CHIEF’S PREFACE

This Manual establishes the foundation for all of the department's operations and provides staff with information needed to assist them in upholding our city’s customer service model:

(a) We Put People First
(b) We Pursue Excellence
(c) We Embrace Change
(d) We Serve Our Community

Our success is largely a result of the support and cooperation we receive from the people we serve. Therefore, it is of paramount importance to earn the confidence, respect, and approval of our community and the public. Good relations between the law enforcement profession and any community requires transparency, honesty, and active participation by every employee of the Department. The most important factor in gaining the confidence and participation of community members is an attitude of courtesy, service, and objectivity toward people in all contacts. Department employees should individually and collectively demonstrate the knowledge and capacity to provide the highest level of public service at all times.

As a member of the River Falls Police Department, these policies will provide the guidance and framework for the delivery of services and conduct for all members of the Department. They reflect current case decisions, best practices consistent with the industry standard, and a high professional standard which is influenced by subject matter experts. This policy manual is a working tool, an on-going “living document” and will be ever-changing with current laws and best practices. As such, it will be updated regularly to incorporate the most contemporary laws and standards applicable to our profession.

Law Enforcement is an honorable, complex, and demanding profession that is continually changing. This Policy Manual is a vital tool for every member of the police department to utilize. Although it is not possible to anticipate every situation employees will face, there may be times when you use your best judgement consistent with the Law Enforcement Code of Ethics and the core values of the River Falls Police Department. This manual will assist you in making proper, ethical, and responsible decisions and enable the department to function in the most effective manner. Perhaps, even more importantly, it will provide the citizens of River Falls with the highest quality of police services and assist us in reaching our goal of assuring that our inclusive community is safe and to be the safest City in America.

As the Chief of Police, I am proud to be a part of the River Falls Police Department and honored to work with such a dedicated and caring group of individuals. Each day we strive to achieve our Mission, “To Protect with Courage and Serve with Compassion.”

Gordon Young
Chief of Police
LAW ENFORCEMENT CODE OF ETHICS
As a law enforcement officer, my fundamental duty is to serve the community; to safeguard lives and property; to protect the innocent against deception, the weak against oppression or intimidation and the peaceful against abuse or disorder; and to respect the constitutional rights of all to liberty, equality and justice.

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

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

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

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

I will constantly strive to achieve these objectives and ideals, dedicating myself to my chosen profession . . . law enforcement.
MISSION STATEMENT
To Protect with Courage and Serve with Compassion.
CORE VALUES
In achieving our mission "To Protect with Courage and Serve with Compassion," the men and women of the River Falls Police Department are dedicated to the professional and ethical standards we are sworn to uphold. We promote and advocate:

Accountability - Being responsible to our governing body, the citizens we serve and each other.

Attitude - Being positive, supportive, and proactive in our words and actions.

Compassion - Showing empathy, respect, consideration, care and courtesy to citizens and each other.

Excellence - Consistently performing at the highest possible level.

Integrity - Providing citizens and each other with the basis for trust, accountability, and respect.

Loyalty - Demonstrating respect and support for our administration, organization and each other.

Professionalism - Consistently demonstrating the highest level of leadership, work ethic, appearance and demeanor.

Teamwork - Value people working together to achieve a common goal and creating partnerships to enhance our effectiveness.
# Table of Contents

**Chief’s Preface** .................................................. 1

**Law Enforcement Code of Ethics** ..................................... 2

**Mission Statement** ................................................... 3

**Core Values** .......................................................... 4

**Chapter 1 - Law Enforcement Role and Authority** ......................... 9
  100 - Law Enforcement Authority ....................................... 10
  101 - Chief Executive Officer ......................................... 14
  102 - Oath of Office ................................................ 16
  103 - Policy Manual ................................................. 18

**Chapter 2 - Organization and Administration** ......................... 22
  200 - Organizational Structure and Responsibility .................... 23
  201 - Department Directives ......................................... 25
  202 - Emergency Operations Plan .................................... 26
  203 - Training .................................................... 28
  204 - Electronic Mail ............................................... 32
  205 - Administrative Communications ................................ 33
  207 - Former Officer Carrying Concealed Weapons .................... 34

**Chapter 3 - General Operations** .................................... 37
  300 - Use of Force ................................................ 38
  301 - Use of Force Review Boards .................................... 45
  302 - Handcuffing and Restraints .................................... 48
  303 - Control Devices and Techniques ................................ 52
  304 - Conducted Energy Device ....................................... 56
  305 - Officer-Involved Shootings and Deaths .......................... 62
  306 - Firearms .................................................... 71
  307 - Vehicle Pursuits ............................................... 80
  308 - Officer Response to Calls ...................................... 94
  309 - Domestic Abuse ............................................... 97
  310 - Search and Seizure ............................................ 103
  311 - Temporary Custody of Juveniles ................................. 106
  313 - Discriminatory Harassment .................................... 114
  314 - Child Abuse ................................................ 115
  317 - Victim and Witness Assistance .................................. 122
  318 - Bias-Motivated Crimes ......................................... 125
  319 - Standards of Conduct ......................................... 128
  320 - Information Technology Use .................................... 135
  321 - Report Preparation ............................................ 136
  322 - Media Relations ............................................... 140
### Table of Contents

#### Chapter 3 - Professional Responsibilities
- 323 - Subpoenas and Court Appearances .................................................. 144
- 325 - Reserve Officers .................................................................................. 147
- 326 - Outside Agency Assistance .................................................................. 151
- 328 - Major Incident Notification .................................................................. 154
- 329 - Firearm Injury Reporting ...................................................................... 156
- 330 - Death Investigation ............................................................................... 157
- 331 - Identity Theft ....................................................................................... 160
- 334 - Communications with Persons with Disabilities ............................... 162
- 336 - Chaplains ........................................................................................... 170
- 338 - Child and Dependent Adult Safety ....................................................... 176
- 339 - Service Animals ................................................................................. 180
- 342 - Off-Duty Law Enforcement Actions .................................................... 182
- 343 - Department Use of Social Media .......................................................... 185

#### Chapter 4 - Patrol Operations ................................................................. 188
- 400 - Patrol Function ..................................................................................... 189
- 401 - Bias-Based Policing .............................................................................. 191
- 402 - Shift Change ........................................................................................ 193
- 403 - Crime and Disaster Scene Integrity ...................................................... 194
- 404 - Emergency Response Unit .................................................................. 196
- 405 - Ride-Along ........................................................................................... 204
- 406 - Hazardous Material Response .............................................................. 207
- 407 - Hostage and Barricade Incidents .......................................................... 210
- 408 - Response to Bomb Calls ..................................................................... 215
- 410 - Citation Releases ................................................................................ 220
- 411 - Foreign Diplomatic and Consular Representatives ............................. 222
- 412 - Rapid Response and Deployment ........................................................ 226
- 413 - Immigration Violations ....................................................................... 229
- 416 - Aircraft Accidents ............................................................................... 232
- 417 - Air Support .......................................................................................... 236
- 418 - Contacts and Temporary Detentions .................................................... 237
- 421 - Mobile Audio Video ............................................................................ 240
- 424 - Public Recording of Law Enforcement Activity ................................ 245
- 425 - Bicycle Patrol Unit .............................................................................. 248
- 426 - Foot Pursuits ....................................................................................... 252
- 429 - First Amendment Assemblies .............................................................. 256
- 430 - Civil Disputes ..................................................................................... 262
- 432 - Crisis Intervention Incidents ................................................................. 265
- 433 - Medical Aid and Response ................................................................. 270

#### Chapter 5 - Traffic Operations ................................................................. 274
- 500 - Traffic Function and Responsibility ..................................................... 275
- 501 - Traffic Crash Response And Reporting ............................................. 279
- 502 - Vehicle Towing and Release ............................................................... 283
- 504 - Impaired Driving ................................................................................ 286
- 505 - Traffic Citations ................................................................................ 292
- 506 - Disabled Vehicles .............................................................................. 294
507 - Abandoned Vehicle Violations ............................................. 295

Chapter 6 - Investigation Operations ......................................... 296
  600 - Investigation and Prosecution ..................................... 297
  601 - Sexual Assault Investigations ................................... 302
  603 - Informants ............................................................. 306
  604 - Eyewitness Identification ......................................... 309
  605 - Brady Material Disclosure ....................................... 313
  607 - Warrant Service .................................................... 315
  608 - Operations Planning and Deconfliction ......................... 319

Chapter 7 - Equipment .......................................................... 325
  700 - Department-Owned and Personal Property ...................... 326
  701 - Personal Communication Devices ................................. 328
  702 - Vehicle Maintenance ............................................... 332
  703 - Vehicle Use .......................................................... 334
  704 - Cash Handling, Security and Management ....................... 339
  705 - Personal Protective Equipment .................................... 341

Chapter 8 - Support Services .................................................. 343
  803 - Office of the Chief of Police .................................... 344
  805 - Protected Information ............................................. 347
  806 - Animal Control ..................................................... 350
  807 - Jeanne Clery Campus Security Act ................................. 353

Chapter 9 - Custody .............................................................. 355
  901 - Custodial Searches .................................................. 356

Chapter 10 - Personnel ........................................................... 362
  1003 - Grievances .......................................................... 363
  1004 - Anti-Retaliation ..................................................... 366
  1005 - Reporting of Employee Convictions ............................ 367
  1006 - Drug- and Alcohol-Free Workplace ............................ 369
  1008 - Communicable Diseases .......................................... 370
  1009 - Smoking and Tobacco Use ...................................... 375
  1010 - Personnel Complaints ............................................. 376
  1011 - Seat Belts ............................................................ 385
  1012 - Body Armor .......................................................... 387
  1019 - Payroll Records .................................................... 389
  1020 - Overtime Compensation Requests ............................... 390
  1021 - Outside Employment ............................................... 392
  1023 - Personal Appearance Standards ................................ 397
  1024 - Uniform Regulations ............................................. 399
  1027 - Department Badges ................................................ 405
  1030 - Employee Speech, Expression and Social Networking ....... 407
  1032 - Locker Rooms ...................................................... 411
  1034 - Line-of-Duty Deaths ............................................... 412
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1035 - MILITARY LEAVE AND REINTEGRATION</th>
<th>423</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Attachments</strong></td>
<td>425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defense and Arrest Tactics Poster.pdf</td>
<td>426</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 River Falls Police Department to perform their functions based on established legal authority.

100.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the River Falls Police Department to limit its members to only exercise the authority granted to them by law.

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

100.3 PEACE OFFICER POWERS
Officers possess the powers to preserve the peace as necessary, make arrests and enforce all local and state laws (Wis. Stat. § 59.28(1); Wis. Stat. § 62.09(13)(a)).

100.3.1 ARREST AUTHORITY WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF THE RIVER FALLS POLICE DEPARTMENT
The arrest authority within the jurisdiction of the River Falls Police Department includes (Wis. Stat. § 968.07):

(a) When the officer has or reasonably believes that an arrest warrant has been issued in the State of Wisconsin, or a felony arrest warrant has been issued in another state.

(b) When the officer has probable cause to believe any crime is being, or has been, committed.

100.3.2 ARREST AUTHORITY OUTSIDE THE JURISDICTION
An officer outside the territorial jurisdiction of this department may arrest a person if the following conditions are met (Wis. Stat. § 175.40(6)):

(a) The officer is on duty and on official business.

(b) The officer is taking action that would be authorized under the same circumstances within the territorial jurisdiction of this department.

(c) The officer is responding to an emergency situation that poses a significant threat to life or of bodily harm or acts that the officer reasonably believes constitute a felony.

An officer may also enforce any law or ordinance that he/she is otherwise authorized to enforce by arrest or issuance of a citation anywhere in the state when in fresh pursuit or on the entire width of any highway that is a boundary of River Falls and an adjacent jurisdiction except when the jurisdiction is outside the boundaries of the state of Wisconsin (Wis. Stat. § 175.40(2); Wis. Stat. § 175.40(4)).
While engaged in enforcement action outside the jurisdiction of the River Falls Police Department, an officer should notify the local law enforcement agency of the county or municipality where the violation occurs, cooperate with that agency as necessary, and notify his/her immediate on-duty supervisor as soon as reasonably practicable (Wis. Stat. § 175.40(6)(d)).

100.3.3 OFF-DUTY PEACE OFFICER ARREST AUTHORITY
An off-duty officer may arrest a person outside the territorial jurisdiction of this department, but still in the state, if all of the following apply (Wis. Stat. § 175.40(6m)(a)):

(a) The officer is responding to an emergency situation that poses a significant threat to life or of bodily harm.
(b) The officer is taking action that would be authorized under the same circumstances within the territorial jurisdiction of this department.
(c) The off-duty officer notifies the on-duty supervisor as soon as reasonably practicable, notifies the local law enforcement agency of the county or municipality where the arrest occurred and cooperates with that agency as necessary (Wis. Stat. § 175.40(6m(a)).

100.4 INTRASTATE PEACE OFFICER ASSISTANCE
This department may request the assistance of law enforcement personnel or may assist other law enforcement agencies as warranted or authorized (Wis. Stat. § 59.28(2); Wis. Stat. § 66.0313(2)).

During any state of emergency declared by the governor or during any training program or exercises authorized by the adjutant general, an officer, when legally engaged in traffic control, escort duty or protective service, may carry out the functions anywhere in the state but shall be subject to the direction of the adjutant general through the sheriff of the county in which an assigned function is performed (Wis. Stat. § 323.16).

100.4.1 INTRASTATE PEACE OFFICER TRIBAL ASSISTANCE
This department may not respond to a request for assistance from a tribal law enforcement agency at a location outside this jurisdiction unless one of the following applies (Wis. Stat. § 66.0313(4)):

(a) The governing body of the tribe that created the tribal law enforcement agency adopts and has in effect a resolution that includes a statement that the tribe waives its sovereign immunity to the extent necessary to allow the enforcement in the courts of the state of Wisconsin of its liability under Wis. Stat. § 66.0313 or another resolution that the Wisconsin Department of Justice determines will reasonably allow the enforcement in the courts of the state of Wisconsin.
(b) The tribal law enforcement agency or the tribe that created the tribal law enforcement agency maintains liability insurance that does all of the following:
   1. Covers the tribal law enforcement agency for its liability under law
   2. Has a limit of coverage not less than $2,000,000 for any occurrence
3. Provides that the insurer, in defending a claim against the policy, may not raise the defense of sovereign immunity of the insured up to the limits of the policy

(c) This department and the tribal law enforcement agency have in place an agreement under which this department accepts liability for instances in which it responds to a request for assistance from the tribal law enforcement agency.

Additionally, the tribal law enforcement agency requesting assistance must provide to the Wisconsin Department of Justice a copy of the resolution, proof of insurance or a copy of the required agreement. The Wisconsin Department of Justice must post either a copy of the document or notice of the document on the Internet site it maintains for exchanging information with law enforcement agencies.

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

(a) As applicable under interstate compacts, memorandums of understanding or mutual aid agreements in compliance with the laws of each state (Wis. Stat. § 175.46).

(b) When an officer enters Minnesota, Iowa or Michigan in fresh pursuit of a person who is in the immediate and continuous flight from the commission of a felony, and in the case of Illinois any criminal offense (Minn. Stat. § 626.65; Iowa Code § 806.1; MCL 780.101; 725 ILCS 5/107-4).

Whenever an officer makes an arrest in another state, the officer shall take the offender to a magistrate or judge in the county where the arrest occurred as soon as practicable (Minn. Stat. § 626.66; Iowa Code § 806.2; MCL 780.102; 725 ILCS 5/107-4).

100.6 INDIAN COUNTRY
Peace officer powers extend to Indian country pursuant to 18 USC § 1162, except:

(a) On the Menominee Reservation (41 Fed.Reg. 8516 (1976)).

(b) In matters of the Indian Child Welfare Act that involve the following:
   (a) Forest County Potawatomi (62 Fed.Reg. 1471 (1997))
   (b) Red Cliff Band (61 Fed.Reg. 1778 (1996))
   (c) In Indian child custody matters involving the Lac Courte Oreilles Tribe (46 Fed.Reg. 15579 (1981)).

Otherwise, an officer of the River Falls Police Department has concurrent jurisdiction over a crime committed in Indian country.

100.7 CONSTITUTIONAL REQUIREMENTS
All members shall observe and comply with every person’s clearly established rights under the United States and Wisconsin Constitutions.
100.8 JURISDICTIONAL BOUNDARIES
The Deputy Chief or the authorized designee should be responsible for developing and maintaining jurisdictional boundary maps, ensuring that the maps are provided to all new members and that the maps are readily available to all members in patrol briefing areas and Dispatch.
Chief Executive Officer

101.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
All law enforcement Chief Executive Officers employed within the State of Wisconsin are required to meet specific requirements for appointment. This policy provides guidelines for the appointment of the Chief Executive Officer of the Department, who is required to exercise the powers and duties of the office as prescribed by state law.

101.2 CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER REQUIREMENTS
The Chief Executive Officer of this department, as a condition of appointment, must be a citizen of the United States (Wis. Stat. § 66.0501(1)).

The Chief Executive Officer shall meet the required prerequisites and complete any course of training prescribed by the Wisconsin Law Enforcement Standards Board (LESB) (Wis. Admin. Code § LES 2.01(1)).

101.2.1 OATH OF OFFICE
The Chief Executive Officer shall take and file the official oath of office within 10 days after notice of election or appointment (Wis. Stat. § 62.09(4)(a)).

101.2.2 AUTHORITY
The Chief Executive Officer shall have command of the law enforcement force of the City under the direction of the mayor. The Chief Executive Officer shall obey all lawful written orders of the mayor or other appropriate elected body (Wis. Stat. § 62.09(13)(a)).

The Chief Executive Officer shall have charge of all City jails, including that portion of any jail that is used by the City in a joint government building (Wis. Stat. § 62.09(13)(b)).

101.3 TRAINING
Each newly elected or appointed Chief Executive Officer should attend executive development training courses within two years of appointment. Such training may include programs provided by the Wisconsin Department of Justice Training and Standards Bureau, the Wisconsin Certified Public Manager Program, the FBI National Academy and the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

101.4 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES
The Chief of Police or the authorized designee is responsible for establishing goals and objectives for the River Falls Police Department and shall ensure they are reviewed and updated annually and available as an appendix to this policy manual. The plan should specify a time period and, at a minimum, include:

- Long term goals and operational objectives
- Anticipated workload and staffing needs
• Capital improvement, equipment and supply needs
• Provisions for implementation, progress assessment and revision as needed

Division Commanders shall ensure that goals and objectives for their assigned divisions are established, assessed for progress, reviewed and updated annually, and distributed to all members.
Oath of Office

102.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
Officers are sworn to uphold the U.S. and Wisconsin Constitutions and to enforce federal, state and local laws.

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

102.3 OATH OF OFFICE
Upon employment, all employees of this department shall be required to affirm the oath of office expressing commitment and intent to respect constitutional rights in discharging their duties (Wis. Const. Article IV, § 28).

Before any department employee begins his/her duties the employee shall subscribe and swear to the following written oath or affirmation in addition to any other form of oath or affirmation required (Wis. Stat. § 19.01(1)):

State of Wisconsin,
County of Pierce,

I, the undersigned, having been appointed to the River Falls Police Department, swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin, and will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of said office to the best of my ability, so help me God.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, _____ (Year)
____________________ (Signature)

102.3.1 LAW ENFORCEMENT OATH OF HONOR
The River Falls Police Department adheres to the public affirmation of the Law Enforcement Oath of Honor, which serves to enhance integrity and demonstrate the department’s commitment to the highest of ethical standards. The Oath of Honor shall be displayed throughout the Department. Frequent recitation by members of the River Falls Police Department is encouraged.

Members are encouraged to take the following Law Enforcement Oath of Honor and sign a certificate to demonstrate their commitment:

On my honor,

I will never betray my badge/profession, my integrity, my character, or the public trust.

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

I will always uphold the constitution, my community, and the agency I serve.

102.4 MAINTENANCE OF RECORDS
The oath of office shall be filed as prescribed by law or policy (Wis. Stat. § 19.01(4)).
Policy Manual

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

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

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

103.2.1 DISCLAIMER
The provisions contained in the Policy Manual are not intended to create an employment contract nor any employment rights or entitlements. The policies contained within this manual are for the internal use of the River Falls 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 River Falls Police Department reserves the right to revise any policy content, in whole or in part.

103.2.2 COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENTS
Nothing in this manual should be construed to conflict with the provisions of any collective bargaining agreement with any recognized bargaining unit.

The Chief of Police should make available for managers and supervisors copies of current collective bargaining agreements for all recognized collective bargaining units.

103.3 AUTHORITY
The Chief of Police shall be considered the ultimate authority for the content and adoption of the provisions of this manual and shall ensure compliance with all applicable federal, state and local laws. The Chief of Police or the authorized designee is authorized to issue General Orders, which shall modify those provisions of the manual to which they pertain. General Orders shall remain in effect until such time as they may be permanently incorporated into the manual.
103.4 DEFINITIONS
The following words and terms shall have these assigned meanings throughout the Policy Manual, unless it is apparent from the content that they have a different meaning:

**Adult** - Any person 18 years of age or older except that for purposes of investigating or prosecuting a person who is alleged to have violated any state or federal criminal law or any civil law or municipal ordinance, "adult" means a person who has attained 17 years of age (Wis. Stat. § 938.02(1)).

**Child/Juvenile** - Any person, without further qualification, who is less than 18 years of age. Any person who has attained 17 years of age, and for purposes of investigating or prosecuting, is alleged to have violated state or federal criminal law or any civil law or municipal ordinance is not a juvenile (Wis. Stat. § 938.02(10m)).

**City** - The City of River Falls.


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

**Department/RFPD** - The River Falls Police Department.

**Employee/personnel** - Any person employed by the Department.

**LESB** - The Wisconsin Law Enforcement Standards Board.


**May** - Indicates a permissive, discretionary or conditional action.

**Member** - Any person employed or appointed by the River Falls Police Department, including:
- Full-time or part-time employees
- Sworn peace officers
- Reserve, auxiliary officers
- Civilian employees
- Volunteers

**Officer** - Those employees, regardless of rank, who are sworn peace officers of the River Falls Police Department.

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

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

**Peace officer** - Any person employed by the state or any political subdivision of the state, for the purpose of detecting and preventing crime and enforcing laws or ordinances and who is authorized to make arrests for violations of the laws or ordinances that the person is employed to enforce. The term includes sworn full-time and part-time officers who perform the duties of a peace officer.
Rank - The title of the classification held by an officer.

Shall or will - Indicates a mandatory action.

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

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

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.

TIME - The Wisconsin Transaction Information for the Management of Enforcement system.

USC - United States Code.

WisDOC - The Wisconsin Department of Corrections.

WisDOJ - The Wisconsin Department of Justice.

WisDOJ TSB - The Wisconsin Department of Justice Training and Standards Bureau.

WisDOT - The Wisconsin Department of Transportation.

WILENET - The Wisconsin Law Enforcement Network.

