they are functioning primarily in an administrative or support capacity and could not reasonably be expected to take enforcement action.

(d) Body armor shall be worn when an officer is working in uniform or taking part in Department range training.

(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.

1026.3.2 INSPECTIONS OF BODY ARMOR
Supervisors should ensure that body armor is worn and maintained in accordance with this policy through routine observation and periodic documented inspections. Annual inspections of body armor should be conducted by an authorized designee for fit, cleanliness and signs of damage, abuse and wear.
**Body Armor**

1026.3.3  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.

1026.4  ARMORER RESPONSIBILITIES

The Patrol Lieutenant should:

(a)  Monitor technological advances in the body armor industry for any appropriate changes to Department approved body armor.

(b)  Assess weapons and ammunition currently in use and the suitability of approved body armor to protect against those threats.

(c)  Provide training that educates officers about the safety benefits of wearing body armor.
Personnel Records

1028.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy governs maintenance and access to personnel records. Personnel records include any file maintained under an individual member's name.

The Logan City Police Department will follow the City of Logan's policy on Discipline. (Section 7-01 Discipline. Section 7-02 Grounds for Discipline and Section 7-03 Disciplinary Measures.

1028.2 DEPARTMENT FILE
The department file shall be maintained as a record of a person's employment/appointment with this department. The department file should contain, at a minimum:

(a) Personal data, including photographs, marital status, names of family members, educational and employment history or similar information. A photograph of the member should be permanently retained.

(b) Personnel action reports reflecting assignments, promotions and other changes in employment/appointment status. These should be permanently retained.

(c) Original performance evaluations. These should be permanently maintained.

(d) Discipline records, including copies of sustained personnel complaints.

(e) Adverse comments such as supervisor notes or memos may be retained in the department file after the member has had the opportunity to read the comment.

(a) Once a member has had an opportunity to read any adverse comment, the member shall be given the opportunity to respond in writing to the adverse comment.

(b) Any member response shall be attached to and retained with the original adverse comment.

(c) If a member refuses to sign an adverse comment, at least one supervisor should note the date and time of such refusal on the original comment. Such a refusal, however, shall not be deemed insubordination, nor shall it prohibit the entry of the adverse comment into the member's file.

(f) Commendations and awards.

(g) Any other information, the disclosure of which would constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

1028.3 DIVISION FILE
Division files may be separately maintained internally by a member's supervisor for the purpose of completing timely performance evaluations. The Division file may contain supervisor comments, notes, notices to correct and other materials that are intended to serve as a foundation for the completion of timely performance evaluations.
**Personnel Records**

**1028.4 TRAINING FILE**
An individual training file shall be maintained by the Training Supervisor for each member. Training files will contain records of all training; original or photocopies of available certificates, transcripts, diplomas and other documentation; and education and firearms qualifications. Training records may also be created and stored remotely, either manually or automatically (e.g., Daily Training Bulletin (DTB) records).

(a) The involved member is responsible for providing the Training Supervisor or immediate supervisor with evidence of completed training/education in a timely manner.

(b) The Training Supervisor or supervisor shall ensure that copies of such training records are placed in the member’s training file.

**1028.5 MEMBER ACCESS TO HIS/HER OWN PERSONNEL RECORDS**
Any member may request access to his/her own personnel records during the normal business hours of those responsible for maintaining such files. Any member seeking the removal of any item from his/her personnel records shall file a written request to the Chief of Police through the chain of command. The Department shall remove any such item if appropriate, or within 30 days provide the member with a written explanation of why the contested item will not be removed. If the contested item is not removed from the file, the member’s request and the written response from the Department shall be retained with the contested item in the member’s corresponding personnel record.

Members may be restricted from accessing files containing any of the following information:

(a) An ongoing internal affairs investigation to the extent that it could jeopardize or compromise the investigation pending final disposition or notice to the member of the intent to discipline.

(b) Confidential portions of internal affairs files that have not been sustained against the member.

(c) Criminal investigations involving the member.

(d) Letters of reference concerning employment/appointment, licensing or issuance of permits regarding the member.

(e) Any portion of a test document, except the cumulative total test score for either a section of the test document or for the entire test document.

(f) Materials used by the Department for staff management planning, including judgments or recommendations concerning future salary increases and other wage treatments, management bonus plans, promotions and job assignments or other comments or ratings used for department planning purposes.

(g) Information of a personal nature about a person other than the member if disclosure of the information would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of the other person's privacy.
Personnel Records

(h) Records relevant to any other pending claim between the Department and the member that may be discovered in a judicial proceeding.

1028.6 RETENTION AND PURGING
Unless provided otherwise in this policy, personnel records shall be maintained in accordance with the established records retention schedule.

(a) During the preparation of each member’s performance evaluation, all personnel complaints and disciplinary actions should be reviewed to determine the relevancy, if any, to progressive discipline, training and career development.

(b) If a supervisor determines that records of prior discipline should be retained beyond the required period, approval for such retention should be obtained through the chain of command from the Chief of Police.

(c) If, in the opinion of the Chief of Police, a personnel complaint or disciplinary action maintained beyond the required retention period is no longer relevant, all records of such matter may be destroyed in accordance with the established records retention schedule.

1028.7 POLICY
It is the policy of this department to maintain personnel records and preserve the confidentiality of personnel records pursuant to the Constitution and the laws of Utah (Utah Code 63G-2-302 et seq.).

1028.8 INTERNAL AFFAIRS FILE
Internal affairs files shall be maintained under the exclusive control of the Internal Affairs Supervisor in conjunction with the office of the Chief of Police. Access to these files may only be approved by the Chief of Police or the Internal Affairs Supervisor supervisor.

These files shall contain the complete investigation of all formal complaints of member misconduct, regardless of disposition. Investigations of complaints that result in the following findings shall not be placed in the member’s department file but will be maintained in the internal affairs file:

(a) Not sustained

(b) Unfounded

(c) Exonerated

1028.9 MEDICAL FILE
A medical file shall be maintained separately from all other personnel records and shall contain all documents relating to the member’s medical condition and history, including but not limited to:

(a) Materials relating to a medical leave of absence, including leave under the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA).

(b) Documents relating to workers’ compensation claims or the receipt of short- or long-term disability benefits.
Personnel Records

(c) Fitness-for-duty examinations, psychological and physical examinations, follow-up inquiries and related documents.

(d) Medical release forms, doctor’s slips and attendance records that reveal a member’s medical condition.

(e) Any other documents or materials that reveal the member’s medical history or medical condition, including past, present or future anticipated mental, psychological or physical limitations.

1028.10 SECURITY
Personnel records should be maintained in a secured location and locked either in a cabinet or access-controlled room. Personnel records maintained in an electronic format should have adequate password protection.

Personnel records are subject to disclosure only as provided in this policy, the Records Maintenance and Release Policy or according to applicable discovery procedures.

Nothing in this policy is intended to preclude review of personnel records by the City Administrator, City Attorney or other attorneys or representatives of the City in connection with official business.

1028.10.1 REQUESTS FOR DISCLOSURE
Any member receiving a request for a personnel record shall promptly notify the Records Officer or other person charged with the maintenance of such records.

Upon receipt of any such request, the responsible person shall notify the affected member as soon as practicable that such a request has been made.

The responsible person shall further ensure that an appropriate response to the request is made in a timely manner, consistent with applicable law. In many cases, this may require assistance of available legal counsel.

All requests for disclosure that result in access to a member’s personnel records shall be logged in the corresponding file.

1028.10.2 RELEASE OF PERSONNEL INFORMATION
Information such as the member’s medical information, or the home address, telephone number and Social Security number of the member or of the member’s family, that is contained in a personnel record is confidential and may not be released (Utah Code 63G-2-302; Utah Code 63G-2-303; Utah Code 63G-2-304).

The Department may release any factual information concerning a disciplinary investigation if the member who is the subject of the investigation (or the member’s representative) publicly makes a statement that is published in the media and that the member (or representative) knows to be false. The disclosure of such information, if any, shall be limited to facts that refute any such false statement.
Personnel Records

1028.11 DEFINITIONS AND RETENTION PERIODS
Informal Discipline: Verbal Warnings, Written Warnings, Letters of Caution.

Formal Discipline: Letter of Reprimand for a sustained complaint, Suspension, Corrective Action Plan.

RETENTION PERIODS:
External complaints: Complaints from an external party will be kept for a period of 5 years. This applies to unfounded, not sustained or exonerated complaints as well as any complaints sustained but with an informal disciplinary action taken.

Internal Complaints: Complaints from within the department will be kept for 3 years. This applies to unfounded, not sustained or Exonerated complaints as well as any complaints sustained but with an informal disciplinary action taken.

Any complaint with a formal disciplinary action taken of which only a Letter of Reprimand was issued and no days off will be kept for 7 years.

Internal Affairs complaints resulting in an investigation but do not result in disciplinary action will be kept for 7 years.

Internal Affairs complaints with action taken will be kept for 65 years.

All Formal Disciplinary Action will be kept for 65 years. (excluding letters of reprimand)

Fitness for Duty Records will be kept for 5 years.

DISCLAIMER:
All records being requested by an employee for purging will be subject to Logan City Police policy, the City of Logan's Policy, GRAMMA rules and at the Chief's discretion.
Request for Change of Assignment

1030.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
It is the policy of the Department that all requests for change of assignment are considered equally. To facilitate the selection process, the following procedure is established whereby all such requests will be reviewed.

1030.2 REQUEST FOR CHANGE OF ASSIGNMENT
Personnel wishing a change of assignment shall detail their request to their immediate supervisor.

1030.3 SUPERVISOR’S COMMENTARY
The officer’s immediate supervisor shall log the officer’s request and make appropriate comments and note any assignment change in the RMS.
Commendations and Awards

1032.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides general guidelines for recognizing commendable or meritorious acts of members of the City of Logan Police Department and individuals from the community.

1032.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the City of Logan Police Department to recognize and acknowledge exceptional individual or group achievements, performance, proficiency, heroism and service of its members and individuals from the community through commendations and awards.

1032.3 COMMENDATIONS
Commendations for members of the Department or for individuals from the community may be initiated by any department member or by any person from the community.

1032.4 CRITERIA
A meritorious or commendable act may include, but is not limited to:

• Superior handling of a difficult situation.
• Conspicuous bravery or outstanding performance.
• Any action or performance that is above and beyond typical duties.

1032.4.1 DEPARTMENT MEMBER DOCUMENTATION
Members of the Department should document meritorious or commendable acts. The documentation should contain:

(a) Identifying information:
   1. For members of the Department - name, division and assignment at the date and time of the meritorious or commendable act
   2. For individuals from the community - name, address, telephone number

(b) A brief account of the meritorious or commendable act with report numbers, as appropriate.

(c) The signature of the member submitting the documentation.

1032.4.2 COMMUNITY MEMBER DOCUMENTATION
Documentation of a meritorious or commendable act submitted by a person from the community should be accepted in any form. However, written documentation is preferred. Department members accepting the documentation should attempt to obtain detailed information regarding the matter, including:

(a) Identifying information:
   1. For members of the Department - name, division and assignment at the date and time of the meritorious or commendable act
Commendations and Awards

2. For individuals from the community - name, address, telephone number
   (b) A brief account of the meritorious or commendable act with report numbers, as appropriate.
   (c) The signature of the person submitting the documentation.

1032.4.3 PROCESSING DOCUMENTATION
Documentation regarding the meritorious or commendable act of a member of the Department should be forwarded to the appropriate Division Commander for his/her review. The Division Commander should sign and forward the documentation to the Chief of Police for his/her review.

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee will present the commendation to the department member for his/her signature. The documentation will then be returned to the Administration secretary for entry into the member’s personnel file.

Documentation regarding the meritorious or commendable act of an individual from the community should be forwarded to the Administration Division Commander. The documentation will be signed by the Division Commander and forwarded to the Chief of Police for his/her review. An appropriate venue or ceremony to acknowledge the individual’s actions should be arranged. Documentation of the commendation shall be maintained in a file designated for such records.

1032.5 AWARDS
1032.5 AWARDS
Awards may be bestowed upon members of the Department and individuals from the community. These awards include:

MEDALS
- Medal of Honor
- Medal of Valor
- Purple Heart Medal
- Lifesaving Medal
- Meritorious Service Medal
- Chief’s Commendation Medal

ANNUAL AWARDS
- Employee of the Year Dahle Willard R
- Divisional Employee of the Year
- Unit Citation
- Firearms Award
- DUI Award
- Peer Award LCPBA
Commendations and Awards

- Physical Fitness Award

Criteria for each award and the selection, presentation, and display of any award are determined by the Chief of Police or designee.

1032.6 UNIFORM PIN DISPLAY
Uniform pins associated with these awards, if any, may be worn on Class A and Class B uniforms by officers who have received such awards. Regardless of how many times an employee wins a specific award, only one pin of each type should be worn. Officers may wear pins awarded by outside agencies, including the FBI NA pin, with the approval of the Chief of Police.

Pins should be displayed two abreast with any odd-numbered pin being centered on its own row. Pins of different shape or size may also be displayed centered on their own row. Pins should be displayed above the nameplate in descending order of importance from top to bottom and left to right. Upper- and left-most pins include those representing medals, followed by annual awards, followed by current assignment insignia.

Assignment insignia such as SWAT pin, motor wings, and K-9 pin may only be worn by an officer currently assigned to the given specialty and may be displayed on Class A, Class B, and Class C uniforms.
Fitness for Duty

1034.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
All officers are required to be free from any physical, emotional, or mental condition which might adversely affect the exercise of peace officer powers. The purpose of this policy is to ensure that all officers of the Department remain fit for duty and able to perform the job functions.

1034.2 EMPLOYEE RESPONSIBILITIES
(a) It shall be the responsibility of each employee of the Department to maintain good physical condition sufficient to safely and properly perform essential duties of their position.
(b) Each employee of the Department shall perform his/her respective duties without physical, emotional and/or mental constraints.
(c) During working hours, all employees are required to be alert, attentive and capable of performing assigned responsibilities.
(d) Any employee who feels unable to perform his/her duties shall promptly notify a supervisor. In the event that an employee believes that another employee is unable to perform his/her duties, such observations and/or belief shall be promptly reported to a supervisor.

1034.3 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES
(a) A supervisor observing an employee or receiving a report of an employee who is perceived to be unable to safely perform his/her duties due to a physical or mental condition shall take prompt and appropriate action in an effort to resolve the situation.
(b) Whenever feasible, the supervisor should attempt to ascertain the reason or source of the problem, and in all cases a preliminary evaluation should be made in an effort to determine the level of inability of the employee to perform his/her duties.
(c) In the event the employee appears to be in need of immediate medical or psychiatric treatment, all reasonable efforts should be made to provide such care. Physical, medical, and psychological examinations required by the Agency are provided at no cost to the employee.
(d) In conjunction with the Shift Sergeant or employee's available Division Commander, a determination should be made whether the employee should be temporarily relieved from his/her duties.
(e) The Chief of Police and any other supervisor who is made aware that an officer may have a physical or mental disability affecting the officer's ability to perform his/her duties shall investigate the allegation (Utah Code 53-6-211(6)).
(f) The Chief of Police or a designee shall ensure that any allegation that an officer has a physical or mental disability affecting the officer's ability to perform his/her duties is reported to Utah Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) when the allegation
Fitness for Duty

is found to be true. This applies even in those instances where an employee resigns or is terminated (Utah Code 53-6-211(5), (6)).

(g) The Chief of Police shall be promptly notified in the event that any employee is relieved from duty.

1034.4 WORK-RELATED CONDITIONS
Any employee suffering from a work-related condition which warrants a temporary relief from duty shall be required to comply with personnel rules and guidelines for processing such claims.

Upon the recommendation of the Shift Sergeant or unit supervisor and concurrence of a Division Commander, any employee whose actions or use of force in an official capacity result in death or serious injury to another may be temporarily removed from regularly assigned duties and/or placed on paid administrative leave for the well being of the employee and until such time as the following may be completed:

(a) A preliminary determination that the employee's conduct appears to be in compliance with related policies.

(b) The employee has had the opportunity to receive necessary counseling and/or psychological clearance to return to full duty.

1034.4.1 URS BENEFIT PROTECTION CONTRACT
The City of Logan shall provide a benefits protection contract for any public safety service employee who suffers a qualifying injury or illness as defined and required in state law. Contact the Human Resource Department for further information regarding the Benefit Protection Contract.

1034.5 FITNESS FOR DUTY EVALUATIONS
Fitness for duty medical evaluations may be performed under any of the following circumstances:

(a) Return to work from injury or illness.

(b) When a supervisor determines there is a direct threat to the health or safety of the employee or others.

(c) In conjunction with corrective action, performance or conduct issues or discipline.

(d) When it is a bona fide occupational qualification for selection, retention or promotion.

1034.6 LIMITATION ON HOURS WORKED
Absent emergency operations, members should not work more than:

• 16 hours in one day (24-hour) period or
• 30 hours in any 2 day (48-hour) period or
• 84 hours in any 7 day (168-hour) period

Except in very limited circumstances members should have a minimum of 8 hours off between shifts. Supervisors should give consideration to reasonable rest periods and are authorized to deny overtime or relieve to off-duty status any employee who has exceeded the above guidelines.
Fitness for Duty

Limitations on the number of hours worked apply to shift changes, shift trades, rotation, holdover, training, general overtime, combination of on-duty and off-duty work and any other work assignments.

1034.7 PHYSICAL FITNESS STANDARD

(a) Program Components

1. **Fitness Committee** - The City of Logan City Police Department has established a Fitness Committee, made up of sworn officers representing every division. This committee is charged with conducting physical fitness and job-task simulation tests, establishing department standards on those tests, providing support to officers who require specialized instruction or attention on particular test components, and providing health and fitness related information to officers on an ongoing basis.

2. **Medical Screening** - It is the responsibility of each officer to ensure they are physically able to participate in the fitness test.

3. **Remedial Fitness Instruction/Monitoring** - Officers failing any component of the fitness assessment may request remedial instruction and monitoring. The department will provide a member of the fitness committee to assist with one-on-one training. Specific medical issues that interfere with an officer's performance will be considered on a case by case basis.

Twice each year (spring and fall), all sworn officer will undergo mandatory fitness assessments. The spring test will be mandatory for all sworn officers. If the officer passes the entire assessment by achieving at least the minimum for each fitness skill, the officer will not be mandated to participate in the fall test. However, any sworn officer who was unable to participate in the spring test or failed the spring test will be required to pass the fall test. If an officer has desire to improve their testing results by participating in the fall test, the officer may do so.

The test dates will be published no later than four weeks prior to the beginning of the tests. Fitness for duty will be determined by meeting the minimum standard for all five skills on both assessments. Remedial training will be available after each assessment for officers who are having difficulty achieving the minimum standard on any component of the fitness test.

Testing will be conducted by members of the City of Logan City Police Department Fitness Committee or other staff officers.

Following department-wide testing and a "validation process," conducted by the LCPD and Dr. Jack Loughton (Weber State University), the fitness committee has established the following minimum standards:

- **Standard**
  - Vertical jump- 16 inches
  - Maximum bench press- 1 repetition, 70% of officer's body weight
  - Crunches-1 minute time frame-45
Fitness for Duty

- Push Ups-no time frame-24
- 1.5 mile run-maximum time of 15 minutes 30 seconds
  OR
- 10 KM Stationary Bicycle Test- maximum time of 22 minutes with resistance of 2 kiloponds or 20 Newtons.

All sworn officers have the option of taking the alternate stationary bicycle test instead of the 1.5 mile run test. This test is based upon the US Army’s alternate bicycle test.

The department has established levels of fitness above the required standard as an incentive for officers to strive for a higher level of fitness than just the required minimum. These levels are called Master and Elite fitness levels.

To determine if an officer has met the requirement for these upper levels, point values have been assigned to levels of achievement for each fitness event. Officers will add their total point value to determine what level they have achieved. To qualify to use the point system for these upper levels, an officer must achieve at least the minimum standard on all fitness events. The point systems is on the back of the Fitness Assessment form.

- **LEVEL POINTS**
  - ELITE 256 +
  - Master 210-255

**To meet the Department minimum standard, the officer must pass all five tests**

The LCPD recognizes that body composition (percent of body fat) and flexibility have an impact on both performance and health. As part of the total fitness program, the department will assess body composition to provide feedback on these areas for health and wellness purposes only. No department standard will apply to these assessments.

The fitness test results for each officer will be maintained in a database and forwarded to the appropriate supervisor for evaluation purposes. All test results will be treated as confidential information. All officers may have a copy of their entire assessment on request.

Any officer who fails to meet the minimum standard on two consecutive fitness assessments during a calendar year may not be eligible for promotions, transfers, or any specialized assignment or appointment.

Any officer, who is found to be medically unfit to perform the fitness testing, may be placed on limited or light duty as available.

If an officer cannot participate in the fitness test due to injury or illness, the officer must report the matter to his/her supervisor as soon as possible. The officer must take a copy of the job description, essential duties, and final task list to their physician. The physician must return a typed statement on letterhead that addresses each duty the officer is not fit enough to perform.
Fitness for Duty

The physician must also complete Appendix "A" and attach additional information if they indicate the officer is not physically fit enough to participate in a standard test after the injury or illness is known. Appendix A Forms for the Physician to complete are accessible on the intra-net under the forms section. Any officer who fails to pass the fitness test at a minimum of "Standard" level will have 1 month to pass the individual event not passed at the "Standard" level. If the event is not passed successfully after the first month the officer will be required to re-take the entire physical assessment and pass the entire test at the "Standard" level within the next month. This will continue each month until the next department testing date.