103.5 ISSUING THE POLICY MANUAL

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

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

103.6 PERIODIC REVIEW OF THE POLICY MANUAL

The Chief of Police will ensure that the Policy Manual is reviewed, at a minimum, every three years, and updated as necessary.
103.7 REVISIONS TO POLICIES
All revisions to the Policy Manual will be provided to each member on or before the date the policy becomes effective. Each member will be required to acknowledge that he/she has reviewed the revisions and shall seek clarification from an appropriate supervisor as needed.

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

The Deputy Chief 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 Deputy Chiefs, who will consider the recommendations and forward them to the command staff as appropriate.
Chapter 2 - Organization and Administration
Organizational Structure and Responsibility

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

200.2 POLICY
The River Falls Police Department will implement and maintain an organizational structure that provides clear and identifiable roles for command, control and guidance of the Department. Each position and assignment should have clearly identified responsibilities and a defined chain of command.

200.3 DIVISIONS
The Chief of Police is responsible for administering and managing the River Falls Police Department. There are three divisions in the Police Department:

- Administration Division
- Patrol Division
- Investigation Division

200.3.1 ADMINISTRATION DIVISION
The Administration Division is commanded by the Deputy Chief, whose primary responsibility is to provide general management direction and control for the Administration Division, including management of the department owned property and the designation of the custodian of records. The Administration Division consists of Technical Services and Administrative Services.

Annually, the Deputy Chief shall develop and submit to the Chief of Police an inventory of capital property, equipment and assets. Property, equipment and assets with a beginning value of more than $5,000, and other items specifically identified for inclusion regardless of value, are capital property, equipment and assets.

200.3.2 OPERATIONS DIVISION
The Deputy Chief's primary responsibility is to provide general management direction and control of the Operations Division.

200.3.3 INVESTIGATION DIVISION
The Investigation Division is commanded by the Deputy Chief, whose primary responsibility is to provide general management direction and control for the Investigation Division. The Investigation Division consists of the Investigation Unit, Evidence Room, Investigations Sergeant, two (2) School Resource Officers, Community Policing Specialist, and two (2) Investigators.

200.4 COMMAND PROTOCOL
200.4.1 SUCCESSION OF COMMAND
The Chief of Police exercises command over all personnel in the Department. During planned absences the Chief of Police will designate a Deputy Chief to serve as the acting Chief of Police. Except when designated as above, the order of command authority in the absence or unavailability of the Chief of Police is as follows:

(a) Deputy Chief
(b) Senior Sergeant

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

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

200.4.4 UNLAWFUL AND CONFLICTING ORDERS
No member is required to obey any order that outwardly appears to be in direct conflict with any federal law, state law or local ordinance. Following an 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 confer with a higher authority. Responsibility for refusal to obey rests with the member, who shall subsequently be required to justify the refusal.

Unless it would jeopardize the safety of any individual, members who are presented with 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 are not 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.

200.5 AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITY
Each member will be assigned duties and responsibilities and is delegated the authority necessary to effectively execute those responsibilities. Each member will also be held accountable for the appropriate application of that delegated authority.
Department Directives

201.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
General Orders establish interdepartmental communication that may be used by the Chief of Police to make immediate changes to policy and procedure, in accordance with the current collective bargaining agreement or other employment agreement. General Orders will immediately modify or change and supersede sections of this manual to which they pertain.

201.1.1 GENERAL ORDER PROTOCOL
General Orders will be incorporated into the manual, as required, upon Chief of Police approval. General Orders will modify existing policies or create a new policy as appropriate and will be rescinded upon incorporation into the manual.

All existing General Orders have now been incorporated in the updated Policy Manual as of the revision date shown.

Any General Orders 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, 12-01 signifies the first General Order for the year 2012.

Temporary General Orders that become inoperative with the passing of the incident or period for which they are written, and are not intended for nor will be included in the manual, should be tracked and acknowledged similar to policy revisions.

201.2 ACCEPTANCE OF GENERAL ORDER
All employees are required to read and obtain necessary clarification of all General Orders. All employees are required to acknowledge in writing the receipt and review of any new General Order. Signed acknowledgement forms and/or e-mail receipts showing an employee's acknowledgement will be maintained by the Training Sergeant.
Emergency Operations Plan

202.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The City has prepared, in compliance with State of Wisconsin requirements, an Emergency Operations Plan. The plan will guide all employees in the event of a major disaster, civil disturbance, mass arrest or other emergency event. It provides for a strategic response by all employees and assigns specific responsibilities in the event the plan is activated (Wis. Stat. § 323.14).

Support to law enforcement is provided by the Wisconsin Emergency Police Services (EPS) Program. The EPS Manual is the foundation for proper coordination of state and local law enforcement activities to ensure the protection of life and property during all emergency situations by providing for a comprehensive program of emergency procedures, leadership, staffing, equipment and the mobilization of resources (Wis. Stat. Chapter 323).

202.2 POLICY
The River Falls Police Department will prepare for large-scale emergencies, including but not limited to civil disturbances, mass arrests and acts of terrorism, within and outside its jurisdiction through planning and mutual cooperation with other agencies.

202.3 DEPARTMENT RESOURCES
The Department shall use its resources first in an emergency or disaster. The River Falls Police Department may call for assistance from other jurisdictions or the State of Wisconsin during events that overwhelm or threaten to overwhelm department response and recovery resources.

202.4 ACTIVATING THE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
The Emergency Operations Plan can be activated on the order of the official designated by local ordinance.

Upon activation of the plan, the Chief of Police or the authorized designee should contact the State EPS Deputy Director to assist with mutual aid response from local, state and federal law enforcement agencies to provide requested resources to this department.

202.4.1 RECALL OF PERSONNEL
In the event that the Emergency Operations Plan is activated, all employees of River Falls Police Department are subject to immediate recall. Members 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.
Emergency Operations Plan

202.5 LOCATION OF THE PLAN
The Emergency Operations Plan is available on the P: Drive in the city server. The Deputy Chief should ensure that department personnel are familiar with the roles police personnel will play when the plan is implemented.

The State Emergency Management Plan and additional regional information can be found on the Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs, Division of Emergency Management website at http://emergencymanagement.wi.gov/default.asp.

202.6 UPDATING THE PLAN
The Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall review and update, if necessary, the Emergency Operations Plan at least once every two years to ensure it conforms to any revisions made by the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), and that any needed revisions are appropriately addressed.

202.7 PLAN REVIEW
At least once every two years, the Department should conduct a review of the City Emergency Operations Plan to ensure the plan conforms to any revisions made by the National Incident Management System (NIMS), state, area and county plans.
Training

203.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
It is the policy of this department to administer a training program that will meet the standards of federal, state, local and Wisconsin Law Enforcement Standards Board (LESB) training requirements. It is a priority of this department to provide continuing education and training for the professional growth and progressive development of its personnel. By doing so, the Department will ensure its personnel possess the knowledge and skills necessary to provide a professional level of service that meets the needs of the public.

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

203.3 OBJECTIVES
The objectives of the training program are to:

(a) Enhance the level of law enforcement service to the public.
(b) Increase the technical expertise and overall effectiveness of department personnel.
(c) Provide for continued professional development of department personnel.
(d) Assist in compliance with statutes, LESB rules and regulations or policy concerning law enforcement training.

203.4 TRAINING PLAN
It is the responsibility of the Training Sergeant to develop, review, update and maintain a training plan and to ensure that mandated basic, in-service and department-required training is completed by all employees. The plan shall include a systematic and detailed method for recording and logging of all training for all personnel. While updates and revisions may be made to any portion of the training plan at any time it is deemed necessary, the Training Sergeant shall review the entire training plan on an annual basis. The plan will include information on curriculum, training material, training facilities, course and student scheduling. The plan will address the state-required, minimum-mandated training of sworn officers or hiring of civilian employees.

Training listed may be provided in basic training programs. The Training Sergeant is responsible for ensuring members of the Department have been trained as required. For purposes of LESB reporting obligations, the time period for annual training begins July 1 and ends June 30.
203.4.1 MANDATED TRAINING
All sworn members shall satisfactorily complete the Wisconsin law enforcement officer preparatory training or equivalent prior to any assignment in which he/she is allowed to carry a weapon or is in a position to take enforcement action.

Officers shall complete all training required to maintain their certification as a law enforcement officer, to include the 24 hours of training required each fiscal year (Wis. Stat. § 165.85). Members shall also complete National Incident Management System (NIMS) training as appropriate for their position and rank.

203.4.2 DEPARTMENT TRAINING REQUIREMENTS
Training requirements include, but are not limited to the following:

(a) Emergency Operations Plan (supervisors and other appropriate personnel yearly), includes:
   1. Familiarization with the Emergency Operations Plan and the roles police personnel will play when the plan is activated.
   2. A full or partial exercise, tabletop or command staff discussion.

(b) CPR/First-aid refresher (every two years)
(c) Firearms training (all sworn employees yearly)
(d) Defense and arrest tactics (DAAT) (all sworn employees yearly)
(e) TASER device, impact weapon, chemical weapon or other control devices (yearly)
(f) Prior to the carry of a firearm sworn officers shall receive copies and demonstrate understanding of all use of force policies
(g) All use of force policies (all sworn employees review yearly)
(h) Search, seizure and arrest (all sworn employees yearly)
(i) Use of body armor (all sworn employees every two years)
(j) Ethics (all sworn employees every three years)

203.4.3 SPECIALIZED TRAINING
The Training Sergeant is responsible for maintaining a list of assignments that require specialized training and a description of the applicable training. In addition, the Training Sergeant shall ensure that the following training requirements are provided as needed:

(a) Skill development training upon promotion or assignment to a specialized position.

(b) Training for newly appointed civilian members to include:
   1. The department's role, purpose, goals, policies and procedures.
   2. Working conditions and regulations.
   3. Responsibilities and rights of employees.
(c) Remedial training requirements to include:
   1. Situations under which remedial training shall be utilized
   2. Timeline for completion
   3. Consequences for failure to successfully complete

203.5 TRAINING NEEDS ASSESSMENT
The Training Section will conduct an annual training needs assessment and complete a report of the training needs. The training needs assessment report will be provided to the Chief of Police and staff. Upon review and approval by the Chief of Police, the needs assessment will form the basis for the training plan for the following fiscal year.

203.6 TRAINING PROCEDURES
   (a) All employees assigned to attend training shall attend as scheduled unless previously excused by their immediate supervisor. Excused absences from mandatory training should be limited to the following:
      1. Court appearances
      2. Choice vacation
      3. Sick leave
      4. Physical limitations preventing the employee’s participation
      5. Emergency situations

   (b) When an employee is unable to attend mandatory training, that employee shall:
      1. Notify his/her supervisor as soon as possible but no later than one hour prior to the start of training. The employee will also notify the instructor or training facility of his/her absence, as necessary.
      2. Document his/her absence in a memorandum to his/her supervisor.
      3. Make arrangements through his/her supervisor and the Training Sergeant to attend the required training on an alternate date.

203.7 DAILY TRAINING BULLETINS
The Lexipol Daily Training Bulletins (DTBs) are contained in a web-accessed system that provides training on the River Falls 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 Sergeant.

Personnel assigned to participate in DTBs shall only use login credentials assigned to them by the Training Sergeant. 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
log off the system to prevent unauthorized access. The content of the DTBs is copyrighted material and shall not be shared with others outside of the Department.

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

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

203.8 TRAINING RECORDS
The Training Sergeant is responsible to manage and distribute training records in compliance with the Training Files section in the Personnel Files Policy.

203.9 FIELD TRAINING PROGRAM
The Training Sergeant shall establish a field training program for recruit police officers that is of sufficient duration to provide for the adequate orientation and training of the new peace officer in the lawful operations of the Department. The program shall establish procedures for the selection, appointment and training of Field Training Officers (FTO) and supervisors, the daily evaluation of recruits participating in the program and the rotation of FTO personnel to provide for the objective evaluation of recruit performance.
Electronic Mail

204.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for the proper use and application of the electronic mail (email) system provided by the Department. See Section 7-1 Information and Communication System policy in the City of River Falls Employment Policy Manual.
Administrative Communications

205.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
Administrative communications of this department are governed by the following policies.

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

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

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

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

205.5 OTHER COMMUNICATIONS
General Orders and other communications necessary to ensure the effective operation of the Department shall be issued by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee or a Deputy Chief.
Former Officer Carrying Concealed Weapons

207.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to outline the legal authority for retired and former law enforcement officers meeting certain criteria to carry concealed weapons and to provide guidelines associated with the issuance of a firearms qualification certificate to a qualified former River Falls Police Department officer (Law Enforcement Officer Safety Act Improvements Act of 2010 (LEOSA), 18 USC § 926C; Wis. Stat. § 175.48 et seq.; Wis. Stat. § 941.23).

207.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

Certification card - A card complying with Wis. Stat. § 175.49 indicating:
- The card holder has met the standards for qualification established by the Law Enforcement Standards Board (LESB).
- The qualification was conducted by a certified LESB firearms instructor.
- The type of firearm the qualified former law enforcement officer is certified to carry.
- The date of the qualification and an expiration date of the certification (12 months later).
- A statement that the issued person meets the criteria of a qualified former law enforcement officer under Wis. Stat. § 175.49.
- The qualified former law enforcement officer’s full name, birth date, residence address, photograph, physical description (including sex, height and eye color), and the name of our state.
- A statement that the certification card does not confer any law enforcement authority on the certification card holder and does not make the holder an employee or agent of this department.

The certification card may not contain the cardholder’s social security number.

Proof of qualification - State-approved documentation evidencing a person has successfully completed a handgun qualification course as adopted by the Law Enforcement Standards Board (LESB) and conducted by a firearms instructor that is LESB-certified.

Qualified former law enforcement officer - An individual who meets the criteria of Wis. Stat. § 175.49 in that he/she:
- Separated from this department in good standing as a law enforcement officer.
- Before such separation, was authorized by law to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution or incarceration of a person for any violation of law and had statutory powers of arrest while serving as a law enforcement officer.
Former Officer Carrying Concealed Weapons

- Before such separation, had regular employment as a law enforcement officer for a total of 10 years or more or, if employed as a law enforcement officer for less than 10 years, separated from service after any applicable probationary period due to a service-connected disability as determined by the Department.
- Has not been disqualified to be a law enforcement officer for reasons related to mental health.
- Has not entered into an agreement upon separation from the Department acknowledging that he/she is not qualified to receive a firearm qualification certificate for reasons related to mental health.
- Is not prohibited by federal law from possessing a firearm.

207.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the River Falls Police Department to facilitate compliance with federal and state law by providing a certification card when appropriate.

207.3 CERTIFICATION CARD
If a qualified former law enforcement officer who was employed by this agency provides the appropriate proof of qualification, the Department shall provide him/her with a certification card (Wis. Stat. § 175.49).

Prior to issuance of the certificate, the Department will conduct criminal and local agency background checks, including a check for convictions, wants or warrants, and any active court order (TIME/NCIC), to determine if the applicant is prohibited by state or federal law to possess or carry firearms, and will ensure that all other federal and state statutory requirements, including those related to firearms qualification, are met.

207.3.1 CARD REVOCATION
If the Department becomes aware that a person who was issued a certification card no longer meets all of the requirements for the card, the Department will send a letter to the cardholder indicating that he/she is no longer authorized to possess the card, and may not be authorized under authority of state law to carry a concealed weapon as a former law enforcement officer. The Department will also request that the card be returned to the agency within a specified period of time. If the card is not returned, the Department should consult with its attorney to determine what further action, if any, should be taken.

207.4 AUTHORITY TO CARRY CONCEALED FIREARM
Qualified former law enforcement officers who meet the applicable requirements and who carry a current certification card may be authorized to carry a concealed firearm in Wisconsin and other states (18 USC § 926C; Wis. Stat. § 941.23).
However, it is the sole responsibility of qualified former law enforcement officers who have been issued an identification card or certification card to be familiar with and follow all related local, state and federal firearm laws, including:

(a) The Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act Improvements Act of 2010 (18 USC § 926C)
(b) State of Wisconsin concealed weapon laws (Wis. Stat. § 175.48; Wis. Stat. § 175.49; Wis. Stat. § 941.23)
(c) Self-defense and defense of others (Wis. Stat. § 939.48)
(d) Defense of property and protection against retail theft (Wis. Stat. § 939.49)
(e) Endangering the safety of others by use of a firearm (Wis. Stat. § 941.20)
(f) Carrying a firearm in a public building (Wis. Stat. § 941.235)
(g) Carrying a firearm where alcohol beverages are sold and consumed (Wis. Stat. § 941.237; Wis. Stat. § 941.23; 18 USC § 926C).

In determining whether a former law enforcement officer is legally carrying a concealed firearm, officers should determine whether the person may be authorized under either federal law or state law, or both, to carry the concealed weapon.

207.5 PROHIBITION
No former law enforcement officer may be certified to carry a machine gun, a firearm silencer or a destructive device as defined in 18 USC § 926C and related statutes.

207.6 IDENTIFICATION CARDS
The Department will not require an officer to relinquish his/her photographic identification card when the officer separates from service with the Wisconsin law enforcement agency unless at least one of the criteria outlined in Wis. Stat. § 175.48(2) applies.
Chapter 3 - General Operations
Use of Force

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

300.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

300.3.1 USE OF FORCE TO EFFECT AN ARREST
A law enforcement officer may use reasonable force to arrest a person or execute a warrant.
Additionally, a law enforcement officer making a lawful arrest may command the aid of any person,
and such person shall have the same power as that of the law enforcement officer (Wis. Stat. §
968.07; Wis. Stat. 968.14).

300.3.2 FACTORS USED TO DETERMINE THE REASONABLENESS OF FORCE
When determining whether to apply force and evaluating whether an officer has used reasonable
force, a number of factors should be taken into consideration, as time and circumstances permit.
These factors include, but are not limited to:

(a) Immediacy and severity of the threat to officers or others.
(b) The conduct of the individual being confronted, as reasonably perceived by the officer
at the time.
(c) Officer/subject factors (age, size, relative strength, skill level, injuries sustained, level
of exhaustion or fatigue, the number of officers available vs. subjects).
(d) The effects of drugs or alcohol.
(e) Subject’s mental state or capacity.
(f) Proximity of weapons or dangerous improvised devices.
(g) The degree to which the subject has been effectively restrained and his/her ability to
resist despite being restrained.
(h) The availability of other options and their possible effectiveness.
(i) Seriousness of the suspected offense or reason for contact with the individual.
Use of Force

(j) Training and experience of the officer.
(k) Potential for injury to officers, suspects and others.
(l) Whether the person appears to be resisting, attempting to evade arrest by flight or is attacking the officer.
(m) The risk and reasonably foreseeable consequences of escape.
(n) The apparent need for immediate control of the subject or a prompt resolution of the situation.
(o) Whether the conduct of the individual being confronted no longer reasonably appears to pose an imminent threat to the officer or others.
(p) Prior contacts with the subject or awareness of any propensity for violence.
(q) Any other exigent circumstances.

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

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

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

300.3.4 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 River Falls Police Department for this specific purpose.

300.4 DEADLY FORCE APPLICATIONS
Use of deadly force is justified in the following circumstances:
(a) An officer may use deadly force to protect him/herself or others from what he/she reasonably believes would be an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury.

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

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

1. The person has a weapon or is attempting to access one and it is reasonable to believe the person intends to use it against the officer or another.

2. The person is capable of causing serious bodily injury or death without a weapon and it is reasonable to believe the person intends to do so.

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

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

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

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

(a) The application caused a visible injury.

(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 TASER 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 any of the above has occurred.

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

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

The on-scene supervisor or, if 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).

Persons who exhibit extreme agitation, violent irrational behavior accompanied by profuse sweating, extraordinary strength beyond their physical characteristics and imperviousness to pain (sometimes called “excited delirium”), or who require a protracted physical encounter with multiple officers to be brought under control, may be at an increased risk of sudden death. Calls involving these persons should be considered medical emergencies. Officers who reasonably suspect a medical emergency should request medical assistance as soon as practicable and have medical personnel stage away if appropriate.

300.7 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES
When a supervisor is able to respond to an incident in which there has been a reported application of force, the supervisor is expected to:
(a) Obtain the basic facts from the involved officers. Absent an allegation of misconduct or excessive force, this will be considered a routine contact in the normal course of duties.

(b) Ensure that any injured parties are examined and treated.

(c) Once any initial medical assessment has been completed or first aid has been rendered, ensure that photographs have been taken of any areas involving visible injury or complaint of pain, as well as overall photographs of uninjured areas. These photographs should be retained until all potential for civil litigation has expired.

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

(e) Review and approve all related reports.

(f) Determine if there is any indication that the subject 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.

(g) Evaluate the circumstances surrounding the incident and initiate an administrative investigation if there is a question of policy non-compliance or if for any reason further investigation may be appropriate.

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

300.7.1 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.

300.8 REVIEW
This policy shall be made available to the public at no charge upon request (Wis. Stat. § 66.0511(2)).

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

300.10 USE OF FORCE ANALYSIS
At least annually, the Deputy Chief 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

301.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy establishes a process for the River Falls 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.

301.2 POLICY
The River Falls 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.

301.3 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.

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

301.4.1 COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD
The Deputy Chief 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
Use of Force Review Boards

- Training Sergeant
- 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.

301.4.2 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.
Use of Force Review Boards

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 forwarded to the involved employee’s Deputy Chief 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

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

302.2 POLICY
The River Falls 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.

302.3 USE OF RESTRAINTS
Only members who have successfully completed River Falls 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.

302.3.1 RESTRAINT OF DETAINES
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.

302.3.2 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 and in no event shall these persons be restrained by the use of leg irons, waist chains or handcuffs behind the body.

No person who is in labor shall be handcuffed or restrained except in extraordinary circumstances and only when a supervisor makes an individualized determination that such restraints are necessary to prevent escape or injury.
Handcuffing and Restraints

302.3.3 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.

302.3.4 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.

302.4 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.

302.5 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.

302.6 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.

302.7 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).

302.7.1 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.
Handcuffing and Restraints

(c) Once secured, the person should be placed in a seated or upright position, secured with a seat belt, and shall not be placed on his/her stomach for an extended period, as this could reduce the person’s ability to breathe.

(d) The restrained person should be continually monitored by an officer while in the leg restraint. The officer should ensure that the person does not roll onto and remain on his/her stomach.

(e) The officer should look for signs of labored breathing and take appropriate steps to relieve and minimize any obvious factors contributing to this condition.

(f) When transported by ambulance/paramedic unit, the restrained person should be accompanied by an officer when requested by medical personnel. The transporting officer should describe to medical personnel any unusual behaviors or other circumstances the officer reasonably believes would be potential safety or medical risks to the subject (e.g., prolonged struggle, extreme agitation, impaired respiration).

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

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

(a) The amount of time the suspect was restrained.

(b) How the suspect was transported and the position of the suspect.

(c) Observations of the suspect’s behavior and any signs of physiological problems.

(d) Any known or suspected drug use or other medical problems.
Control Devices and Techniques

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

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

303.3 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.