Appendix A ," Medical Release Form

Individual's Name____________________________________Age__________________

Sworn officers of City of Logan City Police Department are required to perform a variety of essential physically demanding tasks. Please review the job description for a list of duties and the list of essential functions. A copy of each is attached.

To measure an officer's capability to perform these critical tasks all applicants and incumbents must undergo a physical fitness assessment or test consisting of the following five (5) items:

1. Run 1.5 miles in 15:30 minutes or less or alternate 10K stationary bicycle test in 22:00 minutes or less.
2. Bench press 70% of own body weight, one repetition.
3. Perform 45 crunches in one (1) minute.
4. Perform 24 push-ups without time limit.
5. Perform a vertical jump of 16" or more.

Your professional opinion is requested as to whether the officer can safely participate in physical fitness testing and exercise training.

PLEASE CHECK ONE:

The officer is physically fit enough to participate in the physical fitness assessment. °
The officer is not physically fit enough to participate in the run or alternate bike test. °
The officer is not physically fit enough to participate in the bench press. °
The officer is not physically fit enough to participate in the crunches. °
The officer is not physically fit enough to participate in the push-ups. °
The officer is not physically fit enough to participate in the vertical jump.

If you indicate an officer is not physically fit enough to participate in any of the assessments, attach a typed report on your letterhead indicating when an officer will be fit enough to participate in the physical fitness assessment(s).
Any officer who fails to appear for any scheduled mandatory testing or training without approval from their Division Commander or Chief of Police is subject to discipline for insubordination. Employees whom disciplinary action is taken against as a result of this policy may follow grievance procedures as outlined in the City of Logan City Policy Manual and civil service guidelines.

Members of the City of Logan Police SWAT Team are expected to maintain a level of fitness that exceeds that of the department's minimum standards. Any SWAT member who fails to meet the "Master" standard on a fitness assessment will be considered to be on probation with the team until the standard is met. A SWAT member will have 1 month to pass the individual event not passed at the "Master" level. If the event is not passed successfully after the first month, then the SWAT member will have to re-take the entire physical assessment and pass the entire test at the "Master" level within the next 5 months. If the SWAT member still does not pass "Master" level at the end of the 6 month period, their association with the team will end.
Meal Periods and Breaks

1036.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy regarding meals and breaks, insofar as possible, shall conform to the policy governing all City employees that has been established by the City Administrator.

1036.1.1 MEAL PERIODS
Sworn employees and dispatchers shall remain on-duty subject to call 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 within the City limits unless on assignment outside of the City or with the approval of a supervisor.

The time spent for the meal period shall not exceed the authorized time allowed.

1036.1.2 BREAKS
Each employee is entitled to a 15-minute break, near the mid-point, for each four-hour work period (UAC R477-8-3). Only one 15-minute break shall be taken during each 4-hours of duty. No breaks shall be taken during the first or last hour of an employee’s shift unless approved by a supervisor.

Field officers will take their breaks in their assigned areas, subject to call, and shall monitor their radios. When field officers take their breaks away from their vehicles, they shall do so only with the knowledge and clearance of the Communications Center.
Lactation Breaks

1037.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to provide reasonable accommodations to employees desiring to express breast milk for the employee’s infant child.

1037.2 POLICY
It is the policy of this department to provide, in compliance with the Fair Labor Standards Act, reasonable break time and appropriate facilities to accommodate any employee desiring to express breast milk for her infant nursing child for up to one year after the child’s birth (29 USC § 207).

1037.3 LACTATION BREAK TIME
A rest period should be permitted each time the employee has the need to express breast milk (29 USC § 207). In general, lactation breaks that cumulatively total 30 minutes or less during any four-hour work period or major portion of a four-hour work period would be considered reasonable. However, individual circumstances may require more or less time.

Lactation breaks, if feasible, should be taken at the same time as the employee’s regularly scheduled rest or meal periods.

While a reasonable effort will be made to provide additional time beyond authorized breaks, any such time exceeding the regularly scheduled break time will be unpaid.

Employees desiring to take a lactation break shall notify the Communications Center or a supervisor prior to taking such a break. Such breaks may be reasonably delayed if it would seriously disrupt Department operations.

Once a lactation break has been approved, the break should not be interrupted except for emergency or exigent circumstances.

1037.3.1 PRESENCE OF CHILDREN
The Department is not required to allow the child of the employee to be present at the Department for purposes of accommodating breastfeeding (Utah Code 34A-5-106).

1037.4 PRIVATE LOCATION
The Department will make reasonable efforts to accommodate employees with the use of an appropriate room or other location to express milk in private. Such room or place should be in close proximity to the employee’s work area and shall be other than a bathroom or toilet stall. The location must be shielded from view and free from intrusion from co-workers and the public (29 USC § 207).

Employees occupying such private areas shall either secure the door or otherwise make it clear to others that the area is occupied, and that the employee has a need for privacy. All other employees should avoid interrupting an employee during an authorized break, except to announce an emergency or other urgent circumstance.
Lactation Breaks

Authorized lactation breaks for employees assigned to the field may be taken at the nearest appropriate private area.

1037.5 STORAGE OF EXPRESSED MILK
Any employee storing expressed milk in any authorized refrigerated area within the Department shall clearly label it as such and shall remove it when the employee ends her shift.
Outside Employment

1042.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
In order to avoid actual or perceived conflicts of interest for Department employees engaging in outside employment, all employees shall obtain written approval from the Chief of Police prior to engaging in any outside employment. Approval of outside employment shall be at the discretion of the Chief of Police in accordance with the provisions of this policy and Utah Code 53-13-114.

1042.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Outside Employment - Any employee of the Department who receives wages, compensation or other consideration of value from another employer, organization or individual not affiliated directly with this department for services, product(s) or benefits rendered. For purposes of this section, the definition of outside employment includes those employees who are self-employed and not affiliated directly with this department for services, product(s) or benefits rendered.

No officer shall contract to perform outside services on behalf of the department without department approval.

1042.2 OBTAINING APPROVAL
No employee of the Department may engage in any outside employment without first obtaining prior written approval of the Chief of Police. Failure to obtain prior written approval for outside employment or engaging in outside employment prohibited by this policy may lead to disciplinary action.

In order to obtain approval for outside employment, the employee must complete an Outside Employment Application, which shall be submitted to the employee’s immediate supervisor. The application will then be forwarded through channels to the Chief of Police for consideration.

If approved, the employee will be provided with a copy of the approved permit. Unless otherwise indicated in writing on the approved permit, a permit will be valid through the end of the calendar year. Any employee seeking to renew a permit shall submit a new Outside Employment Application in a timely manner.

Any employee seeking approval of outside employment, whose request has been denied, shall be provided with a written reason for the denial of the application at the time of the denial.

1042.2.1 APPEAL OF DENIAL OF OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT
If an employee’s Outside Employment Application is denied or withdrawn by the Department, the employee may file a written notice of appeal to the Chief of Police within 10 days of the date of denial.

If the employee’s appeal is denied, the employee may file a grievance.

1042.2.2 REVOCATION/SUSPENSION OF OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT PERMITS
Any outside employment permit may be revoked or suspended under the following circumstances:
Outside Employment

(a) Should an employee’s performance at this department decline to a point where it is evaluated by a supervisor as needing improvement to reach an overall level of competency, the Chief of Police may, at his/her discretion, revoke any previously approved outside employment permit(s). That revocation will stand until the employee’s performance has been reestablished at a satisfactory level and his/her supervisor recommends reinstatement of the outside employment permit.

(b) Suspension or revocation of a previously approved outside employment permit may be included as a term or condition of sustained discipline.

(c) If, at any time during the term of a valid outside employment permit, an employee’s conduct or outside employment conflicts with the provisions of Department policy, the permit may be suspended or revoked.

(d) When an employee is unable to perform at a full-duty capacity due to an injury or other condition, any previously approved outside employment permit may be subjected to similar restrictions as those applicable to the employee’s full time duties until the employee has returned to a full duty status.

1042.3 PROHIBITED OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT
Consistent with the provisions of UAC R477-9-2, the Department expressly reserves the right to deny any Outside Employment Application submitted by an employee seeking to engage in any activity which:

(a) Interferes with an employee’s efficiency performance.

(b) Conflicts with the interests of the Department or the State of Utah.

(c) Gives reason for criticism or suspicion of conflicting interests or duties.

1042.3.1 OUTSIDE SECURITY AND PEACE OFFICER EMPLOYMENT
Due to the potential conflict of interest no member of this department will generally be permitted to engage in any outside or secondary employment as a private security guard, private investigator or other similar private security position.

Any private organization, entity or individual seeking special services for security or traffic control from members of this department must submit a written request to the Chief of Police in advance of the desired service. Such outside overtime will be assigned, monitored and paid through the Department.

(a) The applicant will be required to enter into an indemnification agreement prior to approval.

(b) The applicant will further be required to provide for the compensation and full benefits of all employees requested for such outside security services.

(c) Should such a request be approved, any employee working outside overtime shall be subject to the following conditions:
Outside Employment

1. The officer shall wear the Department uniform/identification.
2. The officer shall be subject to the rules and regulations of the Department.
3. No officer may engage in such outside employment during or at the site of a strike, lockout, picket or other physical demonstration of a labor dispute.
4. Compensation for such approved outside security services shall be pursuant to normal overtime procedures.
5. Outside security services shall not be subject to the collective bargaining process.
6. No officer may engage in outside employment as a peace officer for any other public agency without prior written authorization of the Chief of Police.

1042.3.2 SPECIAL RESTRICTIONS
Except for emergency situations or with prior authorization from the Division Commander, officers assigned to undercover or covert operations shall not be eligible to work overtime or other assignments in a uniformed or other capacity which might reasonably disclose the officer's law enforcement status.

1042.4 DEPARTMENT RESOURCES
Employees are prohibited from using any Department equipment or resources in the course of or for the benefit of any outside employment. This shall include the prohibition of access to official records or databases of the Department or other agencies through the use of the employee's position with this department.

1042.4.1 REVIEW OF FINANCIAL RECORDS
Employees approved for outside employment expressly agree that their personal financial records may be requested and reviewed/audited for potential conflict of interest. Prior to providing written approval for an outside employment position, the Department may request that an officer provide his/her personal financial records for review/audit in order to determine whether a conflict of interest exists. Failure of the employee to provide the requested personal financial records could result in denial of the off-duty work permit. If, after approving a request for an outside employment position, the Department becomes concerned that a conflict of interest exists based on a financial reason, the Department may request that the employee provide his/her personal financial records for review/audit. If the employee elects not to provide the requested records, his/her off-duty work permit may be revoked pursuant to the Revocation/Suspension of Outside Employment Status subsection of this policy.