303.4 RESPONSIBILITIES

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

303.4.2 RANGEMASTER RESPONSIBILITIES
The Rangemaster 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 Rangemaster or the designated instructor for a particular control device. The inspection shall be documented.

303.4.3 USER RESPONSIBILITIES
All normal maintenance, charging or cleaning shall remain the responsibility of personnel using the various devices.
Any damaged, inoperative, outdated or expended control devices or munitions, along with documentation explaining the cause of the damage, shall be returned to the Rangemaster 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.

303.5 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.

303.6 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.

303.6.1 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.

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

303.7 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.
Control Devices and Techniques

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

303.8.3 SAFETY PROCEDURES
Shotguns specifically designated for use with kinetic energy projectiles will be specially marked in a manner that makes them readily identifiable as such.

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

When it is not deployed, the shotgun will be 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.

Absent compelling circumstances, officers who must transition from conventional ammunition to kinetic energy projectiles will employ the two-person rule for loading. The two-person rule is a safety measure in which a second officer watches the unloading and loading process to ensure that the weapon is completely emptied of conventional ammunition.

303.9 TRAINING FOR CONTROL DEVICES
The Training Sergeant 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.

303.10 REPORTING USE OF CONTROL DEVICES AND TECHNIQUES
Any application of a control device or technique listed in this policy shall be documented in the related incident report and reported pursuant to the Use of Force Policy.
Conducted Energy Device

304.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides guidelines for the issuance and use of TASER® devices.

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

304.3 ISSUANCE AND CARRYING TASER DEVICES
Only members who have successfully completed department-approved training may be issued and carry the TASER device.

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

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

Members carrying the TASER device should perform a spark test on the unit prior to every shift. When carried while in uniform, officers shall carry the TASER device in a weak-side holster on the side opposite the duty weapon.

(a) All TASER devices shall be clearly and distinctly marked to differentiate them from the duty weapon and any other device.

(b) Whenever practicable, officers should carry two or more cartridges on their person when carrying the TASER device.

(c) Officers shall be responsible for ensuring that their issued TASER device is properly maintained and in good working order.

(d) Officers should not hold both a firearm and the TASER device at the same time.

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

(a) Provide the individual with a reasonable opportunity to voluntarily comply.

(b) Provide other officers and individuals with a warning that the TASER device may be deployed.
Conducted Energy Device

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

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

304.5 USE OF THE TASER DEVICE

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

304.5.1 APPLICATION OF THE TASER DEVICE

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

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

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

304.5.2 SPECIAL DEPLOYMENT CONSIDERATIONS

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

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

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

(f) Individuals whose position or activity may result in collateral injury (e.g., falls from height, operating vehicles).

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Whether the probes are making proper contact.

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

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

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

304.5.5 ACTIONS FOLLOWING DEPLOYMENTS
Officers shall notify a supervisor of all TASER device discharges. Confetti tags should be collected and the expended cartridge, along with both probes and wire, should be submitted into evidence.
Conducted Energy Device

The cartridge serial number should be noted and documented on the evidence paperwork. The evidence packaging should be marked "Biohazard" if the probes penetrated the subject’s skin.

304.5.6 OFF-DUTY CONSIDERATIONS
Officers are not authorized to carry department TASER devices while off-duty.

304.6 DOCUMENTATION
Officers shall document all TASER device discharges in the related arrest/crime report and the TASER device 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, laser activation and arcing the device will also be documented on the report form.

304.6.1 TASER DEVICE FORM
Items that shall be included in the TASER device report form are:

(a) The type and brand of TASER device and cartridge and cartridge serial number.
(b) Date, time and location of the incident.
(c) Whether any display, laser or arc deterred a subject and gained compliance.
(d) The number of TASER device 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 TASER device was used.
(f) The type of mode used (probe or drive-stun).
(g) Location of any probe impact.
(h) Location of contact in drive-stun mode.
(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 Sergeant should periodically analyze the report forms to identify trends, including deterrence and effectiveness. The Training Sergeant should also conduct audits of data downloads and reconcile TASER device report forms with recorded activations. TASER device information and statistics, with identifying information removed, should periodically be made available to the public.

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

(a) Identification of all personnel firing TASER devices
Conducted Energy Device

(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

304.7 MEDICAL TREATMENT
Consistent with local medical personnel protocols and absent extenuating circumstances, only appropriate medical personnel should remove TASER device probes from a person’s body. Used TASER device probes shall be treated as a sharps biohazard, similar to a used hypodermic needle, and handled appropriately. Universal precautions should be taken.

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

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

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

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

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

A supervisor should review each incident where a person has been exposed to an activation of the TASER device. The device’s onboard memory should be downloaded through the data port
Conducted Energy Device

by a supervisor or Rangemaster and saved with the related arrest/crime report. Photographs of probe sites should be taken and witnesses interviewed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Training Sergeant should ensure that all training includes:

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

305.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines 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 or omission of an officer while on-duty or off-duty but performing activities that are within the scope of the officer’s duties (Wis. Stat. § 175.47).

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.

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

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

- A criminal investigation of the suspect’s actions.
- A criminal investigation of the involved officer’s actions.
- An administrative investigation as to policy compliance by involved officers.
- A civil investigation to determine potential liability.

305.4 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.

305.4.1 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 River Falls Police Department would control the investigation if the suspect’s crime occurred in River Falls.

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.
305.4.2 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.

305.4.3 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.

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

305.5.1 UNINVOLVED OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES
Upon arrival at the scene of an officer-involved shooting or death, the first uninvolved RFPD 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.

305.5.2 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES
Upon arrival at the scene, the first uninvolved RFPD 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 RFPD 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.

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

(d) Take command of and secure the incident scene with additional RFPD 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 RFPD officer should be given an administrative order not to discuss the incident with other involved officers or RFPD 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.

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

All outside inquiries about the incident shall be directed to the Shift Sergeant.

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

- Chief of Police
- Investigation
- Outside agency investigators (if appropriate)
- Psychological/peer support personnel
- Chaplain
- Medical Examiner (if necessary)
- Involved officer’s agency representative (if requested)
- Public Information Officer

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

(a) Any request for legal representation will be accommodated (Wis. Stat. § 164.02(1)(b)).
Officer-Involved Shootings and Deaths

1. Involved RFPD 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-RFPD 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 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 RFPD officer. A licensed psychotherapist may also be provided to any other affected RFPD 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) Although the Department will honor the sensitivity of communications with peer counselors, there is no legal privilege to such communications. Peer counselors are cautioned against discussing the facts of any incident with an involved or witness officer.

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 RFPD officer shall be given reasonable paid administrative leave following an officer-involved shooting or death. It shall be the responsibility of the Deputy Chief to make schedule adjustments to accommodate such leave.

305.6 CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

In the event of a death, the investigation must be conducted by no less than two investigators, one of whom is the lead investigator and neither of whom is employed by the RFPD (Wis. Stat. § 175.47(3)(a)).

If the officer-involved death being investigated is traffic-related, the investigation must include the use of a crash reconstruction unit from a law enforcement agency separate from RFPD (Wis. Stat. § 175.47(3)(b)).
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) RFPD supervisors and Deputy Chief should not participate directly in any voluntary interview of RFPD 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.

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

While the involved RFPD officer 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 RFPD 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.

305.6.2 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.
   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.

305.6.3 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.

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 Deputy Chief.

305.7 ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATION
In addition to all other investigations associated with an officer-involved shooting or death, this department will conduct an internal administrative investigation of involved RFPD officers to determine conformance with department policy. This investigation will be conducted under the supervision of the Deputy Chief 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 (Wis. Stat. § 164.02(1)(b)). However, in order to maintain the integrity of each individual officer’s statement, involved officers shall not consult or meet with a representative collectively or in groups 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 investigation (Wis. Stat. § 164.02(1)(a)). 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 Deputy Chief 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 potential policy violations shall be determined in accordance with standard disciplinary procedures.

305.8 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.
Officer-Involved Shootings and Deaths

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.

305.9 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.

305.10 DEBRIEFING
Following an officer-involved shooting or death, the River Falls Police Department should conduct both a critical incident/stress debriefing and a tactical debriefing.

305.10.1 CRITICAL INCIDENT/STRESS DEBRIEFING
A critical incident/stress debriefing should occur as soon as practicable. The Deputy Chief is responsible for organizing the debriefing. Notes and recorded statements should not be taken because the sole purpose of the debriefing is to help mitigate the stress-related effects of a traumatic event.

The debriefing is not part of any investigative process. Care should be taken not to release or repeat any communication made during a debriefing unless otherwise authorized by policy, law or a valid court order.

Attendance at the debriefing shall only include those members of the Department directly involved in the incident, which can include support personnel (e.g., dispatchers, other non-sworn). Family or other support personnel may attend with the concurrence of those involved in the incident. The debriefing shall be closed to the public and should be closed to all other members of the Department, including supervisory and Deputy Chief personnel.

305.10.2 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 should not be conducted until all involved members have provided recorded or formal statements to criminal and/or administrative investigators.
305.11 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, Deputy Chief and Public Information Officer in the event of inquiries from the media.

No involved RFPD officer shall make any comment to the media unless he/she is authorized by the Chief of Police or Deputy Chief.

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

306.1 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.

306.2 POLICY
The River Falls 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.

306.3 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 Rangemaster. 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 Deputy Chief. This exclusion does not apply to the carrying of a single folding pocketknife that is not otherwise prohibited by law.

306.3.1 HANDGUNS
The authorized department-issued handgun is the Glock, 22, .40. The following additional handguns are approved: Glock Model 23 or 27, .40 caliber

306.3.2 SHOTGUNS
The authorized department-issued shotgun is the Benelli M1 12ga.

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

306.3.3 PATROL RIFLES
The authorized department-issued patrol rifle is the Colt AR-15.
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.

306.3.4 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.
(b) Only one secondary handgun may be carried at a time.
(c) The purchase of the handgun and ammunition shall be the responsibility of the member unless the handgun and ammunition are provided by the Department.
(d) The handgun shall be carried concealed at all times and in such a manner as to prevent unintentional cocking, discharge or loss of physical control.
(e) The handgun shall be inspected by the Rangemaster 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 Rangemaster, who will maintain a list of the information.
306.3.5 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 (Wis. Stat. § 941.23):

(a) A personally owned firearm shall be used, carried and inspected in accordance with the Personally Owned Duty Firearms requirements in this policy.
   1. The purchase of the personally owned firearm and ammunition shall be the responsibility of the member.

(b) 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.

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

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

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

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

(g) 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.

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

(i) When armed, officers shall carry their badges and River Falls identification cards under circumstances requiring possession of such identification.

306.3.6 AMMUNITION
Members shall carry only department-authorized ammunition. Members shall be issued fresh duty ammunition in the specified quantity for all department-issued firearms during the member’s firearms qualification. Replacements for unserviceable or depleted ammunition issued by the Department shall be dispensed by the Rangemaster 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.

306.4 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.
306.4.1 REPAIRS OR MODIFICATIONS
Each member shall be responsible for promptly reporting any damage or malfunction of an
assigned firearm to a supervisor or the Rangemaster.

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 repair must be
authorized in advance by the Rangemaster. Modifications must be authorized in advance by the
Chief of Police.

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

306.4.2 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.

306.4.3 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 Rangemaster. 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.

306.4.4 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 Rangemaster. 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.

306.5 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 Rangemaster. Members shall not dry
fire or practice quick draws except as instructed by the Rangemaster 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.
Firearms

(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.

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

306.5.1 INSPECTION AND STORAGE
Handguns shall be inspected regularly and upon access or possession by another person. Shotguns and rifles shall be inspected at the beginning of the shift by the member to whom the weapon is issued. The member shall ensure that the firearm is carried in the proper condition and loaded with approved ammunition. Inspection of the shotgun and rifle shall be done while standing outside of the patrol vehicle. All firearms shall be pointed in a safe direction or into clearing barrels.

Personally owned and Department owned firearms may be safely stored in locked lockers. 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 according to this policy.

306.5.2 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 and criminal liability (Wis. Stat. § 948.55).

306.5.3 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 (Wis. Stat. § 941.20(1)(b); Wis. Stat. § 941.20(1)(bm)).
306.6  FIREARMS TRAINING AND QUALIFICATIONS
All members who carry a firearm while on-duty are required to successfully complete training quarterly with their duty firearms. In addition to quarterly training, all members will qualify at least annually with their duty firearms and shall meet or exceed the standards set by the Wisconsin Law Enforcement Standards Board (Wis. Stat. § 165.85). Members will qualify with off-duty and secondary firearms at least once 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.

306.6.1  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.

306.7  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 the Deputy Chief, unless otherwise directed by a supervisor.
(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.

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

In circumstances where there is sufficient advance notice that a potentially dangerous animal may be encountered, department members should develop reasonable contingency plans for dealing with the animal (e.g., fire extinguisher, 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 or becomes impractical.

306.7.2 INJURED ANIMALS
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.

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

306.8 RANGEMASTER DUTIES
The range will be under the exclusive control of the Rangemaster. All members attending will follow the directions of the Rangemaster. The Rangemaster will maintain a roster of all members attending the range and will submit the roster to the Training Sergeant after each range date.

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

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

The Rangemaster has the responsibility for ensuring each member meets the minimum requirements during training shoots and, on at least a yearly basis, can demonstrate proficiency in the care, cleaning and safety of all firearms the member is authorized to carry. The Rangemaster shall ensure that the handgun qualification standards set by the Wisconsin Law Enforcement Standards Board are either met or exceeded by each officer (Wis. Stat. § 165.85).

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

306.9 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 River Falls 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 River Falls Police Department must submit a National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS) message prior to the officer’s travel. If approved, TSA will send the River Falls Police Department an NLETS message containing a unique alphanumeric identifier. The officer must present the message on the day of travel to airport personnel as authorization to travel while armed.

(d) An official letter signed by the Chief of Police authorizing armed travel may also accompany the officer. The letter should outline the officer’s need to fly armed, detail his/her itinerary, and 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.

306.10 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 River Falls 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

307.1 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 (Wis. Stat. § 346.03(6); Wis. Admin. Code § LES 3.07).

Another purpose of this policy is to minimize the potential for pursuit-related crashes. Vehicle 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.

307.1.1 PHILOSOPHY
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 risk to public safety created by vehicle pursuits, no officer or supervisor shall be criticized or disciplined for deciding not to engage in a vehicle pursuit due to the risk involved. This includes circumstances where department policy would permit the initiation or continuation of the pursuit. It is recognized that vehicle pursuits 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 to 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; that is, what a reasonable officer would do under the circumstances. An individual's unreasonable desire to apprehend a fleeing suspect at all costs has no place in professional law enforcement.

307.2 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

**Vehicle pursuit** - An event involving one or more peace officers attempting to apprehend a suspect who is attempting to avoid arrest while operating a motor vehicle by using high speed or other evasive tactics, such as increasing the speed of the vehicle, extinguishing the lights of the vehicle, disregarding traffic warning signs, stop signs, red lights, driving off a roadway, turning suddenly or driving in a legal manner but willfully failing to yield to an officer's signal to stop (Wis. Stat. § 85.07(8)(a)).

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

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

Pursuit Intervention Technique (PIT) - A low-speed maneuver intended to terminate the pursuit by causing the violator's vehicle to spin out and come to a stop.

Ramming - 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 - A tactic designed to stop a violator's vehicle by intentionally placing a vehicle or other immovable object in the path of the violator's vehicle.

Tire deflation device, spikes or tack strips - A device that extends across the roadway and is designed to puncture the tires of the pursued vehicle.

307.3 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES
It is the policy of this department that a vehicle pursuit shall be conducted with the visible signal of at least one flashing, oscillating or rotating red light, or a blue and red light, and also an audible signal by means of a siren or exhaust whistle activated on an authorized emergency vehicle (Wis. Stat. § 346.03(3)).

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 (Wis. Stat. § 346.03(5)).

307.3.1 WHEN TO INITIATE A PURSUIT
Officers shall not initiate a pursuit unless:

(a) The officer knows or has reasonable grounds to believe the suspect has committed a serious and violent felony; or
(b) The officer has current, credible information that the individual is about to commit a serious and violent felony; or
(c) The suspect's driving prior to the attempted stop is so flagrantly reckless that the driver would pose an imminent and life-threatening danger to the public if not apprehended.

Serious and violent felonies under this section are limited to:

(a) The attempt or act of murder.
(b) Serious or violent sex crimes.
(c) Robbery
(d) Arson - Person Occupied
(e) Kidnapping
(f) Car jacking (not to include auto theft or stolen motor vehicle, which are property crimes).
(g) Substantial and Aggravated Battery
(h) Burglary
(i) Terrorist acts
Vehicle Pursuits

Examples of such flagrantly reckless driving that is life-threatening to the public include, but are not limited to:

(a) Collisions with other vehicles or objects.
(b) Forcing other vehicles to take evasive action to avoid collision.
(c) Failure to stop at controlled intersections without slowing.

If continuation of a pursuit for flagrantly reckless driving increases the danger to the public, officers shall terminate the pursuit.

A pursuit shall not be initiated or shall be terminated if the driver is refusing to or failing to stop and the only known reason for the attempted stop is a forfeiture or misdemeanor.

Officers shall not initiate a pursuit or shall terminate a pursuit in progress when the offender's identity is established (so that an apprehension can be made at another time), unless the offense is one of the following crimes:

(a) Sexual assault involving the use or threatened use of a dangerous weapon.
(b) Homicide
(c) Substantial and Aggravated Battery
(d) Armed robbery
(e) Kidnapping

These conditions do not include holds or warrants to appear for probation revocation, or violations of conditional release, unless delayed apprehension would create a substantial or known risk of injury or death to another.

The following factors individually and collectively shall be considered in deciding whether to initiate or continue a pursuit (Wis. Stat. § 346.03(6)):

(a) The importance of protecting the public and balancing the known or reasonably suspected offense and the apparent need for immediate capture against the risks to officers, innocent motorists and others.
(b) The safety of the public in the area of the pursuit, including the type of area, time of day, the amount of vehicular and pedestrian traffic (e.g., school zones) and the speed of the pursuit relative to these factors.
(c) The pursuing officer's familiarity with the area of the pursuit, the quality of communication between the pursuing units and the dispatcher/supervisor, and the driving capabilities of the pursuing officers under the conditions of the pursuit.
(d) The weather, traffic and road conditions that unreasonably increase the danger of the pursuit when weighed against the risks resulting from the suspect's escape.
(e) The performance capabilities of the vehicles used in the pursuit in relation to the speed and other conditions of the pursuit.
(f) Vehicle speeds.
(g) Other persons in or on the pursued vehicle (e.g., passengers, co-offenders and hostages).

(h) The availability of other resources, such as aircraft assistance.

(i) The police unit is carrying passengers other than on-duty police officers. Pursuits should not be undertaken with a prisoner in the pursuit vehicle unless exigent circumstances exist, and then only after the need to apprehend the suspect is weighed against the safety of the prisoner in transport. A unit containing more than a single prisoner should not participate in a pursuit.

307.3.2 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 risk of continuing the pursuit reasonably appears to outweigh the risk resulting from the suspect’s escape (Wis. Admin. Code § LES 3.07(1)(c)).

Operating an emergency vehicle in a pursuit with emergency lights and siren does not relieve the operator of an authorized emergency vehicle of the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons and does not protect the driver from the consequences of reckless disregard for the safety of others (Wis. Stat. § 346.03(5)).

The above factors on when to initiate a pursuit 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, themselves and the public when electing to continue a pursuit. In the context of this policy, the term "terminate" shall be construed to mean to discontinue or to stop chasing the fleeing vehicle.

In addition to the factors listed above, the following factors should be considered when deciding whether to terminate a pursuit:

(a) The 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 or distance.

(b) The pursued vehicle's location is no longer definitely known.

(c) The officer's pursuit vehicle sustains damage or a mechanical failure that renders it unsafe to drive.

(d) The pursuit vehicle has an emergency equipment failure that causes the vehicle to no longer qualify for use in emergency operations (Wis. Stat. § 346.03(3)).

(e) The hazards to uninvolved bystanders or motorists.

(f) When directed to terminate the pursuit by a supervisor.

(g) When it is necessary to stop to render aid to an injured person and no other officer is available to do so (Wis. Admin. Code § LES 3.07(1)(c)(5)).
307.3.3 SPEED LIMITS
The speed of a pursuit is a factor that should be evaluated on a continuing basis by the officer and supervisor. Vehicle speeds shall be taken into consideration to prevent endangering public safety, officer safety and the safety of the occupants of the fleeing vehicle (Wis. Stat. § 346.03(6)).

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 unreasonably 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.

307.4 PURSUIT UNITS
Pursuit units should be limited to three vehicles (two units and a supervisor). However, the number of units involved will vary with the circumstances.

An officer or supervisor may request additional units to join a pursuit if, after assessing the factors outlined above, it appears that the number of officers involved would be insufficient to safely arrest the suspect. All other officers shall 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.

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

307.4.1 VEHICLES WITHOUT EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT
Vehicles not equipped with a red or blue emergency light and siren are prohibited from initiating or joining in any pursuit. Officers in such vehicles may provide support to pursuing units as long as the vehicle is operated in compliance with all traffic laws.

307.4.2 PRIMARY UNIT RESPONSIBILITIES
The initial pursuing officer will be designated as the primary pursuit unit 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 without unreasonable danger to him/herself or other persons.

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

(a) The reason for the pursuit.
(b) The location and direction of travel.
(c) The speed of the fleeing vehicle.
(d) The description of the fleeing vehicle and license number, if known.
Vehicle Pursuits

(e) The number of occupants.
(f) The identity or description of the known occupants.
(g) The weather, road and traffic conditions.
(h) The identity of other agencies involved in the pursuit.
(i) Information concerning the use of firearms, threat of force, injuries, hostages or other unusual hazards.

Unless relieved by a supervisor or secondary unit, the officer in the primary unit shall be responsible for broadcasting the progress of the pursuit. Unless circumstances reasonably indicate otherwise, the primary unit should relinquish the responsibility of broadcasting the progress of the pursuit to a secondary unit or aircraft joining the pursuit to minimize distractions and allow the primary unit to concentrate foremost on safe pursuit tactics.

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

(a) Immediately notifying the dispatcher of his/her entry into the pursuit.
(b) Remaining at a safe distance behind the primary unit unless directed to assume the role of primary officer, or if the primary unit is unable to continue the pursuit.
(c) Broadcasting the progress of the pursuit unless the situation indicates otherwise.
(d) Serving as backup to the primary unit once the subject has been stopped.

307.4.4 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 such that they are able to see and avoid hazards or react safely to maneuvers by the fleeing vehicle.
(b) Officers may proceed past a red or stop signal or stop sign but only after slowing down as may be necessary for safe operation (Wis. Stat § 346.03(2)(a)).
(c) 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.
   2. Pursuing units shall exercise due caution and slow down as may be necessary for safe operation when proceeding through controlled intersections.
(d) As a general rule, officers should not pursue a vehicle driving the wrong way on a roadway, highway or freeway. In the event the pursued vehicle does so, the following tactics should be considered:
Vehicle Pursuits

1. Requesting assistance from an available air unit.
2. Maintaining visual contact with the pursued vehicle by paralleling on the correct side of the roadway.
3. Requesting other units to observe exits available to the suspect.
4. Notifying the Wisconsin State Patrol or other law enforcement agency if it appears 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 unit and a clear understanding of the maneuver process exists between the involved officers.