1042.5 CHANGES IN OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT STATUS
If an employee terminates his/her outside employment, the employee shall promptly submit written notification of such termination to the Chief of Police through channels. Any subsequent request
Outside Employment

for renewal or continued outside employment must thereafter be processed and approved through normal procedures set forth in this policy.

Employees shall also promptly submit in writing to the Chief of Police any material changes in outside employment including any change in the number of hours, type of duties or demands of any approved outside employment. Employees who are uncertain whether a change in outside employment is material are advised to report the change.

1042.6 OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT WHILE ON DISABILITY

Department members engaged in outside employment who are placed on disability leave or modified/light-duty shall inform their immediate supervisor in writing within five days regarding whether they intend to continue to engage in such outside employment while on such leave or light-duty status. The immediate supervisor shall review the duties of the outside employment along with any related doctor’s orders, and make a recommendation to the Chief of Police whether such outside employment should continue.

In the event the Chief of Police determines that the outside employment should be discontinued or if the employee fails to promptly notify his/her supervisor of his/her intentions regarding the work permit, a notice of revocation of the employee’s permit will be forwarded to the involved employee, and a copy attached to the original work permit.

Criteria for revoking the outside employment permit include, but are not limited to, the following:

(a) The outside employment is medically detrimental to the total recovery of the disabled employee, as indicated by the City's professional medical advisors.

(b) The outside employment performed requires the same or similar physical ability as would be required of an on-duty employee.

(c) The employee’s failure to make timely notice of their intentions to their supervisor.

When the disabled employee returns to full duty with the City of Logan Police Department, a request (in writing) may be made to the Chief of Police to restore the permit.
Personal Appearance Standards

1046.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
In order to project uniformity and neutrality toward the public and other members of the Department, it is the policy of the Department that employees shall maintain their personal hygiene and appearance to project a professional image appropriate for this department and for their assignment.

1046.2 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.

1046.2.1 HAIR
Hairstyles of all members shall be neat in appearance. For male sworn members, hair must not extend below the top edge of the uniform collar while assuming a normal stance.

For female sworn members, hair must be no longer than the horizontal level of the bottom of the uniform patch when the employee is standing erect. It can be worn up or in a tightly wrapped braid or ponytail.

1046.2.2 MUSTACHES
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.

The growth of a solo mustache shall not exceed one-half inch in depth and not appear bushy. The ends may not be waxed or twisted.

1046.2.3 SIDEBURNS
Sideburns shall not extend below the bottom of the outer ear opening (the top of the earlobes) and shall be trimmed and neat.

1046.2.4 FACIAL HAIR
Facial hair, including beards and goatees, must be neat, trimmed, and well maintained and under one-half inch in length. No beard or goatee shall extend onto the neck. This does not apply to staff/employees on special assignment or in an undercover capacity. In such circumstances, permission in each instance shall be obtained by the Chief of Police.

A goatee is defined as a small chin beard connected to a mustache and neatly trimmed. The growth of the goatee may not extend more than one-half inch below the bottom of the chin.

The goatee and the mustache must follow the natural arch of the mouth.

The beard shall be worn with a mustache.
**Personal Appearance Standards**

The growth of the beard shall not be thicker than one-half inch; trimmed along the bottom of the jaw-line and along the cheekbones. No part of the beard may extend down to the neck.

The beard/goatee shall be modified to accommodate department equipment if operationally needed.

Supervisors shall use their best judgment and discretion to insure the employee maintains a professional appearance. Accepting that the supervisor is acting in good faith, employees will comply with a supervisor's order to alter their facial hair to meet policy.

1046.2.5   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.

1046.2.6   JEWELRY
For the purpose of this policy, jewelry refers to rings, earrings, necklaces, bracelets, wristwatches, and tie tacks or tie bars. Jewelry shall present a professional image and may not create a safety concern for the department member or others. Jewelry that depicts racial, sexual, discriminatory, gang-related, or obscene language is not allowed.

(a) Necklaces shall not be visible above the shirt collar.
(b) Earrings shall be small and worn only in or on the earlobe.
(c) One ring or ring set may be worn on each hand of the department member. No rings should be of the type that would cut or pose an unreasonable safety risk to the member or others during a physical altercation, if the member is assigned to a position where that may occur.
(d) One small bracelet, including a bracelet identifying a medical condition, may be worn on one arm.
(e) Wristwatches shall be conservative and present a professional image.
(f) Tie tacks or tie bars worn with civilian attire shall be conservative and present a professional image.

1046.3   TATTOOS
Employees are permitted to display tattoos on their arms and legs when on-duty representing Logan City and when they do not distract or interfere with the employee's responsibilities. Tattoos cannot be visible above the collar of a crew neck t-shirt or undershirt, or visible when wearing a v-neck or polo style button-up shirt. Tattoos are not allowed on the face, neck, head, ears, or below the wrist on the hand. A single "ring band" tattoo may be displayed above the metacarpal bone if no other jewelry is being displayed on either hand of the employee.

Prohibited content of displayed tattoos shall include the following:

- Unprofessional or offensive words, messages, slogans, acronyms, or symbols.
Personal Appearance Standards

- Offensive picture(s) depicting or displaying nudity, sexual acts, vulgar art, or disparaging any gender, race, religion, disability, or national origin.
- Tattoos depicting real or perceived gang affiliation.
- Tattoos depicting any attitude, slogan, or picture which may be offensive or unprofessional.

Tattoos shall be covered by a long-sleeve sleeve uniform or an armband during the following responsibilities:

- Any court proceedings
- Any formal public safety event (dinner, banquet, etc.)
- Funerals or memorial services
- Or otherwise directed by the Chief of Police

Under no circumstance may an employee manipulate, modify, or wear a uniform in a manner that draws attention to a tattoo.

The Chief of Police shall make the final determination as to the permitted or prohibited nature of any tattoo pursuant to this policy. Due to the subjective and changing nature of what the content of a tattoo might mean or be interpreted to represent, no determination made by the Chief of Police shall be interpreted to create a right to display a particular tattoo in perpetuity. The Chief of Police may, at his/her discretion, prohibit the display of any tattoo after having previously allowed an employee to display said tattoo.

If a tattoo is determined to be prohibited by the Chief of Police, and the employee fails to follow instructions to cover the tattoo, the employee may be subject to discipline as outlined in Logan City Policy (7-02 GROUNDS FOR DISCIPLINE).

1046.4 BODY PIERCING OR ALTERATION

Body piercing or alteration to any area of the body visible in any authorized uniform or attire that is a deviation from normal anatomical features and which is not medically required is prohibited. Such body alteration includes, but is not limited to:

(a) Tongue splitting or piercing.
(b) The complete or transdermal implantation of any material other than hair replacement.
(c) Abnormal shaping of the ears, eyes, nose or teeth.
(d) Branding or scarification.
(e) Contact lenses that change the color or the shape of the pupil, the iris or sclera.
Uniform Regulations

1048.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The uniform policy of the City of Logan Police Department is established to ensure that uniformed officers 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:

- Department-Owned and Personal Property
- Body Armor
- Personal Appearance Standards
- Commendations and Awards

The Uniform and Equipment Specifications manual is maintained and periodically updated by the Chief of Police or designee. That manual should be consulted regarding authorized equipment and uniform specifications.

The City of Logan Police Department will provide uniforms for all employees and provide instruction and guidance for the manner, quantity and frequency of uniform usage and wear.

1048.2 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 the 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) The uniform is to be worn in compliance with the specifications set forth in the Department's uniform policy and regulations.

(e) All supervisors will perform periodic inspections of their personnel to ensure conformance to these regulations.

(f) Civilian attire shall not be worn in combination with any distinguishable part of the uniform.

(g) 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.

(h) Employees are not to purchase or drink alcoholic beverages while wearing any part of the Department uniform including the uniform pants.

(i) Mirrored sunglasses will not be worn with any Department uniform.
Uniform Regulations

1048.2.1 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 provide, in a courteous manner, their rank/title and last name to any person upon request and as soon as practical.

(b) Officers working specialized assignments may be excused from the possession and display requirements when directed by their Division Commander.

1048.3 UNIFORM CLASSES

1048.3.1 CLASS A UNIFORM
The Class A uniform is to be worn on special occasions such as funerals, ceremonies, the annual awards banquet, or as directed. The Class A uniform is required for all sworn personnel. The Class A uniform includes:

(a) "Ike" jacket buttoned up with shoulder braid on the right,
(b) Long sleeve white shirt with tie.
(c) Polished shoes. Boots with pointed toes are not permitted.
(d) Dress pants with no cargo pockets.

1048.3.2 CLASS B UNIFORM
The Class B uniform is to be worn on special occasions such as graduations, ceremonies, department photographs, interviews, oral boards, or as directed. The Class B uniform is required for all sworn personnel. The Class B uniform includes the standard issue uniform with:

(a) Long sleeve shirt with tie.
(b) Polished shoes. Boots with pointed toes are not permitted.
(c) Dress pants with no cargo pockets.

1048.3.3 CLASS C UNIFORM
All officers will possess and maintain a serviceable Class C uniform at all times. The Class C uniform will consist of the same garments and equipment as the Class B uniform with the following exceptions:

(a) The long- or short-sleeve shirt may be worn with the collar open. No tie is required.
(b) A white or black crew-neck tee-shirt must be worn with the uniform.
(c) All shirt buttons must remain buttoned except for the top button at the neck.
(d) Shows for the Class C uniform may be as described in the Class B uniform.
(e) Approved all black unpollished shoes may be worn.
Uniform Regulations

1048.3.4 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.

1048.3.5 FOUL WEATHER GEAR
The Uniform and Equipment Specifications lists the authorized uniform jacket and rain gear.

1048.4 INSIGNIA AND PATCHES
(a) Shoulder Patches – The authorized shoulder patch supplied by the Department shall be machine stitched to the sleeves of all uniform shirts and jackets, ¾ inch below the shoulder seam of the shirt, and should be bisected by the crease in the sleeve.

(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 employee's first initial and last name. If the employee desires other than the legal first initial and last name, the employee must receive approval from the Chief of Police. The nameplate shall be worn and placed above the right pocket located in the middle, bisected by the pressed shirt seam, with an equal distance from both sides of the nameplate to the outer edge of the pocket. The nameplate does not need to be worn on a shirt designed to be worn beneath the outer vest carrier.

(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) Approved pins of recognition and assignment insignias may be worn on the uniform consistent with the Commendations and Awards policy or as designated by the Chief of Police.

(e) Flag Pin – an American flag pin may be worn, centered above the nameplate.

(f) Badge – The Department-issued badge or an authorized sewn-on cloth replica must be worn and visible at all times while in uniform.

(g) Rank Insignia – The designated insignia indicating the employee's rank must be worn at all times while in uniform. The Chief of Police may authorize exceptions.

1048.4.1 MOURNING BADGE
Uniformed employees shall 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 the Department - From the time of death until midnight on the 14th day after the death.

(b) An officer from this or an adjacent county - From the time of death until midnight on the day of the funeral.

(c) Funeral attendee - While attending the funeral of an out-of-region fallen officer.

(d) National Peace Officers Memorial Day (May 15) - From 0001 hours until 2359 hours.

(e) As directed by the Chief of Police.
**Uniform Regulations**

**1048.5 CIVILIAN ATTIRE**

There are assignments within the Department that do not require the wearing of a uniform because recognition and authority are not essential to their function. There are also assignments in which the wearing of civilian attire is necessary.

(a) All employees shall wear clothing that fits properly, is clean and free of stains, and not damaged or excessively worn.

(b) All administrative, investigative and support personnel who elect to wear civilian clothing to work shall wear button-style shirts with a collar, and slacks or suits that are moderate in style.

(c) The following items shall not be worn on-duty:
   1. Tee-shirt alone (except for Task Force operators).
   2. Open-toed sandals or flip flops (Support staff excluded).
   3. Swimsuit, tube tops or halter-tops.
   4. Spandex-type pants or see-through clothing or otherwise revealing clothing.
   5. Distasteful printed slogans, buttons or pins.

(d) Variations from this order are allowed at the discretion of the Chief of Police or designee when the employee's assignment or current task is not conducive to the wearing of such clothing.

(e) No item of civilian attire may be worn on-duty that would adversely affect the reputation of the City of Logan Police Department or the morale of the employees.

**1048.6 POLITICAL ACTIVITIES, ENDORSEMENTS, AND ADVERTISEMENTS**

Unless specifically authorized by the Chief of Police, City of Logan 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 himself/herself as an employee of the City of Logan 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 non-profit publication, or any motion picture, film, video, public broadcast or any Web site.

**1048.7 OPTIONAL EQUIPMENT - MAINTENANCE AND REPLACEMENT**

(a) Any of the items listed in the Uniform and Equipment Specifications as optional shall be purchased totally at the expense of the employee. No part of the purchase cost shall be offset by the Department for the cost of providing the Department-issued item.
Uniform Regulations

(b) Maintenance of optional items shall be the financial responsibility of the purchasing employee. For example, 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 shall be replaced following the procedures for the replacement of damaged personal property outlined in the Department-Owned and Personal Property Policy.

1048.8 UNAUTHORIZED UNIFORMS, EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES
City of Logan Police Department employees may not wear any uniform item, accessory or attachment unless specifically authorized in the Uniform and Equipment Specifications or by the Chief of Police or designee.

City of Logan Police Department employees may not use or carry any safety item, tool or other piece of equipment unless specifically authorized in the Uniform and Equipment Specifications or by the Chief of Police or designee.
Line-of-Duty Deaths

1059.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance to members of the City of Logan Police Department in the event of the death of a member occurring in the line of duty and to direct the Department in providing proper support for the member’s survivors.

The Chief of Police may also apply some or all of this policy for a non-line-of-duty member death, or in situations where members are injured in the line of duty and the injuries are life-threatening.

1059.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

Line-of-duty death - The death of an officer during the course of performing law enforcement-related functions while on- or off-duty, or a civilian member during the course of performing assigned duties.

For an officer, a line-of-duty death includes death that is the direct and proximate result of a personal injury sustained in the line of duty (34 USC § 10281).

Survivors - Immediate family members of the deceased member, which can include spouse, children, parents, other next of kin, or significant others. The determination of who should be considered a survivor for purposes of this policy should be made on a case-by-case basis given the individual's relationship with the member and whether the individual was previously designated by the deceased member.

1059.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the City of Logan Police Department to make appropriate notifications and to provide assistance and support to survivors and coworkers of a member who dies in the line of duty.

It is also the policy of this department to respect the requests of the survivors when they conflict with these guidelines, as appropriate.

1059.3 INITIAL ACTIONS BY COMMAND STAFF
(a) Upon learning of a line-of-duty death, the deceased member’s supervisor should provide all reasonably available information to the Shift Sergeant and the Communications Center.
   1. Communication of information concerning the member and the incident should be restricted to secure networks to avoid interception by the media or others (see the Public Information Officer section of this policy).

(b) The Shift Sergeant should ensure that notifications are made in accordance with the Officer-Involved Shootings and Deaths and Major Incident Notification policies as applicable.
Line-of-Duty Deaths

(c) If the member has been transported to the hospital, the Shift Sergeant or the authorized designee should respond to the hospital to assume temporary responsibilities as the Hospital Liaison.

(d) The Chief of Police or the authorized designee should assign members to handle survivor notifications and assign members to the roles of Hospital Liaison (to relieve the temporary Hospital Liaison) and the Department Liaison as soon as practicable (see the Notifying Survivors section and the Department Liaison and Hospital Liaison subsections in this policy).

1059.4 NOTIFYING SURVIVORS

Survivors should be notified as soon as possible in order to avoid the survivors hearing about the incident in other ways.

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee should review the deceased member’s emergency contact information and make accommodations to respect the member’s wishes and instructions specific to notifying survivors. However, notification should not be excessively delayed because of attempts to assemble a notification team in accordance with the member’s wishes.

The Chief of Police, Shift Sergeant, or the authorized designee should select at least two members to conduct notification of survivors, one of which may be the Department chaplain.

Notifying members should:

(a) Make notifications in a direct and compassionate manner, communicating as many facts of the incident as possible, including the current location of the member. Information that is not verified should not be provided until an investigation has been completed.

(b) Determine the method of notifying surviving children by consulting with other survivors and taking into account factors such as the child’s age, maturity, and current location (e.g., small children at home, children in school).

(c) Plan for concerns such as known health concerns of survivors or language barriers.

(d) Offer to transport survivors to the hospital, if appropriate. Survivors should be transported in department vehicles. Notifying members shall inform the Hospital Liaison over a secure network that the survivors are on their way to the hospital. Notifying members should remain at the hospital while the survivors are present.

(e) When survivors are not at their residences or known places of employment, actively seek information and follow leads from neighbors, other law enforcement, postal authorities, and other sources of information in order to accomplish notification in as timely a fashion as possible. Notifying members shall not disclose the reason for their contact other than a family emergency.

(f) If making notification at a survivor’s workplace, ask a workplace supervisor for the use of a quiet, private room to meet with the survivor. Members shall not inform the workplace supervisor of the purpose of their visit other than to indicate that it is a family emergency.
Line-of-Duty Deaths

(g) Offer to call other survivors, friends, or clergy to support the survivors and to avoid leaving survivors alone after notification.

(h) Assist the survivors with meeting child care or other immediate needs.

(i) Provide other assistance to survivors and take reasonable measures to accommodate their needs, wishes, and desires. Care should be taken not to make promises or commitments to survivors that cannot be met.

(j) Inform the survivors of the name and phone number of the Survivor Support Liaison (see the Survivor Support Liaison section of this policy), if known, and the Department Liaison.

(k) Provide their contact information to the survivors before departing.

(l) Document the survivors’ names and contact information, as well as the time and location of notification. This information should be forwarded to the Department Liaison.

(m) Inform the Chief of Police or the authorized designee once survivor notifications have been made so that other City of Logan Police Department members may be apprised that survivor notifications are complete.

1059.4.1 OUT-OF-AREA NOTIFICATIONS

The Department Liaison should request assistance from law enforcement agencies in appropriate jurisdictions for in-person notification to survivors who are out of the area.

(a) The Department Liaison should contact the appropriate jurisdiction using a secure network and provide the assisting agency with the name and telephone number of the department member that the survivors can call for more information following the notification by the assisting agency.

(b) The Department Liaison may assist in making transportation arrangements for the member’s survivors, but will not obligate the Department to pay travel expenses without the authorization of the Chief of Police.

1059.5 NOTIFYING DEPARTMENT MEMBERS

Supervisors or members designated by the Chief of Police are responsible for notifying department members of the line-of-duty death as soon as possible after the survivor notification is made. Notifications and related information should be communicated in person or using secure networks and should not be transmitted over the radio.

Notifications should be made in person and as promptly as possible to all members on-duty at the time of the incident. Members reporting for subsequent shifts within a short amount of time should be notified in person at the beginning of their shifts. Members reporting for duty from their residences should be instructed to contact their supervisors as soon as practicable. Those members who are working later shifts or are on days off should be notified by phone as soon as practicable.
**Line-of-Duty Deaths**

Members having a close bond with the deceased member should be notified of the incident in person. Supervisors should consider assistance (e.g., peer support, modifying work schedules, approving sick leave) for members who are especially affected by the incident.

Supervisors should direct members not to disclose any information outside the Department regarding the deceased member or the incident.

**1059.6 LIAISONS AND COORDINATORS**

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee should select members to serve as liaisons and coordinators to handle responsibilities related to a line-of-duty death, including but not limited to:

(a) Department Liaison.
(b) Hospital Liaison.
(c) Survivor Support Liaison.
(d) Wellness Support Liaison.
(e) Funeral Liaison.
(f) Mutual aid coordinator.
(g) Benefits Liaison.
(h) Finance coordinator.

Liaisons and coordinators will be directed by the Department Liaison and should be given sufficient duty time to complete their assignments.

Members may be assigned responsibilities of more than one liaison or coordinator position depending on available department resources. The Department Liaison may assign separate liaisons and coordinators to accommodate multiple family units, if needed. The Department should consider seeking assistance from surrounding law enforcement agencies to fill liaison and coordinator positions, as appropriate.

**1059.6.1 DEPARTMENT LIAISON**

The Department Liaison should be a Division Commander or of sufficient rank to effectively coordinate department resources, and should serve as a facilitator between the deceased member's survivors and the Department. The Department Liaison reports directly to the Chief of Police. The Department Liaison's responsibilities include but are not limited to:

(a) Directing the other liaisons and coordinators in fulfilling survivors’ needs and requests. Consideration should be given to organizing the effort using the National Incident Management System.

(b) Establishing contact with survivors within 24 hours of the incident and providing them contact information.

(c) Advising survivors of the other liaison and coordinator positions and their roles and responsibilities.
Line-of-Duty Deaths

(d) Identifying locations that will accommodate a law enforcement funeral and presenting the options to the appropriate survivors, who will select the location.

(e) Coordinating all official law enforcement notifications and arrangements.

(f) Making necessary contacts for authorization to display flags at half-staff.