307.4.5 TACTICS/PROCEDURES FOR UNITS NOT INVOLVED IN THE PURSUIT
There should be no paralleling of the pursuit route. 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 unit, secondary unit and supervisor should be the only units operating under emergency conditions (emergency lights and siren) unless other units are assigned to the pursuit.

307.4.6 PURSUIT TRAILING
In the event that the initiating unit from this agency relinquishes control of the pursuit to another unit or jurisdiction, that initiating unit may, with permission of a supervisor, trail the pursuit to the termination point in order to provide information and assistance for the arrest of the suspect.

The term "trail" means to follow the path of the pursuit at a safe speed, while obeying all traffic laws and without activating emergency equipment. If the pursuit is at a slow rate of speed, the trailing unit will maintain sufficient distance from the pursuit units to clearly indicate an absence of participation in the pursuit.

307.4.7 AIRCRAFT ASSISTANCE
When available, aircraft assistance should be requested. Once the air unit has established visual contact with the pursued vehicle, it should assume control over the pursuit. The primary and secondary ground units should consider whether the participation of an aircraft warrants their continued involvement in the pursuit.

The air unit should coordinate the activities of resources on the ground, report progress of the pursuit and provide officers and supervisors with details of upcoming traffic congestion, road hazards or other pertinent information to evaluate whether to continue the pursuit. If ground units are not within visual contact and the air unit determines that it is unsafe to continue the pursuit, the air unit should recommend terminating the pursuit.
307.5 SUPERVISORY CONTROL AND RESPONSIBILITIES
It is the policy of this department that available supervisory and management control will be exercised over all vehicle pursuits involving officers from this department.

The field supervisor of the officer initiating the pursuit, or if unavailable, the nearest field supervisor will be responsible for the following:

(a) Upon becoming aware of a pursuit, immediately notifying involved officers and Dispatch of supervisory presence and ascertaining all reasonably available information to continuously assess the situation and risk factors associated with the pursuit in order to ensure that the pursuit is conducted within established department guidelines.

(b) Engaging in the pursuit, when appropriate, to provide on-scene supervision.

(c) Exercising management and control of the pursuit even if not engaged in it.

(d) Ensuring that no more than the number of required law enforcement units needed are involved in the pursuit under the guidelines set forth in this policy.

(e) Directing that the pursuit be terminated if, in his/her judgment, it is not justified to continue the pursuit under the guidelines of this policy.

(f) Ensuring that aircraft assistance is requested, if available.

(g) Ensuring that the proper radio channel is being used.

(h) Ensuring the notification and/or coordination of outside agencies if the pursuit either leaves or is likely to leave the jurisdiction of this agency.

(i) Control and manage RFPD units when a pursuit enters another jurisdiction.

(j) Preparing a post-pursuit critique and analysis of the pursuit for training purposes.

307.5.1 SHIFT SERGEANT RESPONSIBILITIES
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 them to the Deputy Chief.

307.6 COMMUNICATIONS
If the pursuit is confined within the City limits, radio communications will be conducted on the primary channel unless instructed otherwise by a supervisor or communications dispatcher. If the pursuit leaves the jurisdiction of this department or such is imminent, involved units should, whenever available, switch radio communications to an emergency channel most accessible by participating agencies and units.
307.6.1 LOSS OF PURSUED VEHICLE
When the pursued vehicle is lost, the primary unit should broadcast pertinent information to assist other units in locating the vehicle. The primary unit will be responsible for coordinating any further search for either the pursued vehicle or suspects fleeing on foot.

307.7 INTERJURISDICTIONAL CONSIDERATIONS
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 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 such jurisdiction is expected to assist.

307.7.1 ASSUMPTION OF PURSUIT BY ANOTHER AGENCY
River Falls Police Department officers will discontinue the pursuit when another agency has assumed the pursuit, unless the continued assistance of the River Falls Police Department is requested by the agency assuming the pursuit. Upon discontinuing the pursuit, the primary unit may proceed upon request, with or at the direction of a supervisor, to the termination point to assist in the investigation. A supervisor should coordinate with the agency managing the termination point to determine the supervisor's need to respond or otherwise assist in the investigation. The supervisor should obtain any information that is necessary for inclusion in any reports from the agency managing the termination point.

The role and responsibilities of officers at the termination of a pursuit that was 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 its personnel will assume responsibility for the pursuit. For the same reasons, when a pursuit leaves another jurisdiction and a request for assistance is made to this department, the other agency should relinquish control.

307.7.2 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 peace officers are in pursuit. The exception to this is when a single unit from the initiating agency is in pursuit. Under this circumstance, a unit 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 that has entered this jurisdiction, the supervisor should consider these additional factors:

(a) Ability to maintain the pursuit
Vehicle Pursuits

(b) Circumstances serious enough to continue the pursuit
(c) Adequate staffing to continue the pursuit
(d) The public's safety within this jurisdiction
(e) 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 outside agency by officers of this department will terminate at the City limits provided that the pursuing peace 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 notify the initiating agency of the termination of the pursuit, provide appropriate assistance to peace officers from the initiating and other involved agencies including, but not limited to, scene control, coordination and completion of supplemental reports and any other assistance requested or needed.

307.8 PURSUIT INTERVENTION

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

307.8.1 WHEN USE IS AUTHORIZED

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 risk of allowing the pursuit to continue with the potential hazards arising from the use of each tactic to the public, the officers and persons in or on the pursued vehicle. With this in mind, the decision to use any intervention tactic should be reasonable in light of the circumstances apparent to the officer at the time of the decision.

307.8.2 USE OF FIREARMS

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

307.8.3 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 are
subject to the requirements for such use. Officers shall consider these facts and requirements prior to deciding how, when, where and if an intervention tactic should be employed.

(a) Blocking or vehicle intercept should only be considered in cases involving felony suspects or impaired drivers who pose a threat to public safety, and when officers reasonably believe that attempting a conventional enforcement stop will likely result in the driver attempting to flee in the vehicle. Because of the potential risk involved, this technique should only be employed by officers who have received training in such tactics and after giving consideration to the following:

1. The need to immediately stop the suspect vehicle or prevent it from leaving substantially outweighs the risk of injury or death to occupants of the suspect vehicle, officers or other members of the public.
2. All other reasonable intervention techniques have failed or reasonably appear ineffective.
3. Employing the blocking maneuver does not unreasonably increase the risk to officer safety.
4. The target vehicle is stopped or traveling at a low speed.
5. At no time should civilian vehicles be used to deploy this technique.

(b) Only those officers trained in the use of the PIT will be authorized to use this procedure and only then with approval of a supervisor upon consideration of the circumstances and conditions presented at the time, including the potential for injury to officers, the public and occupants of the pursued vehicle.

(c) Ramming a fleeing vehicle should be done only after other reasonable tactical means at the officer’s disposal have been exhausted. This tactic should be reserved for situations where there does not appear to be another reasonable alternative method. 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) As with all intervention techniques, pursuing officers should obtain supervisor approval before attempting to box in a suspect vehicle during a pursuit. The use of such a technique must be carefully coordinated with all involved units, taking into consideration the circumstances and conditions apparent at the time, as well as the potential risk of injury to officers, the public and occupants of the pursued vehicle.
Vehicle Pursuits

(e) Tire deflation devices should be deployed only when it is reasonably apparent that only the pursued vehicle will be affected by their use. Prior to the deployment of spike strips, the officer shall notify pursuing units and the supervisor of the intent and location. Officers should carefully consider the limitations of such devices as well as the potential risk to officers, the public and occupants of the pursued vehicle. If the pursued vehicle is a motorcycle, 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) Because roadblocks involve a potential for serious injury or death to occupants of the pursued vehicle if the suspect does not stop, the intentional placement of roadblocks in the direct path of a pursued vehicle is generally discouraged and should not be deployed without prior approval of a supervisor, and only then under extraordinary conditions when all other reasonable intervention techniques have failed or reasonably appear ineffective and the need to immediately stop the pursued vehicle substantially outweighs the risk of injury or death to occupants of the pursued vehicle, officers or other members of the public.

307.8.4 CAPTURE OF SUSPECTS

Proper self-discipline and sound professional judgment are the keys to a successful conclusion of a pursuit and apprehension of evading suspects. Officers shall use only that amount of force that reasonably appears necessary under the circumstances to properly perform their lawful duties.

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

307.9 REPORTING AND REVIEW REQUIREMENTS

All appropriate reports shall be completed to comply with local and state regulations (Wis. Stat. § 85.07(8)(b)).

(a) The primary officer shall complete appropriate crime/arrest reports.

(b) The primary officer or supervisor shall complete the appropriate pursuit report.

(c) After first obtaining available information, the on-duty field supervisor shall promptly complete a Supervisor's Log or interoffice memorandum, briefly summarizing the pursuit to the Chief of Police or the authorized designee. This memo should minimally contain the following information:

1. Date and time of pursuit
2. Length of pursuit in distance and time
3. Involved units and officers
4. Initial reason and circumstances surrounding the pursuit
Vehicle Pursuits

5. Starting and termination points
6. Alleged offense, charges filed or disposition: arrest, citation or other release
7. Arrestee information should be provided if applicable
8. Injuries and/or property damage
9. Medical treatment
10. The outcome of the pursuit
11. Name of supervisor handling or at the scene
12. A preliminary determination that the pursuit appears to be in compliance with this policy or that additional review and/or follow-up is warranted

(d) After receiving copies of reports, logs and other pertinent information, the Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall conduct or assign the completion of a post-pursuit review as appropriate to the circumstances.

(e) At least annually, but no later than June 30th of every even-numbered year, the Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall direct a documented review and analysis of department vehicle pursuits to minimally include policy suitability, policy compliance, policy modification and training needs (Wis. Stat. § 346.03(6)).

(f) The Deputy Chief shall compile and report information on vehicle pursuits engaged in during the previous 12 months to the Wisconsin State Patrol/Department of Transportation via WisDOJ WILENET system’s Law Enforcement Pursuit Report. The report shall be filed no later than August 15th of each year and shall contain information on (Wis. Stat. § 85.07(8)(b)):
   1. The circumstances of the vehicle pursuit, including the distance, location and maximum speed.
   2. The reasons for initiating the vehicle pursuit.
   3. The outcome of the vehicle pursuit, including the number of deaths or great bodily injuries and an estimate of the value of any property damage.

307.9.1 REGULAR AND PERIODIC PURSUIT TRAINING
In addition to initial and supplementary training on pursuits, all certified sworn employees will participate, no less than biennially, in at least four hours of training addressing this policy, pursuit guidelines, driving techniques, new technology and the importance of vehicle safety and protecting the public at all times. Training will include recognition of the need to balance the known offense and the need for immediate capture against the risks to officers and others. At least four hours of the training curriculum will be based on the model standards promulgated by the Law Enforcement Standards Board (LESB) and shall be delivered by a LESB-certified Emergency Vehicle Operations and Control (EVOC) instructor (Wis. Stat. § 165.85; Wis. Admin. Code § LES


Vehicle Pursuits

3.07(4)). For purposes of LESB reporting obligations, the time period for annual training begins July 1st, and ends June 30th.

307.9.2 POLICY REVIEW
Certified members of this department shall certify in writing that they have received, read and understand this policy initially and upon any amendments (Wis. Stat. § 346.03(6)).
Officer Response to Calls

308.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides for the safe and appropriate response to all emergency and non-emergency situations whether dispatched or self-initiated (Wis. Stat. § 346.03(6)).

308.2 RESPONSE TO CALLS
Officers responding to any call shall proceed immediately. Officers responding to an emergency as an emergency response shall continuously operate emergency lighting equipment and shall sound the siren as reasonably necessary (Wis. Stat. § 346.03).

Responding with emergency lights and siren does not relieve the operator of an authorized emergency vehicle of the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons and property and does not protect the driver from the consequences of his/her reckless disregard for the safety of others. The use of any other warning equipment without emergency lights and siren does not generally provide an exemption from the Wisconsin motor vehicle laws (Wis. Stat. § 346.03(5)).

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

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

308.3.1 NUMBER OF UNITS PARTICIPATING
Normally, only those units reasonably necessary should respond to a call with an emergency response. The Shift Sergeant should monitor all emergency responses and reduce or enhance the response as warranted.

308.4 INITIATING EMERGENCY RESPONSE
If an officer believes an emergency response to any call is appropriate, the officer shall immediately notify Dispatch. An emergency response of more than one unit should initiate notification of and coordination by Dispatch to avoid any unanticipated intersecting of response routes.

308.5 RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE RESPONDING OFFICER
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

During a call involving an emergency response, after giving a visual and audible siren or exhaust whistle, officers may (Wis. Stat. § 346.03):

(a) Disregard regulations governing stopping, parking or standing when using a red or red and blue flashing, oscillating or rotating light.

(b) Proceed past a red or stop signal or stop sign, but only after slowing down as may be necessary for safe operation.

(c) Exceed any speed limits provided this does not endanger life or property.

(d) Disregard regulations governing direction of movement or turning in specified directions.

The decision to continue as an emergency response is at the discretion of the officer. If, in the officer's judgment, the roadway conditions or traffic congestion does not permit such a response without unreasonable risk, the officer may elect to respond to the call without the use of red lights and siren at the legal speed limit. In such an event, the officer should immediately notify Dispatch. An officer shall also discontinue an emergency response when directed by a supervisor.

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

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

308.5.1 EMERGENCY RESPONSE SPECIAL CONDITIONS

While performing certain emergency response tasks, the use of emergency lights or sirens may increase the danger to the responding officers or the public. In the following circumstances, officers may exceed the speed limit without giving a visual and audible signal if (Wis. Stat. § 346.03(4)):

(a) The officer is obtaining evidence of a speed violation.

(b) The officer is responding to a call which the officer reasonably believes involves a felony in progress and the officer reasonably believes that knowledge of the officer's presence may:

   1. Endanger the safety of a victim or other person, or
   2. Cause the suspected violator to evade apprehension, or
   3. Cause the suspected violator to destroy evidence of a suspected felony or may otherwise result in the loss of evidence of a suspected felony, or
   4. Cause the suspected violator to cease the commission of a suspected felony before the officer obtains sufficient evidence to establish grounds for arrest.
Any emergency response without the use of emergency lights and siren shall be conducted with due regard for the safety of the public and property and the recognition that such a response may not provide an exemption from the vehicle laws (Wis. Stat. § 346.03(5)).

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

308.6 SUPERVISORY RESPONSIBILITIES
Upon being notified that an emergency response has been initiated, the Shift Sergeant 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 practicable.

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

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

When making the decision to authorize an emergency response, the Shift Sergeant or the field supervisor should consider the following:

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

308.7 FAILURE OF EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT
If the emergency equipment on the vehicle should fail to operate, the officer must terminate the emergency response and continue accordingly.

The officer shall notify the Shift Sergeant, field supervisor or Dispatch of the equipment failure so that another unit may be assigned to the emergency response.
Domestic Abuse

309.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to provide the guidelines necessary to deter, prevent and reduce domestic abuse through vigorous enforcement and to address domestic abuse 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 abuse.

309.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

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

309.2 POLICY
The River Falls Police Department’s response to incidents of domestic abuse and violations of related court orders shall stress enforcement of the law to protect the victim and shall communicate the philosophy that domestic abuse 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.

309.3 OFFICER SAFETY
The investigation of domestic abuse cases puts 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 reasonable care for the safety of any officers and parties involved.

309.4 INVESTIGATIONS
The following guidelines should be followed by officers when investigating domestic abuse cases:

(a) Calls of reported, threatened, imminent, or on-going domestic abuse 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.

(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.
Domestic Abuse

(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 Sergeant of Investigations 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.

(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).
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.
Domestic Abuse

309.4.1 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.

309.4.2 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.

309.5 VICTIM ASSISTANCE
Victims may be traumatized or confused. Officers should:

(a) Recognize that a victim’s behavior and actions may be affected.
(b) Provide the victim with the department’s domestic abuse information handout, even if the incident may not rise to the level of crime.
   1. Providing information regarding the availability of shelters and services and notice of legal rights is mandatory when there is reasonable grounds to believe that a person is a domestic abuse victim (Wis. Stat. § 968.075).
(c) Alert the victim to any available victim advocates, shelters and community resources.
(d) Stand by for a reasonable amount of time when an involved person requests law enforcement assistance while removing essential items of personal property.
(e) Seek medical assistance as soon as practicable for the victim if he/she has sustained injury or complains of pain.
(f) Ask the victim whether he/she has a safe place to stay. Assist in arranging to transport the victim to an alternate shelter if the victim expresses a concern for his/her safety or if the officer determines that a need exists.
(g) Make reasonable efforts to ensure that children or dependent adults who are under the supervision of the suspect or victim are being properly cared for.
(h) Seek or assist the victim in obtaining an emergency order if appropriate.
Domestic Abuse

309.6 DISPATCH ASSISTANCE
All calls of domestic abuse, 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.

309.7 FOREIGN COURT ORDERS
Various types of orders may be issued in domestic abuse 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.

309.8 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.

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.

309.9 LEGAL MANDATES AND RELEVANT LAWS
Wisconsin law provides for the following:

309.9.1 STANDARDS FOR ARRESTS
Officers investigating a domestic abuse report should consider the following:
Domestic Abuse

(a) Officers with reasonable grounds to believe a person is committing or has committed within the last 28 days, an act of domestic abuse, and the actions constitute a crime, shall arrest the person unless a supervisor grants an exception because any of the following apply (Wis. Stat. § 968.075(2)):

1. There is no reasonable basis for believing that continued domestic abuse against the alleged victim is likely.
2. There is no evidence of physical injury to the alleged victim.
3. No involved person subject to arrest was a predominant aggressor.

(b) In the event two adults may be arrested for an act of domestic abuse against each other, the investigating officer should only arrest the predominant aggressor. The officer shall consider all of the following in identifying the predominant aggressor (Wis. Stat. § 968.075):

1. The history of domestic abuse between the parties, if it can be reasonably ascertained by the officer, and any information provided by witnesses regarding that history.
2. Statements made by witnesses.
3. The relative degree of injury inflicted on the parties.
4. The extent to which each person present appears to fear any party.
5. Whether any party is threatening or has threatened future harm against another party or another family or household member.
6. Whether either party acted in self-defense or in defense of any other person under the circumstances described in Wis. Stat. § 939.48.

(c) An officer shall not issue a citation to a person arrested for domestic abuse under Wis. Stat. § 968.075 (Wis. Stat. § 968.085). Nor may an officer release a person who was legally arrested for domestic abuse until the person posts bail under Wis. Stat. § 969.07 or appears before a judge (Wis. Stat. § 968.075).

(d) An officer with probable cause to believe that a person has violated a court order in violation of Wis. Stat. § 813.12 or a foreign court order as provided in Wis. Stat. § 813.128 shall arrest and take the person into custody (Wis. Stat. § 813.12(7); Wis. Stat. § 813.128).

1. If an officer reasonably determines that a valid foreign protection order exists but cannot be enforced because the person has not been notified or served with the order, the officer should make reasonable efforts to inform the person of the order, serve the order upon the person and allow the respondent a reasonable opportunity to comply before arresting the person ( Wis. Stat. § 813.128).
Domestic Abuse

(e) An officer shall arrest and take a person into custody if the officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the person has been advised of the 72-hour contact prohibition under Wis. Stat. § 968.075(5) and the person violated the contact prohibition.

309.9.2 REPORTS AND RECORDS
An officer who does not make an arrest when the has reasonable grounds to believe a person has committed an act of domestic abuse shall include a statement in the written report indicating why the person was not arrested. The officer will ensure the report is sent to the appropriate prosecutor immediately after the investigation has been completed (Wis. Stat. § 968.075 (4)).

309.9.3 DOMESTIC ABUSE CONTACT PROHIBITIONS NOTICE
Unless there is a signed waiver by an alleged victim, any employee of the River Falls Police Department releasing a person arrested for domestic abuse shall inform the arrested person orally and in writing of the contact prohibition requirements of Wis. Stat. § 968.075, the consequences of violating the requirements and the provisions of Wis. Stat. § 939.621 (increased penalty for violating the contact prohibition). The arrested person shall sign an acknowledgment on the written notice that he/she has received notice of, and understands the requirements, the consequences of violating the requirements and the provisions of Wis. Stat. § 939.621. If the arrested person refuses to sign the notice, the person shall not be released from custody.
Search and Seizure

310.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
Both the United States and the Wisconsin Constitutions provide every individual with the right to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures. This policy provides general guidelines for River Falls Police Department personnel to consider when dealing with search and seizure issues.

310.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the River Falls 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 as well as local community standards and prosecutorial considerations to specific search and seizure situations as appropriate.

310.3 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 to the rule that permit a warrantless search.

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

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

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 or other available resource to resolve questions regarding search and seizure issues prior to electing a course of action.
310.4 SEARCH PROTOCOL
Although conditions will vary and officer safety and other exigencies must be considered in every search situation, the following guidelines should be followed whenever circumstances permit:

(a) Members of this department will strive to conduct searches with dignity and courtesy.

(b) Officers should explain to the person being searched the reason for the search and how the search will be conducted.

(c) Searches should be carried out with due regard and respect for private property interests and in a manner that minimizes damage. Property should be left in a condition as close as reasonably possible to its pre-search condition.

(d) In order to minimize the need for forcible entry, an attempt should be made to obtain keys, combinations or access codes when a search of locked property is anticipated.

(e) When the person to be searched is of the opposite sex as the searching officer, a reasonable effort should be made to summon an officer of the same sex as the subject to conduct the search. When it is not practicable to summon an officer of the same sex as the subject, the following guidelines should be followed:

1. Another officer or a supervisor should witness the search.
2. The officer should not search areas of the body covered by tight-fitting clothing, sheer clothing or clothing that could not reasonably conceal a weapon.

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

• Reason for the search
• Any efforts used to minimize the intrusiveness of any search (e.g., asking for consent or keys)
• What, if any, injuries or damage occurred
• All steps taken to secure property
• The results of the search including a description of any property or contraband seized
• If the person searched is of the opposite sex, any efforts used 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.
310.5.1 PAROLE AND PROBATION SEARCHES

Any member conducting a search of an individual on parole or probation under the following conditions shall ensure the search is reported to the Department of Corrections:

(a) Released under risk reduction sentence (Wis. Stat. § 302.043(4))
(b) Released to extended supervision under the challenge incarceration program, (Wis. Stat. § 302.045(3m)(e))
(c) Released after completing substance abuse program (Wis. Stat. § 302.05(3)(c)(4))
(d) Mandatory release parole (Wis. Stat. § 302.11(6m))
(e) Released to extended supervision for felony offenders not serving life sentences (Wis. Stat. § 302.113(7r))
(f) Released to extended supervision for felony offenders serving life sentences (Wis. Stat. § 302.114(8g))
(g) Special action parole release (Wis. Stat. § 304.02(2m))
(h) Paroles from state prisons and house of correction (Wis. Stat. § 304.06(1r))
(i) Probation for a felony (Wis. Stat. § 973.09(1d))
Temporary Custody of Juveniles

311.1 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 River Falls Police Department (34 USC § 11133).