(g) Reminding department members of appropriate information-sharing restrictions regarding the release of information that could undermine future legal proceedings.

(h) Coordinating security checks of the member's residence as necessary and reasonable.

(i) Serving as a liaison with visiting law enforcement agencies during memorial and funeral services.

1059.6.2 HOSPITAL LIAISON

The Hospital Liaison should work with hospital personnel to:

(a) Establish a command post or incident command system, as appropriate, to facilitate management of the situation and its impact on hospital operations (e.g., influx of people, parking).

(b) Arrange for appropriate and separate waiting areas for:
   1. The survivors and others whose presence is requested by the survivors.
   2. Department members and friends of the deceased member.
   3. Media personnel.

(c) Ensure, as practicable, that any suspects who are in the hospital and their families or friends are not in proximity to the member's survivors or City of Logan Police Department members (except for members who may be guarding a suspect).

(d) Arrange for survivors to receive timely updates regarding the member before information is released to others.

(e) Arrange for survivors to have private time with the member, if requested.
   1. The Hospital Liaison or hospital personnel may need to explain the condition of the member to the survivors to prepare them accordingly.
   2. The Hospital Liaison should accompany the survivors into the room, if requested.

(f) Stay with survivors and provide them with other assistance as needed at the hospital.

(g) If applicable, explain to the survivors why an autopsy may be needed.

(h) Make arrangements for hospital bills to be directed to the Department, that the survivors are not asked to sign as guarantor of payment for any hospital treatment, and that the member's residence address, insurance information, and next of kin are not included on hospital paperwork.

Other responsibilities of the Hospital Liaison include but are not limited to:

- Arranging transportation for the survivors back to their residence.
Line-of-Duty Deaths

- Working with investigators to gather and preserve the deceased member’s equipment and other items that may be of evidentiary value.
- Documenting their actions at the conclusion of duties.

1059.6.3 SURVIVOR SUPPORT LIAISON

The Survivor Support Liaison should work with the Department Liaison to fulfill the immediate needs and requests of the survivors of any member who has died in the line of duty, and serve as the long-term department contact for survivors.

The Survivor Support Liaison should be selected by the deceased member's Division Commander. The following should be considered when selecting the Survivor Support Liaison:

- The liaison should be an individual the survivors know and with whom they are comfortable working.
- The selection may be made from names recommended by the deceased member's supervisor and/or coworkers. The deceased member's partner or close friends may not be the best selections for this assignment because the emotional connection to the member or survivors may impair their ability to conduct adequate liaison duties.
- The liaison must be willing to assume the assignment with an understanding of the emotional and time demands involved.

The responsibilities of the Survivor Support Liaison include but are not limited to:

(a) Arranging for transportation of survivors to hospitals, places of worship, funeral homes, and other locations, as appropriate.
(b) Communicating with the Department Liaison regarding appropriate security measures for the family residence, as needed.
(c) If requested by the survivors, providing assistance with instituting methods of screening telephone calls made to their residence after the incident.
(d) Providing assistance with travel and lodging arrangements for out-of-town survivors.
(e) Returning the deceased member's personal effects from the Department and the hospital to the survivors. The following should be considered when returning the personal effects:
   1. Items should not be delivered to the survivors until they are ready to receive the items.
   2. Items not retained as evidence should be delivered in a clean, unmarked box.
   3. All clothing not retained as evidence should be cleaned and made presentable (e.g., items should be free of blood or other signs of the incident).
   4. The return of some personal effects may be delayed due to ongoing investigations.
(f) Assisting with the return of department-issued equipment that may be at the deceased member’s residence.
Line-of-Duty Deaths

1. Unless there are safety concerns, the return of the equipment should take place after the funeral at a time and in a manner considerate of the survivors' wishes.

(g) Working with the Wellness Support Liaison for survivors to have access to available counseling services.

(h) Coordinating with the department's Public Information Officer (PIO) to brief the survivors on pending press releases related to the incident and to assist the survivors with media relations in accordance with their wishes (see the Public Information Officer section of this policy).

(i) Briefing survivors on investigative processes related to the line-of-duty death, such as criminal, internal, and administrative investigations.

(j) Informing survivors of any related criminal proceedings and accompanying them to such proceedings.

(k) Introducing survivors to prosecutors, victim's assistance personnel, and other involved personnel as appropriate.

(l) Maintaining long-term contact with survivors and taking measures to sustain a supportive relationship (e.g., follow-up visits, phone calls, cards on special occasions, special support during holidays).

(m) Inviting survivors to department activities, memorial services (e.g., as applicable, the Annual Candlelight Vigil at the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial), or other functions as appropriate.

Survivor Support Liaisons providing services after an incident resulting in multiple members being killed should coordinate with and support each other through conference calls or meetings as necessary.

The Department recognizes that the duties of a Survivor Support Liaison will often affect regular assignments over many years, and is committed to supporting members in the assignment.

If needed, the Survivor Support Liaison should be issued a personal communication device (PCD) owned by the Department to facilitate communications necessary to the assignment. The department-issued PCD shall be used in accordance with the Personal Communication Devices Policy.

1059.6.4 WELLNESS SUPPORT LIAISON

The Wellness Support Liaison should work with the department wellness coordinator or the authorized designee and other liaisons and coordinators to make wellness support and counseling services available to members and survivors who are impacted by a line-of-duty death. The responsibilities of the Wellness Support Liaison include but are not limited to:

(a) Identifying members who are likely to be significantly affected by the incident and may have an increased need for wellness support and counseling services, including:

1. Members involved in the incident.
2. Members who witnessed the incident.
3. Members who worked closely with the deceased member but were not involved in the incident.
   (b) Making arrangements for members who were involved in or witnessed the incident to be relieved of department responsibilities until they can receive wellness support.
   (c) Making wellness support and counseling resources (e.g., peer support, Critical Incident Stress Debriefing) available to members as soon as reasonably practicable following the line-of-duty death.
   (d) Coordinating with the Survivor Support Liaison to inform survivors of available wellness support and counseling services and assisting with arrangements as needed.
   (e) Following up with members and the Survivor Support Liaison in the months following the incident to determine if additional wellness support or counseling services are needed.

1059.6.5 FUNERAL LIAISON
The Funeral Liaison should work with the Department Liaison, Survivor Support Liaison, and survivors to coordinate funeral arrangements to the extent the survivors wish. The Funeral Liaison's responsibilities include but are not limited to:
   (a) Assisting survivors in working with the funeral director regarding funeral arrangements and briefing them on law enforcement funeral procedures.
   (b) Completing funeral notification to other law enforcement agencies.
   (c) Coordinating the funeral activities of the Department, including but not limited to the following:
      1. Honor Guard
         (a) Casket watch
         (b) Color guard
         (c) Pallbearers
         (d) Bell/rifle salute
      2. Bagpipers/bugler
      3. Uniform for burial
      4. Flag presentation
      5. Last radio call
   (d) Briefing the Chief of Police and command staff concerning funeral arrangements.
   (e) Assigning an officer to remain at the family home during the viewing and funeral.
   (f) Arranging for transportation of the survivors to and from the funeral home and interment site using department vehicles and drivers.
   (g) Addressing event-related logistical matters (e.g., parking, visitor overflow, public assembly areas).
Line-of-Duty Deaths

1059.6.6 MUTUAL AID COORDINATOR
The mutual aid coordinator should work with the Department Liaison and the Funeral Liaison to request and coordinate any assistance from outside law enforcement agencies needed for, but not limited to:

(a) Traffic control during the deceased member's funeral.

(b) Area coverage so that as many City of Logan Police Department members can attend funeral services as possible.

The mutual aid coordinator should perform duties in accordance with the Outside Agency Assistance Policy.

Where practicable, the Chief of Police should appoint a mutual aid coordinator to identify external resources in advance of any need (e.g., regional honor guard teams, county- or state-wide resources).

1059.6.7 BENEFITS LIAISON
The Benefits Liaison should provide survivors with information concerning available benefits and will assist them in applying for benefits. Responsibilities of the Benefits Liaison include but are not limited to:

(a) Confirming the filing of workers' compensation claims and related paperwork (see the Occupational Disease and Work-Related Injury and Death Reporting Policy).

(b) Researching and assisting survivors with application for federal government survivor benefits, such as those offered through the following:
   1. Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program, including financial assistance available through the Public Safety Officers' Educational Assistance (PSOEA) Program, as applicable (34 USC § 10281 et seq.).
   2. Social Security Administration.
   3. Department of Veterans Affairs.

(c) Researching and assisting survivors with application for state and local government survivor benefits.
   1. Death benefits available under Title 49, Utah State Retirement and Insurance Benefit Act
   2. Health coverage benefits (Utah Code 53-17-201)
   3. Death benefit assistance (Utah Code 53-17-501)
   4. Educational benefits (Utah Code 53B-8c-103)

(d) Researching and assisting survivors with application for other survivor benefits such as:
   1. Private foundation survivor benefits programs.
   2. Survivor scholarship programs.
Line-of-Duty Deaths

(e) Researching and informing survivors of support programs sponsored by police associations and other organizations.

(f) Documenting and informing survivors of inquiries and interest regarding public donations to the survivors.
   1. If requested, working with the finance coordinator to assist survivors with establishing a process for the receipt of public donations.

(g) Providing survivors with a summary of the nature and amount of benefits applied for, including the name of a contact person at each benefit office. Printed copies of the summary and benefit application documentation should be provided to affected survivors.

(h) Maintaining contact with the survivors and assisting with subsequent benefit questions and processes as needed.

1059.6.8 FINANCE COORDINATOR
The finance coordinator should work with the Chief of Police and the Department Liaison to manage financial matters related to the line-of-duty death. The finance coordinator’s responsibilities include, but are not limited to:

(a) Establishing methods for purchasing and monitoring costs related to the incident.

(b) Providing information on finance-related issues, such as:
   1. Paying survivors’ travel costs if authorized.
   2. Transportation costs for the deceased.
   3. Funeral and memorial costs.
   4. Related funding or accounting questions and issues.

(c) Working with the Benefits Liaison to establish a process for the receipt of public donations to the deceased member’s survivors.

(d) Providing accounting and cost information as needed.

1059.7 PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER
In the event of a line-of-duty death, the department's PIO should be the department's contact point for the media. As such, the PIO should coordinate with the Department Liaison to:

(a) Collect and maintain the most current incident information and determine what information should be released.

(b) Instruct department members to direct any media inquiries to the PIO.

(c) Prepare necessary press releases.
   1. Coordinate with other entities having media roles (e.g., outside agencies involved in the investigation or incident).
   2. Disseminate important public information, such as information on how the public can show support for the department and deceased member's survivors.
Line-of-Duty Deaths

(d) Arrange for community and media briefings by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee as appropriate.

(e) Respond, or coordinate the response, to media inquiries.

(f) If requested, assist the member's survivors with media inquiries.
   1. Brief the survivors on handling sensitive issues such as the types of questions that reasonably could jeopardize future legal proceedings.

(g) Release information regarding memorial services and funeral arrangements to department members, other agencies, and the media as appropriate.

(h) If desired by the survivors, arrange for the recording of memorial and funeral services via photos and/or video.

The identity of deceased members should be withheld until the member's survivors have been notified. If the media have obtained identifying information for the deceased member prior to survivor notification, the PIO should request that the media withhold the information from release until proper notification can be made to survivors. The PIO should notify media when survivor notifications have been made.

1059.8 DEPARTMENT CHAPLAIN
The Department chaplain may serve a significant role in line-of-duty deaths. Chaplain duties may include but are not limited to:

• Assisting with survivor notifications and assisting the survivors with counseling, emotional support, or other matters, as appropriate.
• Assisting liaisons and coordinators with their assignments, as appropriate.
• Assisting department members with counseling or emotional support, as requested and appropriate.

Further information on the potential roles and responsibilities of the chaplain is in the Chaplains Policy.

1059.9 INVESTIGATION OF THE INCIDENT
The Chief of Police should make necessary assignments to conduct thorough investigations of any line-of-duty death and may choose to use the investigation process outlined in the Officer-Involved Shootings and Deaths Policy.

Investigators from other agencies may be assigned to work on any criminal investigation related to line-of-duty deaths. Partners, close friends, or personnel who worked closely with the deceased member should not have any investigative responsibilities because such relationships may impair the objectivity required for an impartial investigation of the incident.

Involved department members should be kept informed of the progress of the investigations and provide investigators with any information that may be pertinent to the investigations.
Line-of-Duty Deaths

1059.10 LINE-OF-DUTY DEATH OF A LAW ENFORCEMENT ANIMAL
The Chief of Police may authorize appropriate memorial and funeral services for law enforcement animals killed in the line of duty.

1059.11 NON-LINE-OF-DUTY DEATH
The Chief of Police may authorize certain support services for the death of a member not occurring in the line of duty.
Department Badges

1054.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The City of Logan Police Department badge and uniform patch as well as the likeness of these items and the name of the City of Logan Police Department are property of the Department and their use shall be restricted as set forth in this policy.

1054.2 STANDARD
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.

1054.2.1 FLAT BADGE
Sworn officers, with the written approval of the Chief of Police may purchase, at his/her own expense, a flat badge capable of being carried in a wallet. The use of the flat badge is subject to the same policies as the uniform badge.

   (a) An officer may sell, exchange or transfer the flat badge to another officer within the City of Logan Police Department with the written approval of the Chief of Police.

   (b) 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.

   (c) An honorably retired officer may keep his/her flat badge upon retirement.

   (d) The purchase, carrying or display of a flat badge is not authorized for civilian personnel.

1054.2.2 CIVILIAN PERSONNEL
Badges and Department identification cards issued to civilian personnel shall be clearly marked to reflect the position of the employee (e.g. Parking Control, Dispatcher).

   (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 sworn peace officer.

1054.2.3 RETIREE UNIFORM BADGE
Upon honorable retirement employees may be given his/her 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

1054.3 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 sworn 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 Web sites and Web pages.

The use of the badge, uniform patch and Department name for all material (printed matter, products or other items) developed for Department use shall be subject to approval by the Chief of Police.

Employees shall not loan his/her Department badge or identification card to others and shall not permit the badge or identification card to be reproduced or duplicated.
Temporary Modified-Duty Assignments

1056.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy establishes procedures for providing temporary modified-duty assignments. This policy is not intended to affect the rights or benefits of employees under federal or state law, City rules, or current collective bargaining agreements. For example, nothing in this policy affects the obligation of the Department to engage in a good faith, interactive process to consider reasonable accommodations for any employee with a temporary or permanent disability that is protected under federal or state law.

1056.2 POLICY
Subject to operational considerations, the City of Logan Police Department may identify temporary modified-duty assignments for employees who have an injury or medical condition resulting in temporary work limitations or restrictions. A temporary assignment allows the employee to work, while providing the Department with a productive employee during the temporary period.

1056.3 GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS
Priority consideration for temporary modified-duty assignments will be given to employees with work-related injuries or illnesses that are temporary in nature. Employees having disabilities covered under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) or the Utah Antidiscrimination Act (Utah Code 34A-5-101 et seq.) shall be treated equally, without regard to any preference for a work-related injury.

No position in the City of Logan Police Department shall be created or maintained as a temporary modified-duty assignment.

Temporary modified-duty assignments are a management prerogative and not an employee right. The availability of temporary modified-duty assignments will be determined on a case-by-case basis, consistent with the operational needs of the Department. Temporary modified-duty assignments are subject to continuous reassessment, with consideration given to operational needs and the employee’s ability to perform in a modified-duty assignment.

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee may restrict employees working in temporary modified-duty assignments from wearing a uniform, displaying a badge, carrying a firearm, operating an emergency vehicle, engaging in outside employment, or being otherwise limited in employing their peace officer powers.

Temporary modified-duty assignments shall generally not exceed a cumulative total of 1,040 hours in any one-year period.

1056.4 PROCEDURE
Employees may request a temporary modified-duty assignment for short-term injuries or illnesses.
Temporary Modified-Duty Assignments

Employees seeking a temporary modified-duty assignment should submit a written request to their Division Commanders or the authorized designees. The request should, as applicable, include a certification from the treating medical professional containing:

(a) An assessment of the nature and probable duration of the illness or injury.
(b) The prognosis for recovery.
(c) The nature and scope of limitations and/or work restrictions.
(d) A statement regarding any required workplace accommodations, mobility aids or medical devices.
(e) A statement that the employee can safely perform the duties of the temporary modified-duty assignment.

The Division Commander will make a recommendation through the chain of command to the Chief of Police regarding temporary modified-duty assignments that may be available based on the needs of the Department and the limitations of the employee. The Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall confer with the Department of Human Resources or the City Attorney as appropriate.

Requests for a temporary modified-duty assignment of 20 hours or less per week may be approved and facilitated by the Shift Sergeant or Division Commander, with notice to the Chief of Police.

1056.5 ACCOUNTABILITY

Written notification of assignments, work schedules and any restrictions should be provided to employees assigned to temporary modified-duty assignments and their supervisors. Those assignments and schedules may be adjusted to accommodate department operations and the employee’s medical appointments, as mutually agreed upon with the Division Commander.

1056.5.1 EMPLOYEE RESPONSIBILITIES

The responsibilities of employees assigned to temporary modified duty shall include, but not be limited to:

(a) Communicating and coordinating any required medical and physical therapy appointments in advance with their supervisors.
(b) Promptly notifying their supervisors of any change in restrictions or limitations after each appointment with their treating medical professionals.
(c) Communicating a status update to their supervisors no less than once every 30 days while assigned to temporary modified duty.
(d) Submitting a written status report to the Division Commander that contains a status update and anticipated date of return to full-duty when a temporary modified-duty assignment extends beyond 60 days.
1056.5.2 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES
The employee's immediate supervisor shall monitor and manage the work schedule of those assigned to temporary modified duty.

The responsibilities of supervisors shall include, but not be limited to:

(a) Periodically apprising the Division Commander of the status and performance of employees assigned to temporary modified duty.

(b) Notifying the Division Commander and ensuring that the required documentation facilitating a return to full duty is received from the employee.

(c) Ensuring that employees returning to full duty have completed any required training and certification.

1056.6 MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS
Prior to returning to full-duty status, employees shall be required to provide certification from their treating medical professionals stating that they are medically cleared to perform the essential functions of their jobs without restrictions or limitations.

The Department may require a fitness-for-duty examination prior to returning an employee to full-duty status, in accordance with the Fitness for Duty Policy.

1056.7 PREGNANCY
If an employee is temporarily unable to perform regular duties due to a pregnancy, childbirth or a related medical condition, the employee will be treated the same as any other temporarily disabled employee (42 USC § 2000e(k)). A pregnant employee shall not be involuntarily transferred to a temporary modified-duty assignment.

1056.7.1 NOTIFICATION
Pregnant employees should notify their immediate supervisors as soon as practicable and provide a statement from their medical providers identifying any pregnancy-related job restrictions or limitations. If at any point during the pregnancy it becomes necessary for the employee to take a leave of absence, such leave shall be granted in accordance with the City's personnel rules and regulations regarding family and medical care leave.

1056.8 PROBATIONARY EMPLOYEES
Probationary employees who are assigned to a temporary modified-duty assignment shall have their probation extended by a period of time equal to their assignment to temporary modified duty.

1056.9 MAINTENANCE OF CERTIFICATION AND TRAINING
Employees assigned to temporary modified duty shall maintain all certification, training and qualifications appropriate to both their regular and temporary duties, provided that the certification, training or qualifications are not in conflict with any medical limitations or restrictions. Employees who are assigned to temporary modified duty shall inform their supervisors of any inability to maintain any certification, training or qualifications.
Employee Speech, Expression and Social Networking

1060.1 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 balancing 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.

1060.1.1 APPLICABILITY
This policy applies to all forms of communication including but not limited to film, video, print media, public or private 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, video and other file-sharing sites.

1060.2 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 City of Logan Police Department will carefully balance the individual employee’s rights against the Department’s needs and interests when exercising a reasonable degree of control over its employees’ speech and expression.

1060.3 SAFETY
Employees should consider carefully 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 the City of Logan 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 anticipated 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:
Employee Speech, Expression and Social Networking

- 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.

1060.4 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 City of Logan 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 City of Logan Police Department and tends to compromise or damage the mission, function, reputation or professionalism of the City of Logan Police Department or its employees. Examples may include:

1. Statements that indicate disregard for the law or the state or U.S. Constitutions.
2. Expression that demonstrates support for criminal activity.
3. 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, unlawful discrimination 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 as potentially jeopardizing 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 City of Logan 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 or personal gain, or any disclosure of such materials without the express authorization of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee (Utah Code 67-16-4).
Employee Speech, Expression and Social Networking

(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 City of Logan Police Department on any personal or social networking or other website or web page, without the express authorization of the Chief of Police.

(h) Accessing websites for non-authorized 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 communication may be warranted by the circumstances (e.g., inform family of extended hours).

2. During authorized breaks, such usage should be limited as much as practicable to areas out of sight and sound of the public and shall not be disruptive to the work environment.

Employees must take reasonable and prompt action to remove any content, including content posted by others, that is in violation of this policy from any web page or website maintained by the employee (e.g., social or personal website).

1060.4.1 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 City of Logan Police Department or identify themselves in any way that could be reasonably perceived as representing the City of Logan Police Department in order to do any of the following, unless specifically authorized by the Chief of Police (Utah Code 20A-11-1206):

(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.