This policy does not apply to secure detention facilities, the juvenile portion of a county jail, or municipal lockups certified to hold juveniles, but rather applies to the temporary custody of a juvenile before a juvenile is released, delivered to an intake worker, or delivered to any of these other facilities.

311.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

Guardian - A person named by the court having the duty and authority of guardianship (Wis. Stat. § 938.02).

Juvenile non-offender - An abused, neglected, dependent, or alien juvenile who may be legally held for his/her own safety or welfare or any child 9 years of age or younger. This also includes any juvenile who may have initially been contacted for an offense that would not subject an adult to arrest (e.g., fine-only offense) but was taken into custody for his/her protection or for purposes of reuniting the juvenile with a parent, guardian, or other responsible person.

Juvenile offender - A juvenile 10 years of age to 16 years of age who is alleged to have committed an offense that would subject an adult to arrest (a non-status offense) or an offense related to alcohol possession. It also includes an offense under Wis. Stat. § 948.60 where the juvenile possessed a handgun (28 CFR 31.303).

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

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

Examples of secure custody include:

(a) A juvenile left alone in an unlocked room within the secure perimeter of the adult temporary holding area.

(b) A juvenile handcuffed to a rail.

(c) A juvenile placed in a room that contains doors with delayed egress devices that have a delay of more than 30 seconds.
Temporary Custody of Juveniles

(d) A juvenile being processed in a secure booking area when an unsecure booking area is available.

(e) A juvenile left alone in a secure booking area after being photographed and fingerprinted.

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

(g) A juvenile is kept within the secure perimeter of a jail or lockup after booking/processing is completed even if a department member is present and visually supervising.

(h) 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, uncontrollable behavior, curfew violation, or truancy. A juvenile in custody on a court order or warrant based upon a status offense is also a status offender.

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

311.3 JUVENILES WHO SHOULD NOT BE HELD
Juveniles who exhibit any of the following conditions should not be held at the River Falls Police Department:

(a) Unconscious

(b) Seriously injured

(c) A known suicide risk or obviously severely emotionally disturbed

(d) Significantly intoxicated

(e) Extremely violent or continuously violent

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

These juveniles should not be held at the River Falls Police Department unless they have been evaluated by a qualified medical and/or mental health professional.
Temporary Custody of Juveniles

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

311.3.1 EMERGENCY MEDICAL TREATMENT
If a juvenile is believed to be suffering from a serious physical condition that requires prompt diagnosis or prompt treatment, the officer taking the juvenile into physical custody shall take the juvenile to a hospital or physician’s office (Wis. Stat. § 938.20).

311.3.2 SUICIDE PREVENTION
The arresting officer should be alert to potential symptoms based upon exhibited behavior that may indicate the juvenile is a suicide risk. These symptoms may include depression, refusal to communicate, verbally threatening to kill him/herself or any unusual behavior that may indicate the juvenile may harm him/herself while in temporary custody.

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

No juvenile should be held in temporary custody at the River Falls Police Department without authorization of the arresting officer's supervisor or the Shift Sergeant.

Any juvenile taken into custody shall be released to the care of the juvenile’s parent or other responsible adult, or transferred to a juvenile custody facility or to other authority as soon as practicable, and should not be held more than two hours following the conclusion of processing, testing, and/or interrogation. In no event shall a juvenile be held beyond six hours from the time of his/her entry into the River Falls Police Department (34 USC § 11133; Wis. Stat. § 938.20).

311.4.1 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 River Falls 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).

311.4.2 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 to the station to await a parent) or otherwise authorized under Wis. Stat. § 48.19 et seq. or Wis. Stat. § 938.19. Juvenile status offenders may not be held in secure custody (34 USC § 11133).
Temporary Custody of Juveniles

311.4.3 CUSTODY OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS
Juvenile offenders should be held in non-secure custody while at the River Falls Police Department.

Generally, a juvenile offender may be taken into custody when (Wis. Stat. § 938.19):

(a) There is court order or warrant authorizing custody of the juvenile.

(b) There are reasonable grounds (probable cause) to believe that a juvenile is committing or has committed an act which is a violation of a state or federal criminal law that would subject an adult to arrest.

When a juvenile offender is taken into custody, the officer taking the juvenile into custody shall immediately attempt to notify the parent, guardian, legal custodian or Indian custodian of the juvenile by the most practical means. The officer taking the juvenile into custody shall continue such attempts until the parent, guardian, legal custodian or Indian custodian of the juvenile is notified, or the juvenile is delivered to an intake worker under Wis. Stat. § 938.20(3), whichever occurs first (Wis. Stat. § 938.19).

If the juvenile is 15 years of age or older, the officer may release the juvenile without immediate adult supervision after counseling or warning the juvenile, as may be appropriate (Wis. Stat. § 938.20).

A juvenile offender who is not released after counseling or warning should be released to a parent, guardian or other responsible adult, unless the officer reasonably believes that he/she should be referred to an intake worker because he/she will injure others, injure the property of others, run away or be taken away, that the juvenile’s safety and well-being will be at risk due to lack of care, or the juvenile otherwise qualifies for secure detention (Wis. Stat. § 938.20; Wis. Stat. § 938.205; Wis. Stat. § 938.208).

If the juvenile offender is not released, the officer who takes a juvenile offender into custody shall make a statement, in writing, with supporting facts, of the reasons why the juvenile was taken into custody and shall give a copy of the statement to the intake worker. If the intake interview is not done in person, the report may be read to the intake worker (Wis. Stat. § 938.20).

311.4.4 RELEASE AFTER PROCESSING
Absent exceptional circumstances, juveniles should be released within two hours following the conclusion of processing, testing and/or interrogation.

311.5 ADVISEMENTS
The officer who takes a juvenile offender into custody and makes a statement for the intake worker that is in writing, with supporting facts, of the reasons why the juvenile was taken into custody shall give a copy of the statement to a juvenile offender who is 10 years of age or older (Wis. Stat. § 938.20).
Temporary Custody of Juveniles

311.6 NO-CONTACT REQUIREMENTS
Sight and sound separation shall be maintained between all juveniles and adults while in custody at the Department (34 USC § 11133). 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 River Falls Police Department shall maintain a constant, immediate presence with the juvenile or the adult to minimize any contact. If inadvertent or accidental contact does occur, reasonable efforts shall be taken to end the contact.

311.7 TEMPORARY CUSTODY REQUIREMENTS
Members and supervisors assigned to monitor or process any juvenile at the River Falls Police Department shall ensure the following:

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

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

(c) Personal visual checks and significant incidents/activities shall be noted on the log.

(d) There shall be no viewing devices, such as peep holes or mirrors, of which the juvenile is not aware. Therefore, an employee should inform a juvenile under his/her care that the juvenile will be monitored at all times, unless he/she is using the toilet. This does not apply to surreptitious and legally obtained recorded interrogations.

(e) Juveniles shall have reasonable access to toilets and wash basins.

(f) Food should be provided if a juvenile has not eaten within the past four hours or is otherwise in need of nourishment, including any special diet required for the health of the juvenile.

(g) Juveniles shall have reasonable access to a drinking fountain or water.

(h) Juveniles shall have reasonable opportunities to stand and stretch, particularly if handcuffed or restrained in any way.

(i) Juveniles should have privacy during family, guardian and/or lawyer visits.

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

(k) Blankets should be provided as reasonably necessary.

(l) Adequate shelter, heat, light and ventilation should be provided without compromising security or enabling escape.
Temporary Custody of Juveniles

(m) Juveniles shall have adequate furnishings, including suitable chairs or benches.
(n) Juveniles shall have the right to the same number of telephone calls as an adult in custody.
(o) No discipline may be administered to any juvenile, nor may juveniles be subjected to corporal or unusual punishment, humiliation or mental abuse.

311.8 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 River Falls 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 a supervisor. Restraints shall only be used so long as it reasonably appears necessary for the juvenile’s protection or the protection of others.

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

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

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

311.10 INTERVIEWING OR INTERROGATING JUVENILE SUSPECTS
No interview or interrogation of a juvenile should occur unless the juvenile has the apparent capacity to consent, and does consent to an interview or interrogation.

Interviews of juveniles at schools should follow any protocols jointly developed with the local school officials and this department.

311.10.1 RECORDING CUSTODIAL INTERROGATIONS
Officers shall make an audio/visual recording of the custodial interrogation of a juvenile, in its entirety, when it is conducted at a place of detention unless good cause is shown for not making a recording or an exception applies.
Temporary Custody of Juveniles

If feasible, officers shall make an audio/visual recording of the custodial interrogation of a juvenile, in its entirety, when it is conducted at a place other than a place of detention unless good cause is shown for not making a recording or an exception applies.

Regardless of where the interrogation occurs, every reasonable effort should be made to secure functional recording equipment (Wis. Stat. § 938.195(2)).

Exceptions to an audio or audio-and-visual recording of a juvenile interrogation include (Wis. Stat. § 938.31(3)(c)):

(a) The juvenile refuses to respond or cooperate in the interrogation if a recording is being made.
   1. The juvenile’s refusal shall be documented by contemporaneous audio or audio-and-visual recording or in a written report.

(b) The juvenile’s statement is made in response to a question asked as part of the routine processing.

(c) The juvenile’s statement is made spontaneously and not in response to a question.

(d) The officer, in good faith, fails to make a recording because the equipment does not function, or it malfunctions, stops operating or the officer inadvertently fails to operate the equipment properly.

(e) Exigent public safety circumstances exist that prevent the officer from making a recording or that render the making of such a recording infeasible.

An officer conducting a custodial interrogation is not required to inform the juvenile that the officer is making an audio/visual recording of the interrogation (Wis. Stat. § 938.195(3)).

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.

311.11 RESTRICTIONS ON FINGERPRINTING AND PHOTOGRAPHING

Juveniles should be booked, fingerprinted, and photographed and formal criminal charges filed under any of the following circumstances (Wis. Stat. § 165.83):

(a) For an offense that is a felony

(b) For an offense that is a misdemeanor or a violation of an ordinance involving burglary tools, commercial gambling, dealing in gambling devices; for contributing to the delinquency of a child, dealing in stolen property, possessing and selling controlled substances under Wis. Stat. Chapter 961; for violations involving firearms, dangerous weapons, explosives; for pandering, prostitution, or committing violations involving sex offenses where children are victims; or for issuing worthless checks
Temporary Custody of Juveniles

(c) For an offense charged as disorderly conduct but that relates to an act connected with one or more of the above offenses

(d) If the juvenile is a fugitive from justice

311.11.1 JUVENILE PHOTOGRAPHS AND RECORDS
All photographs and records of juveniles shall be kept separate from adult photographs and records (Wis. Stat. § 938.396).

This department does not allow copies of juvenile photographs to be automatically obtained by parents, guardians, or legal custodians. However, parents, guardians, or legal custodians may submit a written request to review a juvenile’s record or photograph in compliance with the Records Maintenance and Release Policy (Wis. Stat. § 938.396).
Discriminatory Harassment

313.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to prevent department members from being subjected to discriminatory harassment, including sexual harassment and retaliation. Nothing in this policy is intended to create a legal or employment right or duty that is not created by law.

313.2 POLICY
Reference the City of River Falls Employment Policy Manual section 6-5.
Child Abuse

314.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for the investigation of suspected child abuse. This policy also addresses when River Falls Police Department members are required to notify the appropriate county department or licensed child welfare agency of suspected child abuse.

314.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

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

Child abuse - Any offense or attempted offense involving violence or neglect with a child victim when committed by a person responsible for the child’s care or any other act that would mandate notification to a social service agency or law enforcement (Wis. Stat. § 48.981).

314.2 POLICY
The River Falls Police Department will investigate all reported incidents of alleged criminal child abuse and ensure the appropriate county department or licensed child welfare agency is notified as required by law.

314.3 MANDATORY NOTIFICATION
Members of the River Falls Police Department shall notify the appropriate county department or licensed child welfare agency when, during the course of their duties, they have reasonable cause to suspect that a child has been abused or neglected; when they have reason to believe that a child has been threatened with abuse or neglect that will occur; or when they receive a report of such abuse or neglect. This applies in circumstances that include (Wis. Stat. § 48.02; Wis. Stat. § 48.981):

(a) Cases in which a caregiver is suspected of abuse or neglect or of threatened abuse or neglect of a child.
(b) Cases in which a caregiver is suspected of facilitating or failing to take action to prevent the suspected or threatened abuse or neglect of a child.
(c) Cases in which it cannot be determined who abused or neglected or threatened to abuse or neglect a child.
(d) Cases in which there is reason to suspect that an unborn child has been abused or there is reason to believe that an unborn child is at substantial risk of abuse.
(e) Cases where the child has been involved in sex trafficking or prostitution.

For purposes of notification, abuse includes, but is not limited to, non-accidental physical injuries, sexual offenses, emotional damage, sex trafficking, exposure to a meth lab, or any other act as described in Wis. Stat. § 48.02(1). Neglect includes, but is not limited to, failure to provide...


necessary care, food and clothing so as to seriously endanger the physical health of the child, and any other act as described in Wis. Stat. § 48.02(12g).

314.3.1 NOTIFICATION PROCEDURE
Notification should occur as follows (Wis. Stat. § 48.981):

(a) The handling officer should immediately make the notification to the appropriate county department or licensed child welfare agency by telephone or in person but in all cases before completing his/her shift and no later than 12 hours, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays or legal holidays.

(b) Notification, when possible, shall contain at a minimum:

1. The name, address, age, sex and race of the child.
2. The nature and extent of the child's injuries, including any evidence of previous cases of known or suspected abuse or neglect of the child or the child's siblings.
3. The names and addresses of the persons responsible for the suspected abuse or neglect, if known.
4. The family composition.
5. The source of the report and the name, address and occupation of the person making the report.
6. Any action taken by the reporting source.
7. Any other information that the person making the report believes may be helpful in establishing the cause of the child abuse, physical injury or neglect.

(c) If there is reasonable cause to suspect that a child died as a result of abuse or neglect, the appropriate Medical Examiner shall also be notified (Wis. Stat. § 48.981(5)).

314.4 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.
(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.
314.5 INVESTIGATIONS AND REPORTING
In all reported or suspected cases of child abuse, a report will be written. Officers shall write a report even if the allegations appear unfounded or unsubstantiated.

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

(a) The overall basis for the contact. This should be done by the investigating officer in all circumstances where a suspected child abuse victim was contacted.

(b) The exigent circumstances that existed if officers interviewed the child victim without the presence of a parent or guardian.

(c) Any relevant statements the child may have made and to whom he/she made the statements.

(d) If a child was taken into protective custody, the reasons, the name and title of the person making the decision, and why other alternatives were not appropriate.

(e) Documentation of any visible injuries or any injuries identified by the child. This should include photographs of such injuries, if practicable.

(f) Whether the child victim was transported for medical treatment or a medical examination.

(g) Whether the victim identified a household member as the alleged perpetrator, and a list of the names of any other children who may reside in the residence.

(h) Identification of any prior related reports or allegations of child abuse, including other jurisdictions, as reasonably known.

(i) Previous addresses of the victim and suspect.

(j) Other potential witnesses who have not yet been interviewed, such as relatives or others close to the victim’s environment.

(k) Where a child or unborn child is believed or reported to be in immediate danger, the assigned officer shall begin the investigation immediately and take any necessary action to protect the child or unborn child (Wis. Stat. § 48.981(3)).

(l) Medical records of the victim as necessary (Wis. Stat. § 146.82(2)(a)11).

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).

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

Generally, members of this department should remove a child from his/her parent or guardian without a court order only when no other effective alternative is reasonably available and immediate action reasonably appears necessary to protect the child. Prior to taking a child into protective custody, the officer should take reasonable steps to deliver the child to another qualified parent or legal guardian, unless it reasonably appears that the release would endanger the child or result in abduction. If this is not a reasonable option, the officer shall ensure that the child is delivered to the appropriate county department or licensed child welfare agency intake worker (Wis. Stat. § 48.981).

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 (Wis. Stat. § 48.19):

(a) A court has ordered the removal of the child.

(b) An officer believes on reasonable grounds that any of the following conditions exist:

1. A court has ordered the removal of the child.

2. The child is suffering from illness or injury or is in immediate danger from his/her surroundings and removal from those surroundings is necessary.

Officers are required to take children into custody in the circumstances described above (Wis. Stat. § 48.981(3)).

314.6.1 FOLLOW-UP NOTIFICATIONS AND PLACEMENT

An officer who has taken a child into protective custody shall attempt to deliver the child to an intake worker and immediately notify the parent, guardian, legal custodian and Indian custodian of the child by the most practical means. The officer shall continue such attempts until the parent, guardian, legal custodian and Indian custodian of the child is notified or the child is delivered to an intake worker, whichever occurs first (Wis. Stat. § 48.19; Wis. Stat. § 48.20; Wis. Stat. § 48.981).

314.6.2 SAFE HAVEN LAW

A parent may relinquish a newborn infant less than 72 hours old to an officer when the parent does not express an intent to return for the child. The officer shall take any action necessary to protect the health and safety of the child and attempt to deliver the child to the custody of an intake worker under the provisions of Wis. Stat. § 48.20 (Wis. Stat. § 48.195(1)).

A parent who relinquishes custody of a child under these circumstances and any person who assists the parent in that relinquishment have the right to remain anonymous. Department members shall not induce or coerce or attempt to induce or coerce a parent or person assisting a parent who wishes to remain anonymous into revealing his or her identity, unless there is
reasonable cause to suspect that the child has been the victim of abuse or neglect or that the person assisting the parent is coercing the parent into relinquishing custody of the child (Wis. Stat. § 48.195).

The officer shall provide the parent with the toll free number to the Department of Children and Families, (877-440-2229) or the appropriate social services brochure with this phone number and other relevant information (Wis. Stat. § 48.195; Wis. Admin. Code § DCF 39.09).

314.7 INTERVIEWS

314.7.1 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.

314.7.2 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.

314.8 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.
Child Abuse

314.9 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.

314.9.1 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES
The Investigation Unit supervisor should:

(a) Work with professionals from the appropriate agencies, including the Wisconsin Alliance for Drug Endangered Children, appropriate county welfare agency, 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.

(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.

314.9.2 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.

314.10 STATE MANDATES AND OTHER RELEVANT LAWS
Wisconsin requires or permits the following:

314.10.1 CRIMINAL PROSECUTION
All cases in which there is a reasonable suspicion that an identified suspect committed an act of child abuse should be forwarded to the district attorney. All reports that contain an allegation that a child was a victim of a sex-related offense or threatened with such an offense by an identified person shall be forwarded to the district attorney (Wis. Stat. § 48.981(3)).

314.10.2 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 (Wis. Stat. § 48.981(7)).
Child Abuse

314.10.3 CHILD DEATH REVIEW TEAM
This department will cooperate with a local child death review team as applicable.

314.10.4 COURT ORDERS
Employees may assist or provide information to the child abuse victim’s parent, guardian or custodian on how to obtain a restraining order or injunction issued by the court for the protection of the victim. Officers shall arrest for violations of child abuse restraining orders as mandated by Wis. Stat. § 813.122(10)).

314.10.5 MANDATORY COORDINATION
An officer investigating a report of child abuse or threatened child abuse should coordinate the planning and execution of the investigation with the appropriate county department or licensed child welfare agency. This coordination is mandatory when the abuse or threatened abuse involves an allegation of a sex-related offense (Wis. Stat. § 48.981(3)).

314.10.6 ADULT EXPECTANT MOTHERS OF AN AT-RISK UNBORN CHILD
An adult expectant mother of an unborn child may be taken into temporary custody as authorized in Wis. Stat. § 48.193 and delivered to an intake worker, but only with a court order. The release of the expectant mother shall comply with the procedures of Wis. Stat. § 48.203 and specific terms of the court order.

314.11 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.
Victim and Witness Assistance

317.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to ensure that crime victims and witnesses receive appropriate assistance and information available through government and private resources and to meet all related legal mandates.

317.2 POLICY
The River Falls Police Department is committed to providing guidance and assistance to the victims and witnesses of crime. The employees of the River Falls Police Department will show compassion and understanding for victims and witnesses and make reasonable efforts to provide the support and information identified in this policy.

317.3 CRIME VICTIM LIAISON
The Chief of Police may appoint a member of the Department to serve as the crime victim liaison. The crime victim liaison will serve as the point of contact for individuals requiring further assistance or information from the River Falls 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.

317.4 CRIME VICTIMS
Officers should provide all victims with the applicable victim information handouts.

Officer 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. Officer should never guarantee that a person qualifies as a victim for purpose of compensation or restitution, but may direct him/her to the proper written department material or available victim resources.

317.4.1 SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS REGARDING VICTIMS
Officers shall ensure that the victim information handout is delivered to victims as soon as practicable but not later than 24 hours after initial contact with the victim (Wis. Stat. § 950.08(2g)).

Sex crime victims require additional actions as identified in the Sexual Assault Investigations Policy.

Victims of sexual assault, human trafficking and child sexual abuse have the right to be accompanied by a victim advocate when being interviewed by an officer of the River Falls Police Department or other law enforcement agency. If the victim advocate obstructs or delays the interview, or fails to comply with the Child Abuse Policy and/or Sexual Assault Investigations Policy regarding the confidentiality of information relating to an investigation, he/she may be excluded from the interview and a different victim advocate may be permitted to accompany the victim at the victim’s request (Wis. Stat. § 950.045(1)).
317.5 VICTIM INFORMATION
The Investigations Sergeant 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 abuse.

1. The information shall include the availability of shelters and services from lists provided by the Wisconsin Department of Children and Families and the Wisconsin Department of Justice (Wis. Stat. § 968.075).

(b) Community resources for victims of sexual assault.

(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.

(e) A clear explanation of relevant court orders and how they can be obtained.

(f) Information regarding available compensation for qualifying victims of crime (Wis. Admin. Code § JUS 11.11).

(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 mandated notices contained in Wis. Stat. § 950.08(2g) for crime victims which includes a list of victim’s rights under Wis. Stat. § 950.04(1v).

(l) Notice of legal rights and remedies available to domestic abuse victims that includes the statement: “If you are the victim of domestic abuse, you may contact a domestic violence victim service provider to plan for your safety and take steps to protect yourself, including filing a petition under s. 813.12 of the Wisconsin statutes for a domestic abuse injunction or under s. 813.125 of the Wisconsin statutes for a harassment injunction” (Wis. Stat. § 968.075).

(m) Information on the Wisconsin Department of Justice Address Confidentiality Program for victims of abuse (Wis. Stat. § 165.68).

317.6 WITNESSES
Officer should never guarantee a witness’ safety from future harm or that their identity will always remain confidential. Officer may make practical safety suggestions to witnesses expressing fear of future harm or retaliation.
Victim and Witness Assistance

Officer should investigate allegations of witness intimidation and take enforcement action when lawful and reasonable.

Officers may provide witnesses with a witness information handout explaining their rights pursuant to Wis. Stat. § 950.04(2w) when appropriate.

317.7 WITNESS INFORMATION
The Investigations Sergeant shall ensure that witness handouts are available and current. The handout should include the rights of witnesses contained in Wis. Stat. § 950.04(2w).
Bias-Motivated Crimes

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

318.2 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

Bias-motivated crime - A crime motivated by prejudice based on actual or perceived race, color, religion, national origin, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, or disability of the victim.

318.3 CRIMINAL STATUTES
(a) Wis. Stat. § 943.012 - A person is guilty of a Class I felony when such a person intentionally causes criminal damage to or graffiti on:

1. Any church, synagogue or other building, structure or place primarily used for religious worship or another religious purpose.
2. Any cemetery, mortuary or other facility used for burying or memorializing the dead.
3. Any school, educational facility or community center publicly identified as associated with a group of persons of a particular race, religion, color, disability, national origin or ancestry or by an institution of any such group.
4. Any personal property contained in any of the properties in items 1, 2, or 3 above if the personal property has particular significance to any group of persons of a particular race, religion, color, disability, national origin or ancestry.

(b) Wis. Stat. § 939.645 - Enhances the penalty for offenses where the victim is selected because of the offender’s belief or perception regarding the race, religion, color, disability, sexual orientation, national origin or ancestry of the victim.

(c) 18 USC § 245 - Federal law also prohibits discrimination-based acts and may be considered in addition to or in lieu of state law depending on circumstances.
Bias-Motivated Crimes

318.4  PROCEDURE FOR INVESTIGATING BIAS-MOTIVATED CRIMES
Whenever any member of this department receives a report of a suspected bias-motivated crime or other activity that reasonably appears to involve a potential bias-motivated 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 practicable.

(c) Once "in progress" aspects of any such situation have been stabilized (e.g., treatment of victims or apprehension of present suspects), the assigned officers will take all reasonable steps to preserve available evidence that may tend to establish that a bias-motivated 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 bias-motivated crime.

(e) Depending on the situation, the assigned officers or supervisor may request additional assistance from investigators or other resources to further the investigation.

(f) The assigned officers will include all available evidence indicating the likelihood of a bias-motivated crime in the relevant reports. All related reports will be clearly marked as "Bias-Motivated 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 should also make reasonable efforts to assist the victim by providing available information on local assistance programs and organizations as required by the Victim and Witness Assistance Policy.

(h) The assigned officers and supervisor should take reasonable steps to ensure that any such situation does not escalate further and should provide information to the victim regarding legal aid, e.g., a possible Temporary Restraining Order through the courts or District Attorney.

318.5  INVESTIGATION UNIT RESPONSIBILITIES
If a case is assigned to the Investigation Unit, the assigned investigator will be responsible for following up on the reported bias-motivated crime by:

(a) Coordinating further investigation with the District Attorney and other appropriate law enforcement agencies.

(b) Maintaining contact with the victim and other involved individuals, as needed.

(c) Maintaining statistical data and tracking of suspected bias-motivated crimes as indicated or required by state law.
318.5.1 STATE BIAS-MOTIVATED CRIME REPORTING
This department shall submit bias-motivated crime information and offenses through Wisconsin’s Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program at regular intervals as prescribed by rules adopted by the Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance (OJA). This department will only report a bias-motivated crime when an investigation reveals sufficient evidence that an offender’s actions were motivated, in whole or in part, by his/her bias. This shall be conducted by the Deputy Chief or assigned to the Investigation Unit.

318.5.2 FEDERAL BIAS-MOTIVATED CRIME REPORTING
The Deputy Chief should include bias crime data reporting within the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS), Uniform Crime Report (UCR) and Summary Reporting System (SRS) reports pursuant to Office of the Chief of Police procedures and in compliance with (28 USC § 534(a)).

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

319.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy establishes standards of conduct that are consistent with the values and mission of this department and are expected of all department members. The standards contained in this policy are not intended to be an exhaustive list of requirements and prohibitions but they do identify many of the important matters concerning member conduct.

In addition to the provisions of this policy, members are subject to all other provisions contained in this manual, as well as any additional guidance on conduct that may be disseminated by this department or a member’s supervisor.

319.2 POLICY
The continued employment or appointment of every member of the River Falls 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.

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

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

(a) Failure to be reasonably aware of the performance of their subordinates or to provide appropriate guidance and control.

(b) Failure to promptly and fully report any known misconduct of a member to his/her immediate supervisor or to document such misconduct appropriately or as required by policy.

(c) Directing a subordinate to violate a policy or directive, acquiesce to such a violation, or are indifferent to any such violation by a subordinate.

(d) The unequal or disparate exercise of authority on the part of a supervisor toward any member for malicious or other improper purpose.

319.3.2 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.
Standards of Conduct

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.

319.4 GENERAL STANDARDS
Members shall conduct themselves, whether on- or off-duty, in accordance with the United States and Wisconsin 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.

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

319.5.1 LAWS, RULES AND ORDERS

(a) Violation of, or ordering or instructing a subordinate to violate any policy, procedure, rule, order, directive, requirement or failure to follow instructions contained in department or City manuals.

(b) Disobedience of any legal directive or order issued by any department member of a higher rank.
Standards of Conduct

(c) Violation of federal, state, local or administrative laws, rules or regulations.

319.5.2 ETHICS

(a) Using or disclosing one’s status as a member of the River Falls Police Department in any way that could reasonably be perceived as an attempt to gain influence or authority for non-department business or activity.

(b) The wrongful or unlawful exercise of authority on the part of any member for malicious purpose, personal gain, willful deceit or any other improper purpose.

(c) The receipt or acceptance of a reward, fee or gift from any person for service incident to the performance of the member’s duties (lawful subpoena fees and authorized work permits excepted).

(d) Acceptance of fees, gifts or money contrary to the rules of this department and/or laws of the state.

(e) Offer or acceptance of a bribe or gratuity.

(f) Misappropriation or misuse of public funds, property, personnel or services.

(g) Any other failure to abide by the standards of ethical conduct.

319.5.3 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.

319.5.4 RELATIONSHIPS

(a) Unwelcome solicitation of a personal or sexual relationship while on-duty or through the use of one’s official capacity.

(b) Engaging in on-duty sexual activity including, but not limited to, sexual intercourse, excessive displays of public affection or other sexual contact.

(c) Establishing or maintaining an inappropriate personal or financial relationship, as a result of an investigation, with a known victim, witness, suspect or defendant while a case is being investigated or prosecuted, or as a direct result of any official contact.

(d) Associating with or joining a criminal gang, organized crime and/or criminal syndicate when the member knows or reasonably should know of the criminal nature of the organization. This includes any organization involved in a definable criminal activity or enterprise, except as specifically directed and authorized by this department.

(e) Associating on a personal, rather than official basis with persons who demonstrate recurring involvement in serious violations of state or federal laws after the member
knows, or reasonably should know of such criminal activities, except as specifically directed and authorized by this department.

319.5.5 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.

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

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

(a) Failure to disclose or misrepresenting material facts, or making any false or misleading statement on any application, examination form, or other official document, report or form, or during the course of any work-related investigation.

(b) The falsification of any work-related records, making misleading entries or statements with the intent to deceive or the willful and unauthorized removal, alteration, destruction and/or mutilation of any department record, public record, book, paper or document.

(c) Failure to participate in, or giving false or misleading statements, or misrepresenting or omitting material information to a supervisor or other person in a position of authority, in connection with any investigation or in the reporting of any department-related business.

(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, 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.

319.5.9 CONDUCT

(a) Failure of any member to promptly and fully report activities on his/her part or the part of any other member where such activities resulted in contact with any other law
enforcement agency or that may result in criminal prosecution or discipline under this policy.

(b) Unreasonable and unwarranted force to a person encountered or a person under arrest.

(c) Exceeding lawful peace officer powers by unreasonable, unlawful or excessive conduct.

(d) Unauthorized or unlawful fighting, threatening or attempting to inflict unlawful bodily harm on another.

(e) Engaging in horseplay that reasonably could result in injury or property damage.

(f) Discourteous, disrespectful or discriminatory treatment of any member of the public or any member of this department or the City.

(g) Use of obscene, indecent, profane or derogatory language while on-duty or in uniform.

(h) Criminal, dishonest, or disgraceful conduct, whether on- or off-duty, that adversely affects the member’s relationship with this department.

(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.

319.5.10 SAFETY

(a) Failure to observe or violating department safety standards or safe working practices.

(b) Failure to maintain current licenses or certifications required for the assignment or position (e.g., driver 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, except as permitted under Wis. Stat. § 175.60(15m)(b).
(f) Unsafe or improper driving habits or actions in the course of employment or appointment.

(g) Any personal action contributing to a preventable traffic crash.

(h) Concealing or knowingly failing to report any on-the-job or work-related accident or injury as soon as practicable.

319.5.11 INTOXICANTS

(a) Reporting for work or being at work while intoxicated or when the member’s ability to perform assigned duties is impaired due to the use of alcohol, medication or drugs, whether legal, prescribed or illegal.

(b) Possession or use of alcohol at any work site or while on-duty, except as authorized in the performance of an official assignment. A member who is authorized to consume alcohol is not permitted to do so to such a degree that it may impair on-duty performance.

(c) Unauthorized possession, use of, or attempting to bring a controlled substance, illegal drug or non-prescribed medication to any work site.
Information Technology Use

320.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for the proper use of department information technology resources, including computers, electronic devices, hardware, software and systems. See Section 7: Technology and Communications in the City of River Falls Employment Policy Handbook.
Report Preparation

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

321.1.1 REPORT PREPARATION
Employees should ensure that their reports are sufficiently detailed for their purpose and reasonably free of 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 delay submission of 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 delayed.

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

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

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

Activity to be documented in a written report includes:

(a) All arrests
(b) All felony crimes
(c) Non-felony incidents involving threats or stalking behavior
(d) Situations covered by separate policy. These include:
   1. Use of Force Policy
2. Domestic Abuse Policy
3. Child Abuse Policy
4. Adult Abuse Policy
5. Bias-Motivated Crimes Policy
6. Suspicious Activity Reporting Policy
(e) All misdemeanor crimes where the victim desires a report
(f) Situations involving a suspected prescription drug law violation, opioid-related drug overdose, narcotic-related death or controlled substance prescription theft (Wis. Stat. § 961.37).

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

321.2.2 NON-CRIMINAL ACTIVITY
The following incidents shall be documented using the appropriate approved report:
(a) Anytime 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) Anytime a person is reported missing (regardless of jurisdiction) (see the Missing Person Reporting Policy)
(e) Any found property or found evidence
(f) Any traffic crashes above the minimum reporting level (see the Traffic Crash Response and Reporting Policy)
(g) Suspicious incidents that may indicate a potential for crimes against children or that a child’s safety is in jeopardy
(h) All protective custody detentions
(i) Whenever the employee believes the circumstances should be documented or at the direction of a supervisor

321.2.3 DEATH CASES
Death investigations require specific investigation methods depending on circumstances and should be handled in accordance with the Death Investigation Policy. The handling officer should notify and apprise a supervisor of the circumstances surrounding the incident to determine how to proceed. The following cases shall be appropriately investigated and documented using the approved report:
(a) Sudden or accidental deaths
(b) Suicides
(c) Homicide or suspected homicide
(d) Unattended deaths (no physician or qualified hospice care during the period immediately preceding death)
(e) Found dead bodies or body parts

321.2.4 INJURY OR DAMAGE BY CITY PERSONNEL
Reports shall be taken if an injury occurs that is a result of an act of a City employee. Reports also shall be taken when there is damage to City property or City equipment.

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

(a) The injury is a result of a drug overdose.
(b) There is an attempted suicide.
(c) The injury is major/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.

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

321.3.1 GENERAL POLICY OF HANDWRITTEN REPORTS
Some incidents and report forms lend themselves to block print rather than typing. In general, the narrative portion of those reports where an arrest is made or when there is a long narrative should be typed or dictated.

Supervisors may require, with the foregoing general policy in mind, block printing or typing of reports of any nature for Department consistency.

321.3.2 GENERAL USE OF OTHER HANDWRITTEN FORMS
County, state and federal agency forms may be block printed as appropriate. In general, the form itself may make the requirement for typing apparent.

321.4 REPORT CORRECTIONS
Supervisors shall review reports for content and accuracy. The original report and the correction form should be returned to the reporting employee for correction as soon as practicable. It shall
be the responsibility of the originating employee to ensure that any report returned for correction is processed in a timely manner.

321.5 REPORT CHANGES OR ALTERATIONS
Reports that have been approved by a supervisor and submitted to the Office of the Chief of Police 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 Office of the Chief of Police may be corrected or modified by the authoring employee only with the knowledge and authorization of the reviewing supervisor.

321.6 ELECTRONIC SIGNATURES
The River Falls Police Department has established an electronic signature procedure for use by all employees of the River Falls Police Department. The Deputy Chief shall be responsible for maintaining the electronic signature system and ensuring that each employee creates a unique, confidential password for his/her electronic signature.

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

322.1 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.

322.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the River Falls 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.

322.3 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, Deputy Chief, Shift Sergeants, Investigations Sergeant and designated Officers may prepare and release information to the media in accordance with this policy and applicable laws regarding confidentiality.

322.4 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.

322.5 MEDIA REQUESTS
Any media request for information or access to a law enforcement incident shall be referred to the Chief of Police, or if unavailable, to the Deputy Chief. 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 the Chief of Police or designee.

(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.

322.6 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 press credentials that shall be prominently displayed at all times while in areas otherwise closed to the public.

(b) Media representatives may be prevented from 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 Chief of Police or other designated spokesperson.

(c) Media interviews with individuals who are in custody shall not be permitted without the approval of the Chief of Police and the express written 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.

322.6.1 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 the Chief of Police or a supervisor.

322.6.2 TEMPORARY FLIGHT RESTRICTIONS
Whenever the presence of media or other aircraft pose a threat to public or officer 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 a supervisor. The TFR request should include specific information regarding the perimeter and altitude necessary for the incident. It 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).
322.7 CONFIDENTIAL OR RESTRICTED INFORMATION
It shall be the responsibility of the Chief of Police 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.

322.7.1 EMPLOYEE INFORMATION
The identities of officers involved in shootings or other critical incidents may only be released to the media upon the consent of the Chief of Police.

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 Chief of Police.

Requests should be reviewed and fulfilled by the Custodian of Records, or if unavailable, a supervisor 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., Wisconsin Public Records Law).

322.8 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.

322.8.1 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, 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.
Any requests for copies of related reports or additional information not contained in this log shall be referred to the Chief of Police or designee. Such requests will generally be processed in accordance with the Records Release and Security Policy and provisions of the Wisconsin Public Records Laws (Wis. Stat. §§ 19.31-19.39). Questions concerning the mandates of the Wisconsin Public Records Laws should be resolved through legal counsel.
Subpoenas and Court Appearances

**323.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE**
This policy establishes the guidelines for department members who must appear in court. It will allow the River Falls Police Department to cover any related work absences and keep the Department informed about relevant legal matters.

**323.2 POLICY**
River Falls Police Department members will respond appropriately to all subpoenas and any other court-ordered appearances.

**323.3 SUBPOENAS**
Only department members authorized to receive a subpoena on behalf of this department or any of its members may do so.

Service of a subpoena or court notice requiring the appearance of any member in connection with a matter arising out of the member’s course and scope of official duties may be accomplished by (Wis. Stat. § 885.03):

- (a) Personally serving a copy of the subpoena to the member.
- (b) Delivering a copy to the member’s usual place of residency.
- (c) Exhibiting and reading the subpoena to the member.

Except a subpoena on behalf of the State of Wisconsin, of a municipality in a forfeiture action or of an indigent respondent in a paternity proceeding, no subpoena for a member of this department as a witness in a civil action should be accepted unless accompanied by the appropriate witness fees as allowed by law (Wis. Stat. § 885.06).

**323.3.1 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 River Falls Police Department.
(e) Any personnel or disciplinary matter when called to testify or to provide information by a government entity other than the River Falls Police Department.

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.

323.3.2 CIVIL SUBPOENA
The Department will compensate members who appear in their official capacities on civil matters arising out of their official duties, as directed by the current collective bargaining agreement.

The Department should seek reimbursement for the member’s compensation through the civil attorney of record who subpoenaed the member.

323.3.3 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.

323.4 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.

323.5 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.

323.6 COURTROOM 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.

323.6.1 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.
323.7 OVERTIME APPEARANCES
When a member appears in court on his/her off-duty time, he/she will be compensated in accordance with the current collective bargaining agreement.
Reserve Officers

325.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The River Falls Police Department Reserve Unit was established to supplement and assist regular sworn police officers in their duties. This unit provides trained reserve officers who can augment regular staffing levels.

325.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

Reserve officer - A part-time, at-will, volunteer employee of the Department, regardless of title, who is not a peace officer nor a regular full- or part-time member of the Department (Wis. Stat. 102.07(7)). Reserve officers will not supplant regular full- or part-time members of the Department in the performance of their assigned duties.

Reserve officers may be assigned the following duties within the Department:

(a) Aiding or directing traffic
(b) Aiding in control of natural or man-made disasters
(c) Aiding in case of civil disorders as directed by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee
(d) Aiding in other routine business, office and community assistance tasks.

325.2 SELECTION AND APPOINTMENT OF POLICE RESERVE OFFICERS
The River Falls Police Department shall endeavor to recruit and appoint to the Reserve Unit only those applicants who meet the high ethical, moral and professional standards set forth by this department.

Reserve officers shall receive a course of training in the policies of the Department, safe handling of weapons and other law enforcement procedures applicable to the reserve officer’s assignment. Any reserve officer who operates any vehicle while acting in the capacity of an reserve officer shall receive training in safe driving and defensive driving. The specific training and course of study shall be determined by the Reserve Coordinator.

325.2.1 PROCEDURE
All applicants shall be required to meet and pass pre-employment procedures before appointment.

325.2.2 APPOINTMENT
Reserve officers are appointed solely by the Chief of Police. Such appointments are not subject to the approval of the Police and Fire Commission. Reserve officers are part-time, at-will volunteer employees of the Department. Reserve officers may be removed from their appointment as a reserve officer at the discretion of the Chief of Police. Applicants who are selected for appointment by the Chief of Police as a reserve officer shall, after meeting the applicable requirements set forth
in the Recruitment and Selection Policy, take a loyalty oath to observe and obey all laws of the land and to carry out their duties to the best of their ability.

325.2.3 COMPENSATION FOR POLICE RESERVE OFFICERS
Compensation for reserve officers is provided as follows:

(a) Reserve officer appointees shall work without compensation except for compensation as prescribed in the ordinances of the City of River Falls.

(b) Reserve officer appointees are issued uniforms and all designated attire and safety equipment, as applicable to their position. All property issued to reserve officers shall be returned to the Department upon termination or resignation. Reserve officers shall receive replacement uniforms based upon demonstrated need as determined by the Reserve Coordinator.

325.3 DUTIES OF RESERVE OFFICERS
Reserve officers will on occasion be assigned to augment the Patrol Division. Reserve officers may often be assigned to other areas within the Department, as needed.

325.3.1 POLICY COMPLIANCE
Police reserve officers shall be required to adhere to all department policies and procedures. A copy of the policies and procedures will be made available to each reserve officer upon appointment and he/she shall become thoroughly familiar with these policies. Whenever a rule, regulation or guideline in this manual refers to a sworn regular full-time officer, it shall also apply to an reserve officer unless by its nature it is inapplicable.

325.3.2 RESERVE OFFICER ASSIGNMENTS
All reserve officers will be assigned to duties by the Reserve Coordinator or the authorized designee.

325.3.3 RESERVE COORDINATOR
The Chief of Police shall delegate the responsibility for administering the Reserve Officer Program to an Reserve Coordinator.

The Reserve Coordinator shall have the responsibility of, but not be limited to:

(a) Assigning reserve personnel
(b) Conducting reserve meetings
(c) Establishing and maintaining an reserve call-out roster
(d) Monitoring individual reserve officer performance
(e) Monitoring the overall Reserve Program
(f) Maintaining liaison with other agency Reserve Coordinators
325.4 TASK-SPECIFIC TRAINING
Task-specific training is intended to provide the necessary and mandated instruction and practice for reserve officers to properly and safely perform their assigned duties. An reserve officer’s training should correspond to his/her assignment as determined by the Reserve Coordinator.

325.5 SUPERVISION OF RESERVE OFFICERS
All reserve officers shall be under the supervision of a supervisor or an officer in charge.

325.5.1 RESERVE OFFICER MEETINGS
All reserve officer meetings will be scheduled and conducted by the Reserve Coordinator. All reserve officers are required to attend scheduled meetings. Any absences must be satisfactorily explained to the Reserve Coordinator.

325.5.2 IDENTIFICATION OF RESERVE OFFICERS
All reserve officers will be issued a uniform badge and a Department identification card. Identification symbols worn by uniformed reserve shall be different and distinct from those worn by regular full- or part-time members of the Department through the inclusion of “Reserve” on the badge and shoulders of the uniform. The identification card will be the standard identification card with the exception that “Reserve” will be indicated on the card.

325.5.3 UNIFORM
Reserve officers shall conform to all uniform regulation and appearance standards of this department.

325.5.4 INVESTIGATIONS AND COMPLAINTS
If an reserve officer has a complaint made against him/her or becomes involved in an internal investigation, that complaint or internal investigation may be investigated by the Reserve Coordinator, at the discretion of the Deputy Chief in compliance with the Personnel Complaints Policy.

Reserve officers are considered at-will employees and may be removed from the reserve program at the sole discretion of the Chief of Police. Reserve officers shall have no property interest in continued appointment. However, if an reserve officer is removed for alleged misconduct, the reserve officer 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 the authorized designee.

325.6 CARRYING OF WEAPONS
Reserve officers are prohibited from carrying firearms. Reserve officers shall not carry defense devices except with the permission of the Chief of Police. Should permission to carry a defense device be granted, reserve officers, must complete the same course of training as required of peace officers.
Reserve Officers

Reserve officers who are permitted to carry a defense device may do so only after verifying that the device conforms to department standards. The device must be inspected and certified as fit for service by a department Rangemaster. Reserve officers shall have demonstrated proficiency with the carried device.

325.7 EMERGENCY CALL-OUT FOR RESERVE PERSONNEL
The Reserve Coordinator shall develop a plan outlining an emergency call-out procedure for reserve officers.
Outside Agency Assistance

326.1 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.

326.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the River Falls 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.

326.3 ASSISTING OUTSIDE AGENCIES
Generally, requests for any type of assistance from another agency should be routed to the Shift Sergeant's office or an on-duty supervisor for approval. In some instances, a memorandum of understanding (MOU) or other established protocol may exist that eliminates the need for approval of individual requests (Wis. Stat. § 66.0313; Wis. Stat. § 175.46).

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.