(e) Use the email of City of Logan Police Department for any political purpose (Utah Code 20A-11-1205).

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 City of Logan 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-


**Employee Speech, Expression and Social Networking**

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).

**1060.5 PRIVACY EXPECTATION**

Employees forfeit any expectation of privacy with regard to e-mails, texts or anything published or maintained through file-sharing software or any Internet site (e.g., Facebook, MySpace) that is accessed, transmitted, received or reviewed on any department technology 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 e-mail system, computer network or any information placed into storage on any department system or device. This includes records of all key strokes 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 user name or password will not create an expectation of privacy if it is accessed through department computers or networks.

**1060.6 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.

**1060.7 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.
Attachments
Logan Peer Support Policy.pdf
Peer Support Program

1011.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
Almost everyone has experienced or will experience, a stressful situation in his/her lifetime. It is during these times that family and friends come to the rescue. They are able to provide needed support and understanding that help overcome life’s problems. The Peer Support Program is one of those “friends” who is available to every Logan City Police Department employee.

This policy has three specific objectives:

(a) It provides a background for understanding the department’s Peer Support Program;
(b) It provides practical guidelines for management of the program;
(c) It provides the Members with guidelines for assisting their peers.

This policy is divided into two sections. Section One contains a description of the program, including the roles of the organizational components. In addition, it contains an outline of the information and a listing of procedures for practical administrations of the program.

Section Two describes the skills and techniques that may be used by a Member to assist persons who are faced with stressful situations. Each Member must comply with the policies and procedures outlined in this policy.

As the Peer Support Program matures, policy and procedure changes are inevitable. The program Coordinator and the Members shall be required to keep open lines of communication to facilitate this evolving process. Effective, honest communication in a caring environment, balanced by the program protocol, will greatly enhance the opportunity for a successful program.

1011.1.1 DEFINITION
The Peer Support Program is a Program that offers assistance and appropriate support resources to employees when personal or professional problems negatively affect their work performance, family unit or self. This communication is confidential, providing it does not violate any law or department regulation.

This program is designed to:

(a) Provide emotional support during and after times of personal or professional crisis to other employees who need assistance.
(b) Promote trust, allow anonymity, and preserve confidentiality for persons using Peer Support within the guidelines of the program.
(c) Develop Members who can identify personal conflicts and provide guidance or referral to professional/alternate resources as required.
(d) Maintain an effective peer support training and response program.
(e) Check on status of illnesses and on duty injuries and provide support where desired and needed.
Peer Support Program

1011.2 MISSION STATEMENT
The Logan City Police Department has recognized the value of providing a way for their employees and their family members to deal with personal and/or professional problems. A successful approach to this problem has been to provide a program which offers a non-professional (peer) support program in addition to the current professional Employee Assistance Program (EAP). The peer support program is composed of a group of peers who have volunteered to make themselves available to any Member of the department. This will provide a way for the Logan City Police Department employees to talk out personal and/or professional problems with someone who understands and cares.

The Logan City Police Department’s most valuable resource is its employees. The peer support program’s goal is to assist peers with stresses caused by personal and/or professional problems and help them continue to be a productive Member of the Logan City Police Department.

1011.3 ROLE OF MEMBERS
The Member provides assistance to employees in time of stress and crisis. The responsibilities of Members are as follows:

(a) Provide trust, anonymity and assure confidentiality within guidelines to employees who seek assistance from the Peer Support Program.
(b) Attend the Peer Support training seminars: Additional training may be required as this program evolves.
(c) Provide assistance and support to employees and family, referring him/her to the appropriate outside resource when necessary. Compensatory time may be authorized for Member when appropriate.
(d) Be available to the individual for additional follow-up support.
(e) Maintain contact with the Program Coordinator regarding program activities.
(f) Agree to be contacted and, if practical, respond at any hour.

The Member is not exempt from federal, state, local laws, or the rules and regulations of the Department. When necessary, contact the Peer Support Program Coordinator for assistance and guidance.

1011.3.1 ROLE OF COORDINATOR
The Peer Support Program Coordinator acts as the primary liaison between the Members, resource persons, and the department. The Program Coordinator serves as the link to ensure that the Peer Support Program is being managed in accordance with the goals and objectives established for the program.

Major duties of the Coordinator include:

(a) Supervising the Program daily.
(b) Recruiting and coordinating the screening of the applicants.
(c) Coordinating training of Members.
(d) Developing resources to assist individuals when problem areas are identified.
(e) Maintaining an accounting of resources used by the program.
(f) Offering guidance to Members when problems occur.
(g) Ensure follow-up response of Members when referrals are made for outside services.
1011.3.2 ROLE OF COUNSELING TEAM
The Counseling Team shall:

(a) Design a training curriculum and provide Members with basic and continuing (updated) training.
(b) Serve as a primary referral resource.

1011.4 PEER SUPPORT SELECTION PROCESS
All interested employees who choose to volunteer as a Member must submit their request through the chain of command to the Coordinator. Any employee of the Logan City Police Department may also submit the name of a peer through their chain of command to the Coordinator for consideration as a Member.

(a) Prospective Members must meet the following criteria:
   1. Agree to maintain confidentiality within the guidelines provided in this policy.
   2. Be in good standing with the department.
(b) Desirable qualities include:
   1. Be empathetic and possess interpersonal and communication skills.
   2. Be motivated and willing to manage time effectively. This will allow minimal impact on their normal duties.
   3. Effective listening and problem-solving skills.

When there is a need for Members, the Coordinator will send out an informational email seeking employees who are interested in becoming Members. Those employees will turn in a letter of interest to their immediate supervisor and the Peer Support Coordinator. After the letters of interest have been collected & reviewed, then a selection will be completed in coordination with the Assistant Chief of Police.

The Coordinator will provide the Chief of Police with an updated list of Members on a bi-annual basis.

1011.5 TRAINING PROGRAM
The training program will consist of programs offered by the Counseling Team (internal) and external sources and will be overseen by the Coordinator. The Basic Peer Support training is required by all new members per state statute (UCA 78B-5-903(5)). Currently this is an 8 hour training at minimal cost. All Members will be required to attend at least one eight-hour course per year to remain a Member. The major emphasis will focus on skill development for conducting peer assistance including:

• Effective listening
• General assessment skills
• Problem-solving skills
• Relationship termination (death, divorce, etc.)
• Referral and follow-up.
1011.5.1 SERVICE ASSIGNMENT
(a) Members may withdraw from participation at any time. They are; however, required to notify the Coordinator.
(b) Members may be removed from participation in the program for conduct inconsistent with program policy and objectives.
(c) Negative job performance caused by Member duties must be reported by the Member's supervisor to the program Coordinator for discussion and resolution.
(d) Members may be removed from participation in the program if updated training is not attended annually.

1011.5.2 ORGANIZATIONAL RESOURCES
The following guidelines provide the Member formal authority to obtain certain organizational resources and support he/she needs to assist peer employees:
(a) Lodging and per diem expenses may be provided for training, workshop attendance and assignment referrals to a work location outside the Members currently assigned location. All such activity is subject to prior authorization by the Coordinator and Division Commander.
(b) The Member is authorized to use department facilities to meet with employees.
(c) The Member is permitted to consult with employees on duty. If the consultation is lengthy or the employee is in distress, the Member will advise the employee's immediate supervisor, if applicable.

1011.5.3 CONFIDENTIALITY
It is imperative that each Member maintain strict confidentiality of all information learned about an individual within the guidelines of this program.
Communication between the Member and a person is considered confidential except for matters which involve the following:
(a) Danger to self.
(b) Danger to others.
(c) Suspected child abuse.
(d) Narcotic offenses.
(e) Domestic violence.
(f) Factual elderly abuse.
(g) Where divulgence is requested by the peer.
Member assistance is not exempt from laws, rules, regulations, directive or orders; but any exchange of information not in violation of this statement will be confidential.
A general principle for Members to follow is to inform the person, prior to discussion, what the limitations and exceptions are regarding the information revealed. In those cases where a concern or a question regarding confidentiality arises, the Member must immediately contact the Coordinator or Counseling Team who will take appropriate action.
Logan City Police
Department

Peer Support Program

1011 WHEN PEER SUPPORT SHOULD BE CONSIDERED

(a) All Officer involved shootings.
(b) An employee witnesses another employee’s death or serious injury.
(c) When an employee is taken hostage.
(d) When an employee witnesses a suicide.
(e) When an employee witnesses a violent death or serious injury.
(f) Where an employee is a witness or participant in an incident involving multiple deaths.
(g) When an employee is dealing with an infant or child’s death.
(h) Any incident where the employee or supervisor requests peer support.
(i) Any incident deemed appropriate by Division Commander.

1011.6 INTERNAL INVESTIGATIONS

It may occur that a Member is assisting an individual who is or becomes the subject of a disciplinary investigation. The Member’s role in disciplinary situations should be one of support and assisting individuals through the stress they may face during the disciplinary process. The Member should be guided by the confidentiality policy of the Peer Support Program. He should not volunteer any information received in confidence, however, Member may not hamper or impede the actual investigation, nor may they attempt to shelter the individual from the department’s investigation. Department supervisors shall respect the confidentiality of the prior peer support conversations. If a Member is ordered by a supervisor to divulge information obtained during a peer support session that divulgence shall be ordered by the Chief of Police.

If Members have any questions or concerns regarding these situations, they should consult with the Coordinator or Commander for guidelines and assistance.

1011.7 PEER SUPPORT PROGRAM SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

The purpose of this section is to provide the Member with a summary of the guidelines to be followed when dealing with situations under field conditions. These guidelines are the basic tools for providing assistance. Used properly, they will help boost Member confidence and will reduce the risks of mismanaging emotional problems.

1011.7.1 LISTENING

Listening techniques are fundamental to the use of all communication skills. The purpose of effective listening includes:

(a) Encouraging self-expression.
(b) Allowing individual opportunity to direct the interview.
(c) Giving individuals a sense of responsibility for what happens.
(d) Helping individuals relax and be comfortable in the interview.
(e) Fostering trust of the Member and a sense of security.
(f) Enabling the Member to draw more accurate inferences about the individual.
1011.7.2 **ASSESSMENT**
The process of making a judgment about the information gathered during the interview. Two primary factors must be considered. They are:

(a) Assess whether the problem is one with which you can assist the person or one that should be referred to professional resources.

(b) Assess whether the problem needs urgent attention.

1011.7.3 **REFERRAL**
The process of directing the peer to the appropriate professional service(s) available.

1011.7.4 **FOLLOW UP**
Once assessment and referrals have been made, the Member should monitor the individual’s process, and provide follow-up assistance as needed.
INDEX / TOPICS