326.3.1 MUTUAL AID AGREEMENTS
The Department may, at the discretion of the Chief of Police, enter into a mutual aid agreement with a law enforcement agency of a physically adjacent state. An agreement may authorize the following (Wis. Stat. § 175.46):

(a) Law enforcement officers from another agency may act with some or all of the arrest and other police authority of an officer of this department (Wis. Stat. § 175.46(2)).

(b) Law enforcement officers from another agency may enforce and make arrests for violations of only those laws that are similar to the types of laws they are authorized.
Outside Agency Assistance

to enforce and make arrests for violations of in their home jurisdiction (Wis. Stat. § 175.46(4)).

Any mutual aid agreement should be written and may be on an individual case-by-case basis or may be a continuing agreement until terminated by either agency. At least 30 days prior to entering into a mutual aid agreement, this department shall submit a copy of the initial proposed agreement to the Wisconsin Department of Justice (WisDOJ) for review and comment. (Wis. Stat. § 175.46(3); Wis. Stat. § 175.46(8)).

326.3.2 INITIATED ACTIVITY
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 River Falls Police Department should notify the local law enforcement agency of the county or municipality where the violation occurs, cooperate with that agency as necessary, and notify his/her supervisor or the Shift Sergeant and Dispatch as soon as reasonably practicable (Wis. Stat. § 175.40(6)(d)). This requirement does not apply to special enforcement details or multi-agency units that regularly work in multiple jurisdictions.

326.4 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.

326.5 CRITICAL INCIDENT MUTUAL AID
State, regional or county agencies may be summoned to assist and coordinate emergency services such as natural disasters, civil unrest, large crime scenes or accidents and hazardous or chemical spills. The Incident Commander, in cooperation with other agencies, is charged with making an immediate appraisal of the situation and its potential. Responders should:

- Establish scene management and control.
- Detect the presence of dangerous conditions or hazardous materials.
- Begin identification of dangerous conditions or hazardous materials (may use the most current Emergency Response Guidebook published by the U.S. Department of Transportation).
- Isolate the incident and identify zones of danger and activity.
- Contain the incident without risking unnecessary exposure.
- Perform firefighting, rescue, emergency medical and other critical life-saving response activities in accordance with the City Emergency Operations Plan.
- Begin evacuation or direct in-place sheltering.
Outside Agency Assistance

- Consider personal protection/decontamination.
- Contact the local Wisconsin state dispatch center and request support if it occurs on any federal, state or county highway located outside of this department’s jurisdiction.
- Seek additional resources if the event exceeds, or is expected to exceed, the capability of local resources, including mutual aid and state or federal assistance. When requesting local, state or federal assistance, this department should clarify whether it is requesting assistance only or complete scene management.

326.6 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.

326.7 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 Deputy Chief 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 training in the use of the supplies and equipment.
(c) Copies of the documentation should be provided to Dispatch and the Shift Sergeant to ensure use of the equipment and supplies is in compliance with the applicable sharing agreements.

The Training Sergeant should maintain documentation that the appropriate members have received the required training.
Major Incident Notification

328.1 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.

328.2 POLICY
The River Falls 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.

328.3 MINIMUM CRITERIA FOR NOTIFICATION
Most situations where the media show a strong interest are also of interest to the Chief of Police and the Deputy Chief. The following list of incident types is provided as a guide for notification and is not intended to be all-inclusive:

- Homicides, suspicious deaths or deaths related to law enforcement activity
- Traffic crash with fatalities
- Officer-involved shooting, whether on- or off-duty (See the Officer-Involved Shootings and Deaths Policy)
- Significant injury or death to an employee, whether on- or off-duty
- Death of a prominent River Falls official
- Arrest of department employee or prominent River Falls official
- Aircraft, boat or other transportation crashes with major damage and/or injury or death
- In-custody deaths
- Any other incident, which has or is likely to attract significant media attention

328.4 SHIFT SERGEANT RESPONSIBILITIES
The Shift Sergeant is responsible for making the appropriate notification. The Shift Sergeant shall make reasonable attempts to obtain as much information on the incident as possible before notification, and shall attempt to make the notification as soon as practicable.

328.4.1 STAFF NOTIFICATION
In the event an incident occurs as identified in the Minimum Criteria for Notification above, the Chief of Police shall be notified along with the Deputy Chief.

328.4.2 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFICATION
If the incident requires that an officer or investigator respond from home, the immediate supervisor of the appropriate detail shall be contacted.
Major Incident Notification

328.4.3 PATROL SERGEANT NOTIFICATION
In the event of a traffic fatality or major injury, the Patrol Sergeant supervisor shall be notified, who will then contact the appropriate investigator.

328.4.4 PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER
The Chief of Police shall be called after members of staff have been notified if it appears the media may have a significant interest in the incident.
Firearm Injury Reporting

329.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
Investigation of cases involving firearm injuries is important to the State of Wisconsin and the safety of the public. Some causes of firearm injuries may not be readily apparent and some cases differ substantially from what they appeared to be initially. The Department takes firearm injury investigations seriously and therefore employees must conduct thorough and complete investigations.

329.2 INVESTIGATION
All bullet wounds, gunshot wounds, powder burns or any other injury or death resulting from the discharge of any firearm shall be thoroughly investigated by this department upon receipt of any report made pursuant to Wis. Stat. § 29.341 and Wis. Stat. § 29.345 or that otherwise is reported to the Department.

Information or reports received from health care professionals shall also be investigated, but the identity of the reporter shall remain confidential as allowed by law (Wis. Stat. § 255.40).

Employees investigating firearm injuries shall contact a supervisor as soon as reasonably possible to determine if further guidance or additional resources are necessary.

All reports or investigations under this section shall be forwarded by the Office of the Chief of Police to the appropriate county or state agency as required.

329.3 HUNTING INJURIES
If a firearm injury is determined to have been caused by an action connected with hunting, fishing or trapping, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) requests notification on all such firearms related injuries.

The DNR completes the International Hunter Education Association’s Annual Report of Hunting and Hunting Related Incidents for compiling nationwide hunting-related statistics and uses the information provided by local agencies for this purpose. The DNR also uses this information to determine whether to investigate or charge a violation of Wis. Stat. § 29.345, failure to report a firearm-related injury sustained in a hunting, fishing or trapping incident.
Death Investigation

330.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The investigation of cases involving death include those ranging from natural causes to homicide. Some causes of death may not be readily apparent and some cases differ substantially from what they appear to be initially. The importance of a thorough death investigation cannot be emphasized enough.

Death investigations shall be conducted pursuant to Wis. Stat. Chapter 979.

330.2 INVESTIGATION CONSIDERATIONS
Death investigation cases require certain actions be taken. Emergency Medical Services shall be called in all suspected death cases, unless the death is obvious (e.g., the person has been decapitated or the body is decomposed). Officers are not authorized to pronounce death unless they are also a Medical Examiner, a Deputy Medical Examiner or an appointed Medical Examiner Investigator. A supervisor shall be notified in all death investigations.

330.2.1 MEDICAL EXAMINER REQUEST
The Medical Examiner shall be called in all sudden or unexpected deaths or deaths due to other than natural causes, including but not limited to the following (Wis. Stat. § 979.01):

(a) All deaths in which there are unexplained, unusual or suspicious circumstances
(b) All homicides
(c) All suicides
(d) All deaths following an abortion
(e) All deaths due to poisoning, whether homicidal, suicidal or accidental
(f) All deaths following accidents, whether the injury is or is not the primary cause of death
(g) When there was no physician, or accredited practitioner of a bona fide religious denomination relying upon prayer or spiritual means for healing in attendance within 30 days preceding death
(h) When a physician refuses to sign a death certificate
(i) When, after reasonable efforts, a physician cannot be located or contacted to sign the death certificate
(j) Unidentifiable bodies

330.2.2 SEARCHING DEAD BODIES
The Medical Examiner or an assistant and authorized investigators are generally the only persons permitted to move, handle or search a body. 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
Death Investigation

Examiner, the investigating officer shall first obtain verbal consent from the Medical Examiner when practicable.

An officer is permitted to make a reasonable search of an individual who it is reasonable to believe is dead, or near death, for a record of anatomical gift or other information identifying the individual as a donor or as an individual who made a refusal (Wis. Stat.§ 157.06(12)). If a donor document is located, the Medical Examiner shall be promptly notified. If a donor record of gift or gift refusal is located, and the individual is transported to a hospital, the person responsible for conducting the search shall send the donor record of gift or gift refusal to the hospital.

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. The name and address of this person shall be included in the narrative of the death report. Whenever personal effects are removed from the body of the deceased by the Medical Examiner, a receipt shall be obtained. This receipt shall be attached to the death report.

330.2.3 DEATH NOTIFICATION

When reasonably practicable, and if not handled by the Medical Examiner, notification to the next-of-kin of the deceased person shall be made, in person, by the officer assigned to the incident and a Department chaplain, if available. 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 local Medical Examiner may be requested to make the notification. The Medical Examiner should be advised if notification has been made. Assigned investigators may need to talk to the next-of-kin.

If a deceased person has been identified as a missing person, this department shall attempt to locate family members and inform them of the death and location of the deceased missing person’s remains. All efforts to locate and notify family members shall be recorded in appropriate reports and properly retained.

330.2.4 UNIDENTIFIED DEAD BODIES

If the identity of a dead body cannot be established after the Medical Examiner arrives, the Medical Examiner will issue an incident number for the report.

330.2.5 DEATH INVESTIGATION REPORTING

All incidents involving a death shall be documented on the appropriate form.

330.2.6 SUSPECTED HOMICIDE

If the initially assigned officer suspects that the death involves a homicide, any suspicious circumstances or the manner of death cannot be determined, the officer shall take steps to protect the scene. The Investigation Division shall be notified to determine the possible need for an investigator to respond to the scene for further immediate investigation.
330.2.7 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 Wisconsin Department of Health Services (WDHS) is notified with all pertinent information.
Identity Theft

331.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
Identity theft is a growing trend that frequently involves related crimes in multiple jurisdictions. This policy is intended to provide guidelines for the reporting and investigation of such crimes.

331.2 REPORTING
(a) To maintain uniformity in reporting, officers shall initiate a report for victims residing within the jurisdiction of this department when the crime occurred. For incidents of identity theft occurring outside this jurisdiction, officers should observe the following (Wis. Stat. § 943.201(4)):
   1. For any victim not residing within this jurisdiction, the officer may either take a courtesy report to be forwarded to the victim’s residence agency or the victim shall be informed which law enforcement agency may have jurisdiction. The victim should be encouraged to promptly report the identity theft to the appropriate law enforcement agency.

(b) While the crime of identity theft should be reported to the law enforcement agency where the victim resides, officers of this department should investigate and report crimes occurring within this jurisdiction that have resulted from the original identity theft (e.g., the identity theft occurred elsewhere, but the fraud, usage of services or receipt of goods were acquired or occurred in this jurisdiction).

(c) Officers should include all known incidents of fraudulent activity (e.g., credit card number applied for in victim’s name when the victim has never made such an application).

(d) Officers should also cross-reference all known reports made by the victim (e.g., U.S. Secret Service, credit reporting bureaus, U.S. Postal Service and Department of Motor Vehicles) with all known report numbers.

(e) Following supervisory review and Department processing, the initial report should be forwarded to the appropriate investigator for follow-up investigation, coordination with other agencies and prosecution as circumstances dictate.

331.3 PREVENTIVE MEASURES
The victim should be advised to place a security freeze on his/her consumer report, as allowed by law.

The victim may file an identity theft complaint with the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, Office of Privacy Protection (OPP) at 800-422-7128, www.privacy.wi.gov, or e-mail at wisconsinprivacy@daczp.state.wi.us.
331.4 INFORMATION
The victim should be encouraged to contact the Federal Trade Commission (FTC), which is responsible for receiving and processing complaints under the Identity Theft and Assumption Deterrence Act. The victim can contact the FTC online at http://www.ftc.gov/bcp/menus/consumer/data/idt.shtm or by telephone at 877-ID Theft (877-438-4338). Additional information may be found at the U.S. Department of Justice website, http://www.usdoj.gov, or the FBI at http://www.fbi.gov/milwaukee.
Communications with Persons with Disabilities

334.1 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.

334.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

Auxiliary aids - Tools 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; a notepad and pen or pencil to exchange written notes; a computer or typewriter; an assistive listening system or device to amplify sound; a teletypewriter (TTY) or videophones (video relay service or VRS); taped text; qualified readers; or 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).

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 sign language interpreters will be licensed as required (Wis. Stat. § 440.032).

334.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the River Falls 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.

334.3 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 Deputy Chief or the authorized designee.

The responsibilities of the ADA Coordinator shall include, but not be limited to:

(a) Working with the City ADA coordinator regarding the River Falls Police Department’s efforts to ensure equal access to services, programs and activities.

(b) Developing reports, new procedures, or recommending modifications to this policy.
Communications with Persons with Disabilities

(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. 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.

334.4 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.

334.5 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.
Communications with Persons with Disabilities

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 River Falls 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.

334.6 TYPES OF ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE

River Falls 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

334.7 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.

334.8 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).

334.9 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.
**334.10 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.

**334.11 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.

**334.12 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.

**334.13 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.

334.13.1 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.

334.14 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.

334.15 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.

334.16 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.

334.17 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.

334.18 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:
Communications with Persons with Disabilities

(a) Awareness and understanding of this policy and related procedures, related forms and available resources.

(b) Procedures for accessing qualified interpreters and other available resources.

(c) Working with in-person and telephone interpreters and related equipment.

The Training Sergeant 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 should receive refresher training at least once every two years thereafter. The Training Sergeant 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.
Chaplains

336.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy establishes the guidelines for River Falls Police Department chaplains to provide counseling or emotional support to members of the Department, their families and members of the public.

336.2 POLICY
The River Falls Police Department shall ensure that department chaplains are properly appointed, trained and supervised to carry out their responsibilities without financial compensation.

336.3 ELIGIBILITY
Requirements for participation as a chaplain for the Department may include, but are not limited to:

(a) Being above reproach, temperate, prudent, respectable, hospitable, able to teach, be free from addiction to alcohol or other drugs, and excessive debt.

(b) Managing their households, families and personal affairs well.

(c) Having a good reputation in the community.

(d) Successful completion of an appropriate-level background investigation.

(e) Be an ecclesiastically certified person in good standing and endorse for the law enforcement chaplaincy by a recognized religious body. Have a minimum of five years’ experience in ministry.

(f) Possession of a valid driver license.

The Chief of Police may apply exceptions for eligibility based on organizational needs and the qualifications of the individual.

336.4 RECRUITMENT, SELECTION AND APPOINTMENT
The River Falls Police Department shall endeavor to recruit and appoint only those applicants 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 procedures as department personnel before appointment.

336.4.1 RECRUITMENT
Chaplains should be recruited on a continuous and ongoing basis consistent with department policy on equal opportunity and 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. Chaplain candidates are encouraged to participate in ride-alongs with department members before and during the selection process.
336.4.2 SELECTION AND APPOINTMENT
Chaplain candidates shall successfully complete the following process prior to appointment as a chaplain:

(a) Submit the appropriate written application.
(b) Include a recommendation from employers or volunteer programs.
(c) Interview with the Chief of Police and the chaplain coordinator.
(d) Successfully complete an appropriate-level background investigation.
(e) Complete an appropriate probationary period as designated by the Chief of Police.

Chaplains are volunteers and serve at the discretion of the Chief of Police. Chaplains shall have no property interest in continued appointment. However, if a chaplain is removed for alleged misconduct, the chaplain 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 the authorized designee.

336.5 IDENTIFICATION AND UNIFORMS
As representatives of the Department, chaplains are responsible for presenting a professional image to the community. Chaplains shall dress appropriately for the conditions and performance of their duties. Uniforms and necessary safety equipment will be provided for each chaplain. Identification symbols worn by chaplains shall be different and distinct from those worn by officers through the inclusion of "Chaplain" on the uniform and not reflect any religious affiliation.

Chaplains will be issued River Falls Police Department identification cards, which must be carried at all times while on-duty. The identification cards will be the standard River Falls Police Department identification cards, with the exception that “Chaplain” will be indicated on the cards. Chaplains shall be required to return any issued uniforms or department property at the termination of service.

Chaplains shall conform to all uniform regulations and appearance standards of this department.

336.6 CHAPLAIN COORDINATOR
The Chief of Police shall delegate certain responsibilities to a chaplain coordinator. The coordinator shall be appointed by and directly responsible to the Deputy Chief or the authorized designee.

The chaplain coordinator shall serve as the liaison between the chaplains and the Chief of Police. The function of the coordinator is to provide a central coordinating point for effective chaplain management within the Department, and to direct and assist efforts to jointly provide more productive chaplain services. Under the general direction of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee, chaplains shall report to the chaplain coordinator and/or Shift Sergeant.

The chaplain coordinator may appoint a senior chaplain or other designee to assist in the coordination of chaplains and their activities.
Chaplains

The responsibilities of the coordinator or the authorized designee include, but are not limited to:

(a) Recruiting, selecting and training qualified chaplains.
(b) Conducting chaplain meetings.
(c) Establishing and maintaining a chaplain callout roster.
(d) Maintaining records for each chaplain.
(e) Tracking and evaluating the contribution of chaplains.
(f) Maintaining a record of chaplain schedules and work hours.
(g) Completing and disseminating, as appropriate, all necessary paperwork and information.
(h) Planning periodic recognition events.
(i) Maintaining liaison with other agency chaplain coordinators.

An evaluation of the overall use of chaplains will be conducted on an annual basis by the coordinator.

336.7 DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
Chaplains assist the Department, its members and the community, as needed. Chaplains may be assigned to other areas within the Department as needed. Chaplains should be placed only in assignments or programs that are consistent with their knowledge, skills, abilities and the needs of the Department.

All chaplains will be assigned to duties by the chaplain coordinator or the authorized designee.

Chaplains may not proselytize or attempt to recruit members of the Department or the public into a religious affiliation while representing themselves as chaplains with this department. If there is any question as to the receiving person’s intent, chaplains should verify that the person is desirous of spiritual counseling or guidance before engaging in such discussion.

Chaplains may not accept gratuities for any service or any subsequent actions or follow-up contacts that were provided while functioning as a chaplain for the River Falls Police Department.

336.7.1 COMPLIANCE
Chaplains are volunteer members of this department, and except as otherwise specified within this policy, are required to comply with the Volunteers Policy and other applicable policies.

336.7.2 OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES
(a) Chaplains will be scheduled to be on-call for a period of seven consecutive days during each month, beginning on Monday and ending on the following Sunday.
(b) Generally, each chaplain will serve with River Falls Police Department personnel a minimum of four hours per month.
(c) During the chaplain’s shift, a call-for-service will be generated for each incident the chaplain acts in an official capacity.
Chaplains

(d) Chaplains shall be permitted to ride with officers during any shift and observe River Falls Police Department operations, provided the Shift Sergeant has been notified and has approved the activity.

(e) Chaplains shall not be evaluators of members of the department.

(f) In responding to incidents, a chaplain shall never function as an officer.

(g) When responding to in-progress calls for service, chaplains may be required to stand-by in a secure area until the situation has been deemed safe.

(h) Chaplains shall serve only within the jurisdiction of the River Falls Police Department unless otherwise authorized by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

(i) Each chaplain shall have access to current department member rosters, addresses, telephone numbers, duty assignments and other information, as approved by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee, that may assist in his/her duties. Such information will be considered confidential and each chaplain will exercise appropriate security measures to prevent distribution of the data.

336.7.3 ASSISTING DEPARTMENT MEMBERS
The responsibilities of a chaplain related to department members include, but are not limited to:

(a) Assisting in making notification to families of members who have been seriously injured or killed and, after notification, responding to the hospital or home of the member.

(b) Visiting sick or injured members in the hospital or at home.

(c) Attending and participating, when requested, in funerals of active or retired members.

(d) Serving as a resource for members when dealing with the public in incidents, such as accidental deaths, suicides, suicidal subjects, serious accidents, drug and alcohol abuse and other such situations that may arise.

(e) Providing counseling and support for members and their families.

(f) Being alert to the needs of members and their families.

336.7.4 ASSISTING THE DEPARTMENT
The responsibilities of a chaplain related to this department include, but are not limited to:

(a) Assisting members in the diffusion of a conflict or incident, when requested.

(b) Responding to natural and accidental deaths, suicides and attempted suicides, family disturbances and any other incident that in the judgment of the Shift Sergeant or supervisor aids in accomplishing the mission of the Department.

(c) Responding to all major disasters, such as natural disasters, bombings and similar critical incidents.

(d) Being on-call and, if possible, on-duty during major demonstrations or any public function that requires the presence of a large number of department members.
Chaplains

(e) Attending department and academy graduations, ceremonies and social events and offering invocations and benedictions, as requested.
(f) Participating in in-service training classes.
(g) Willingness to train others to enhance the effectiveness of the Department.

336.7.5 ASSISTING THE COMMUNITY
The duties of a chaplain related to the community include, but are not limited to:
(a) Fostering familiarity with the role of law enforcement in the community.
(b) Providing an additional link between the community, other chaplain coordinators and the Department.
(c) Providing liaison with various civic, business and religious organizations.
(d) Promptly facilitating requests for representatives or leaders of various denominations.
(e) Assisting the community in any other function as needed or requested.
(f) Making referrals in cases where specialized attention is needed or in cases that are beyond the chaplain's ability to assist.

336.7.6 CHAPLAIN MEETINGS
All chaplains are required to attend scheduled meetings. Any absences must be satisfactorily explained to the chaplain coordinator.

336.8 PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATIONS
No person who provides chaplain services to members of the Department may work or volunteer for the River Falls Police Department in any capacity other than that of chaplain.

Department chaplains shall be familiar with state evidentiary laws and rules pertaining to the limits of the clergy-penitent, psychotherapist-patient and other potentially applicable privileges and shall inform members when it appears reasonably likely that the member is discussing matters that are not subject to privileged communications. In such cases, the chaplain should consider referring the member to a non-department counseling resource.

No chaplain shall provide counsel to or receive confidential communications from any River Falls Police Department member concerning an incident personally witnessed by the chaplain or concerning an incident involving the chaplain.

Confidentiality of services to department members and their families is a matter of extreme sensitivity and importance to the effectiveness of the Chaplain Program. To honor the confidential nature of the services rendered by a Chaplain, the administration of the River Falls Police Department will not inquire as to the identity of a member seeking counseling or the nature of the counseling sought.
336.9 TRAINING
The Department will establish a minimum number of training hours and standards for department chaplains. The training, as approved by the Training Sergeant, may include:

- Stress management
- Death notifications
- Symptoms of post-traumatic stress
- Burnout for members of law enforcement and chaplains
- Legal liability and confidentiality
- Ethics
- Responding to crisis situations
- The law enforcement family
- Substance abuse
- Suicide
- Officer injury or death
- Sensitivity and diversity
Child and Dependent Adult Safety

338.1 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 and Adult Abuse Policies.

338.2 POLICY
It is the policy of this department to mitigate, to the extent reasonably possible, the stressful experience individuals may have when a parent or caregiver is arrested. The River Falls 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, including call-out availability and follow-up responsibilities.

338.3 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 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 consider reasonable alternatives to arresting a parent, guardian or caregiver in the presence of his/her child or dependent adult.

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.

338.3.1 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. 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. Officers should consider allowing the person to use his/her cell phone to facilitate arrangements through access to contact phone numbers, and to lessen the likelihood of call screening by the recipients due to calls from unknown sources.

(b) 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.
   1. Except when a court order exists limiting contact, the officer should attempt to locate and place children or dependent adults with a non-arrested parent, guardian or caregiver.

(c) Provide for the immediate supervision of children or dependent adults until an appropriate caregiver arrives.

(d) Notify the appropriate Aging and Disability Resource Center, if appropriate.

(e) 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 dependents. The result of such actions should be documented in the associated report.

338.3.2 DURING THE BOOKING PROCESS
During the booking process, the arrestee should be allowed to make telephone calls to arrange for the care of any child or dependent adult in accordance with the Temporary Custody of Adults Policy.

If an arrestee is unable to resolve the care of any child or dependent adult through this process, or circumstances prevent them from making such arrangements (e.g., their behavior prevents reasonable accommodations for making necessary calls), 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.
338.3.3 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. Special needs (e.g., medical, mental health)
5. How, where and with whom or which agency the child was placed
6. Identities and contact information for other potential caregivers
7. Notifications made to other adults (e.g., schools, relatives)

(b) For all arrests where dependent adults are present or living in the household, the reporting member will document the following information about the dependent adult:

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

338.3.4 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.

338.4 DEPENDENT WELFARE SERVICES
Whenever an arrestee is unwilling or incapable of arranging for the appropriate care of any children or dependent adults, the handling officer should contact 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.
338.5 TRAINING
The Training Sergeant 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

339.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
Service animals play an important role in helping to overcome the limitations often faced by people with disabilities. The River Falls 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 (ADA) to permit the use of service animals that are individually trained to assist a person with a disability.

339.2 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).

339.2.1 STATE LAW
Any other animal that is individually trained or is being trained to do work or perform tasks for the benefit of a person with a disability, the work or task of guiding a person with impaired vision, alerting a person with impaired hearing to intruders or sound, providing minimal protection or rescue work, pulling a wheelchair, or retrieving dropped items is a service animal in accordance with Wis. Stat. § 106.52(1)(fm).

339.2.2 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.

The following examples are some of the ways service animals may be used to provide assistance:

- 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 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
Service Animals

schizophrenia to distinguish between hallucinations and reality, and helping people with traumatic brain injury to locate misplaced items or follow daily routines.

339.3 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

Service animals that are assisting individuals with disabilities are permitted in all public facilities and areas where the public is allowed. Department members are expected to treat individuals with service animals with the same courtesy and respect that the River Falls Police Department affords to all members of the public (Wis. Stat. § 106.52(3)(am)).

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. A barking dog 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 (Wis. Stat. § 106.52(3)(am)(3)).

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 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 their disability should be referred to the Civil Rights Division of the U.S. Department of Justice or the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development’s Equal Rights Division.
Off-Duty Law Enforcement Actions

342.1 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 River Falls Police Department with respect to taking law enforcement action while off-duty (Wis. Stat. § 175.40(6m)(a)(3)).

342.2 POLICY
Initiating law enforcement action while off-duty is generally discouraged and an officer’s authority is limited by the State of Wisconsin. Officers, unless responding to an emergency situation that poses a significant threat to life or bodily harm pursuant to Wis. Stat. § 175.40 (6m)(a)1, shall not attempt to initiate enforcement action when witnessing non-violent crimes or property crimes. Such incidents should be promptly reported to the appropriate law enforcement agency (Wis. Stat. § 175.40(6m)).

342.2.1 OFF-DUTY LIMITATIONS
Officers are not expected to place themselves in unreasonable peril. However, any sworn member of this department may take reasonable law enforcement action to minimize or eliminate a threat if all of the following apply (Wis. Stat. § 175.40(6m)(a)):

(a) An officer becomes aware of an incident or circumstance that he/she reasonably believes poses a significant threat to life or of bodily harm. Unless the safety of a person requires immediate action, officers should first consider reporting and monitoring the activity and only take direct action as a last resort.

(b) The officer is taking action that would be authorized by the policies of the River Falls Police Department.

Nothing in this policy prevents an employee from conducting a lawful private person’s arrest as long as his/her status with this department is not used or disclosed.

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

Officers should refrain from carrying firearms when the consumption of alcohol is likely or when the need to carry a firearm is outweighed by safety considerations. Firearms shall not be carried by any officer who has consumed an amount of an alcoholic beverage or taken any medication or drugs that would tend to adversely affect the officer’s senses or judgment.
342.4 DECISION TO INTERVENE
There is no legal requirement for off-duty officers to take law enforcement action. However, should officers who are authorized by law decide to intervene, they must evaluate whether the action is necessary or desirable, and should take into consideration (Wis. Stat. § 175.40(6m)(a)(3)(a)):

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

342.4.1 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 a River Falls Police Department officer until acknowledged. Official identification should also be displayed.

342.4.2 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.

342.4.3 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.

342.4.4 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.

342.5 REPORTING
Any off-duty officer who engages in any law enforcement activity, regardless of jurisdiction, shall notify the applicable local law enforcement agency as soon as reasonably practicable. Additionally,
Off-Duty Law Enforcement Actions

the employee shall contact the Shift Sergeant, who shall determine whether to send a supervisor to the scene and whether a report should be completed by the employee (Wis. Stat. § 175.40(6m)(a)(3)(c)).

Officers should cooperate fully with the agency having jurisdiction in providing statements or reports as requested or as appropriate (Wis. Stat. § 175.40(6m)(a)(3)(b)).
Department Use of Social Media

343.1 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).

343.1.1 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.

343.2 POLICY
The River Falls 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.

343.3 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.

343.4 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:

(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.

343.4.1 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 Chief of Police/or designee.

343.5 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 River Falls 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.

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.

343.5.1 PUBLIC POSTING PROHIBITED
The Department may provide a method for members of the public to contact department members directly.
343.6 MONITORING CONTENT
The Chief of Police will appoint a supervisor/or designee 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.

343.7 RETENTION OF RECORDS
The Deputy Chief 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.

343.8 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.
Patrol Function

400.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to define the functions of the patrol unit of the Department to ensure intra-organizational cooperation and information sharing.

400.1.1 FUNCTION
Officers will generally patrol in clearly marked vehicles. They will patrol assigned jurisdictional areas of River Falls, identify community needs, provide support and assistance to the community, respond to calls for assistance, act as a deterrent to crime, enforce state and local laws and respond to emergencies 24 hours a day seven days a week.

Patrol will generally provide services within the limits of available resources. These include:

(a) Patrol that is directed at the prevention of criminal acts, traffic violations and crashes, the maintenance of public order and the discovery of hazardous situations or conditions.

(b) Crime prevention activities, such as residential inspections, business inspections and community presentations.

(c) Calls for service, both routine and emergency.

(d) Investigation of both criminal and non-criminal acts.

(e) The apprehension of criminal offenders.

(f) Community Oriented Policing and problem-solving activities, such as citizen assists and individual citizen contacts of a positive nature.

(g) The sharing of information between the patrol and other divisions within the Department, as well as other government agencies.

(h) The application of resources to specific problems or situations within the community that may be improved or resolved by Community Oriented Policing and problem-solving strategies.

(i) Traffic direction and control.

(j) Response to disasters, civic unrest and natural emergencies.

(k) Assist in the service of civil papers.

400.1.2 TERRORISM
It is the goal of the River Falls 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).
Patrol Function

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

The Investigation Unit supervisor shall review all terrorism-related reports as soon as practicable and contact the Wisconsin Statewide Intelligence Center (WSIC), the Wisconsin Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF) or the Southeastern Wisconsin Terrorism Alert Center (STAC) when there is a reasonable suspicion that a terrorist threat exists.

400.2 PATROL INFORMATION SHARING PROCEDURES
The following guidelines are intended to develop and maintain intra-organizational cooperation and information flow between the various divisions of the River Falls 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 bureau for retention or follow-up investigation.

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

400.2.3 BULLETIN BOARDS
A bulletin board will be kept in the briefing room and the Investigation Unit for display of suspect information, investigative reports and photographs. New General Orders will be made available for patrol supervisors and will be discussed at briefings and shift meetings. A copy of the General Order will be placed on the briefing room clipboard.

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

**401.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE**
This policy provides guidance to department members that affirms the River Falls Police Department's commitment to policing that is fair and objective.

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, partnerships).

**401.1.1 DEFINITIONS**
Definitions related to this policy include:

**Bias-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.

**401.2 POLICY**
The River Falls 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.

**401.3 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.

**401.4 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.

**401.4.1 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.

401.5 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES
Supervisors should monitor those individuals under their command for compliance with this policy and shall handle any alleged or observed violations 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. Supervisors should document these discussions, in the prescribed manner.

(b) Supervisors should periodically review MAV recordings, portable audio/video recordings, Mobile Digital Computer (MDC) data and any other available resource used to document contact between officers and the public to ensure compliance with this policy.
   (a) Supervisors should document these periodic reviews.
   (b) Recordings or data 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.

401.6 ADMINISTRATION
The Deputy Chief 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.

Supervisors should review the annual report and discuss the results with those they are assigned to supervise.

401.7 TRAINING
Training on fair and objective policing and review of this policy should be conducted as directed by the Training Section.
Shift Change

402.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
Shift Change is generally conducted at the beginning of the officer’s assigned shift. Shift Change provides an opportunity for important exchange between employees and supervisors. All patrol staff should be ready for their shift at the start of briefing in their uniform, unless authorized otherwise by their supervisor. A supervisor generally will conduct shift change. However, officers may conduct shift change for training purposes with supervisor approval.

Shift Change should accomplish, at a minimum, certain basic tasks, including:

(a) Briefing officers with information regarding daily patrol activity, with particular attention given to unusual situations and changes in the status of wanted persons, stolen vehicles and major investigations.

(b) Notifying officers of changes in schedules and assignments.

(c) Notifying officers of new General Orders or changes in General Orders.

(d) Reviewing recent incidents for training purposes.

(e) Providing training on a variety of subjects.

402.2 PREPARATION OF MATERIALS
The supervisor conducting shift change, or the officer if the supervisor is unable to participate in a group briefing session, is responsible for collection and preparation of the materials necessary for a constructive briefing training. A supervisor may delegate this responsibility to a subordinate officer in his/her absence or for training purposes.
Crime and Disaster Scene Integrity

403.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance in handling a major crime or disaster.

403.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the River Falls 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.

403.3 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.

403.4 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.
403.5 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 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.

403.5.1 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.

403.6 DEPUTY CHIEF RESPONSIBILITIES
The Deputy Chief is responsible for:

(a) Ensuring reasonable access to qualified personnel, equipment and supplies for processing crime scenes.
(b) Establishing procedures for collecting, processing and preserving physical evidence in the field.
(c) Establishing procedures for photographing, video-recording and other imaging used to collect and preserve evidence.
(d) Establishing procedures for processing, developing, lifting and labeling fingerprints.
(e) Establishing procedures for the safe collection, storage, transportation and submission of biological and other evidence for DNA testing and evaluation.

403.7 CRIME OR DISASTER SCENE CLEANUP
Crime scene cleanup on public property will be requested through the fire department. Private property owners should be advised to contact their insurance carrier or the state’s Crime Victim Compensation Program for submitting a claim for reimbursement for a crime scene cleanup (Wis. Stat. § 949.06(1)(f)).

Cleanup of human health hazards at methamphetamine labs will be requested through the Wisconsin Department of Justice (WisDOJ) Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI) should be notified. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WisDNR) should be notified to assess environmental impacts from outdoor chemical spills or improper waste disposal (Wis. Stat. § 254.59; Wis. Stat. § 292.11).

403.8 TRAINING
The Training Sergeant should ensure that members who are responsible for the collection and preservation of DNA evidence receive appropriate training.
Emergency Response Unit

404.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The Emergency Response Unit (ERU) 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 appears to be necessary.

404.1.1 OPERATIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY
The Policy Manual sections pertaining to the Emergency Response Unit are divided into Administrative and Operational Policy and Procedures. Since situations that necessitate the need for such a law enforcement response vary greatly from incident to incident, and because such events often demand on-scene evaluation, the Operational Policy outlined in this 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.

404.1.2 SWAT TEAM DEFINED
Emergency Response Unit (ERU) - A designated unit of law enforcement officers, including a multi-jurisdictional team, 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. This includes, but is 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.

404.2 POLICY
It is the policy of this department to maintain an ERU and to provide the equipment, manpower and training necessary to maintain a SWAT team. The ERU 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.
404.2.1 POLICY CONSIDERATIONS
A needs assessment should be conducted to determine the type and extent of ERU missions and operations that are appropriate to this department. The assessment should consider the team’s capabilities and limitations and should be reviewed annually by the ERU commander or the authorized designee.

404.2.2 ORGANIZATIONAL PROCEDURES
This department shall develop a separate written set of organizational procedures that 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) Extrajurisdictional response
(i) Specialized functions and supporting resources

404.2.3 OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES
The Pierce County Sheriff's Office will develop a separate written set of operational procedures, in accordance with its level of capability, using sound risk reduction practices. The operational procedures should be patterned after the National Tactical Officers Association's Suggested SWAT Best Practices. Because such procedures are specific to ERU members and will outline tactical and officer safety issues, they are classified as confidential security data and are not included within this policy. The operational procedures should include, at minimum:

(a) Personnel responsible for developing an operational or tactical plan should be designated prior to, and/or during SWAT operations (time permitting).
   1. All ERU members should have an understanding of operational planning.
   2. ERU training should consider planning for both spontaneous and planned events.
   3. ERU should incorporate medical emergency contingency planning as part of the ERU operational plan.

(b) Plans for mission briefings should be conducted prior to an operation, unless circumstances require immediate deployment.
   1. When reasonably possible, briefings should include the specialized units and supporting resources.
(c) Protocols for a sustained operation should be developed. These may include relief, rotation of personnel and augmentation of resources.

(d) A generic checklist to be worked through prior to initiating a tactical action should be developed. This will provide a means of conducting a threat assessment to determine the appropriate response and resources necessary, including the use of ERU.

(e) The appropriate role for a trained negotiator should be defined.

(f) A standard method of determining whether a warrant should be regarded as high risk should be developed.

(g) A method for deciding how best to serve a high-risk warrant should be developed, with all reasonably foreseeable alternatives being reviewed in accordance with risk/benefit criteria prior to selecting the method of response.

(h) The elements of post-incident scene management should include:
   1. Documentation of the incident.
   2. Transition to investigations and/or other units.
   3. Debriefing after every deployment of the ERU.
      (a) After-action team debriefing provides evaluation and analysis of critical incidents and affords the opportunity for individual and team assessments. It also helps to identify training needs and reinforces sound risk management practices.
      (b) Debriefing should not be conducted until involved officers have had the opportunity to individually complete the necessary reports or provide formal statements.
      (c) 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 should be included.

(j) Standardization of equipment should be addressed.

404.3 TRAINING NEEDS ASSESSMENT
The SWAT/ERU commander shall review monthly training documents to ensure that training is conducted within team capabilities and department policy.

404.3.1 TRAINING
SWAT team operators and SWAT supervisors/team leaders should not be deployed until successful completion of an 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 or topics meet or exceed requirements determined by the Department.

404.3.2 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 update or refresher training/certification as required by the Department every 24 months.

404.3.3 SUPERVISION AND MANAGEMENT TRAINING
Command and executive personnel are encouraged to attend training for managing the SWAT function at the organizational level. This is to ensure that personnel who provide active oversight at the scene of SWAT operations understand the purpose and capabilities of the team.

404.3.4 SWAT ON-GOING TRAINING
Training shall be coordinated by the ERU commander. The ERU 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) Team members shall participate in scheduled, monthly trainings. Members who are unable to attend a training for a legitimate conflict (other than scheduled vacation) shall have the training absence approved by the ERU commander prior to the training. Consecutive and/or continual absenteeism from training and call-outs may result in removal from the ERU.

(b) Quarterly - each SWAT team member shall participate in handgun/rifle proficiency. Biannually - each member shall successfully complete state certified handgun/rifle qualification course.

(c) Members who are assigned the use of specialty weapons/munitions during SWAT Operations shall be trained in its use or applications prior to deployment.

404.3.5 TRAINING SAFETY
Use of a designated safety officer should be considered for all tactical training.

404.3.6 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.

404.3.7 TRAINING DOCUMENTATION
Individual and team training shall be documented and records maintained by the ERU Leader. A separate agency SWAT training file shall be maintained with documentation and records of all team training.
404.4 UNIFORMS, EQUIPMENT AND FIREARMS

404.4.1 UNIFORMS
SWAT teams from this department 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.

404.4.2 FIREARMS
Weapons and equipment used by SWAT, the specialized units and the supporting resources should be department-issued or approved, including any modifications, additions or attachments.

404.4.3 OPERATIONAL READINESS INSPECTION
The commander of the ERU shall appoint a ERU supervisor to perform an operational readiness inspection of all unit equipment at least quarterly. The result of the inspection will be forwarded to the ERU commander. The inspection will include personal equipment issued to members of the unit as well as special use equipment maintained for periodic or occasional use in the SWAT vehicle.

404.5 MANAGEMENT/SUPERVISION OF EMERGENCY RESPONSE UNIT
The commander of the ERU all be selected by the Pierce County Sheriff upon recommendation of the staff.

404.5.1 TEAM LEADERS
The CNT and each SWAT team will be supervised by a team leader who has been appointed by the ERU commander.

The team supervisors shall be selected by the Chief of Police upon specific recommendation by the staff and the ERU commander.

The following represent supervisor responsibilities for the Emergency Response Unit:

(a) The CNT supervisor's primary responsibility is to supervise the operations of the team, to include deployment, training, first-line participation and other duties as directed by the ERU commander.

404.6 SWAT TEAM ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES
The SWAT team was established to provide a skilled and trained team that may be deployed during events requiring specialized tactics, in situations where suspects have taken hostages and/or barricaded themselves, as well as prolonged or predictable situations in which persons who are armed or suspected of being armed pose a danger to themselves or others.

The following procedures serve as directives for the administrative operation of the SWAT team.

404.6.1 SELECTION OF PERSONNEL
If the SWAT team decides to accept additional personnel, interested sworn personnel who are off probation shall submit their request to the Deputy Chief. A copy of which will be forwarded to the ERU 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 ERU commander. The testing process will consist of an oral board, physical agility test and a SWAT basic handgun and team evaluation.

(a) Oral board: The oral board will consist of: the ERU commander, one team leader and a team member selected by the ERU commander. A SWAT Team member from outside the County may be asked to participate on the oral interview panel when appropriate. Applicants will be evaluated by certain criteria, which include:

1. Recognized competence and ability as evidenced by performance
2. Demonstrated good judgment and an understanding of the critical role of a SWAT team member
3. Special skills, training or appropriate education as it pertains to the 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.

(c) Target range: the range scenario will incorporate a combination of physical activity/exertion and handgun proficiency under stress.

(d) Overall evaluation: each candidate will also be evaluated on 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 the staff by the ERU commander for final selection.

404.6.2 TEAM EVALUATION
Continual evaluation of a team member’s performance and efficiency as it relates to the positive operation of the team shall be conducted by the ERU commander in collaboration with the team leader(s). 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 SWAT team.

404.7 OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES FOR EMERGENCY RESPONSE UNIT
The following procedures serve as guidelines for the operational deployment of the Emergency Response Unit. Generally, the SWAT team and the CNT 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 CNT, such as warrant service operations. This shall be at the discretion of the ERU commander.

404.7.1 ON-SCENE DETERMINATION
The deputies/officer’s at the scene of a particular event will assess whether the Emergency Response Unit should respond. Upon final determination by the Sheriff or designee, the ERU commander will be notified.
Emergency Response Unit

404.7.2 APPROPRIATE SITUATIONS FOR USE OF A EMERGENCY RESPONSE UNIT
Examples of incidents that may result in the activation of the Emergency Response Unit include:

(a) Barricaded suspects who refuse an order to surrender
(b) Incidents where hostages have been taken
(c) Arrests of persons reasonably believed to be dangerous
(d) Any situation in which ERU or CNT deployment could enhance the ability to preserve life, maintain social order and ensure the protection of property

404.7.3 OUTSIDE AGENCY REQUESTS
Requests by agencies outside Pierce County for ERU resources must be directed to the Sheriff or designee. Deployment of the Pierce County Sheriff’s Office Emergency Response Unit in response to requests by other agencies must be authorized by the Sheriff or Chief Deputy.

404.7.4 MOBILIZATION OF EMERGENCY RESPONSE UNIT
The on-scene deputies/officers shall make a request to the team leader for the Emergency Response Unit to respond. The team leader shall then notify the Sheriff or ERU commander. If unavailable, a Pierce County lieutenant shall be notified. A current mobilization list shall be maintained in the Communications Center.

The deputies/officers should brief the team leader and ERU commander with the following information if available:

(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 and safe approach to the command post
(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

404.7.5 FIELD UNIT RESPONSIBILITIES
While waiting for the Emergency Response Unit, field personnel should, if safe, practicable and if 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.

(d) Evacuate any injured persons or citizens in the zone of danger.

(e) Attempt to establish preliminary communications with the suspect. Once the ERU has arrived, all negotiations should generally be halted to allow the negotiators and SWAT team time to set up.

(f) Be prepared to brief the ERU commander on the situation.

(g) Plan for and stage anticipated resources.

404.7.6 ON-SCENE COMMAND RESPONSIBILITIES
Upon arrival of the Emergency Response Unit, the Incident Commander shall brief the ERU commander and team supervisors. Upon review, it will be the decision of the ERU commander, whether to deploy the Emergency Response Unit. If the decision is made to deploy, the ERU commander will be responsible for the tactical portion of the operation. The Incident Commander shall continue supervision of the outer perimeter security and support for the Emergency Response Unit. The Incident Commander and the ERU commander or the authorized designee shall maintain communications at all times.

404.7.7 COMMUNICATION WITH EMERGENCY RESPONSE UNIT PERSONNEL
All persons who are non-Emergency Response Unit personnel should refrain from any non-emergency contact or from interference with any member of the unit during active negotiations. Operations require the utmost in concentration by involved personnel. No one should interrupt or communicate with ERU personnel directly. All non-emergency communications shall be designated to a separate frequency to be determined prior to ERU deployment.
Ride-Along

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

405.1.1 ELIGIBILITY
The River Falls Police Department supports a ride-along program. Reasonable efforts should be made to accommodate interested persons. Any applicant may be disqualified without cause from participating in the program.

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

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

405.1.2 AVAILABILITY
The ride-along program is available on most days of the week. The ride-along times are from 10:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. Exceptions to this schedule may be made as approved by the Chief of Police, Deputy Chief or Shift Sergeant.

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

The Patrol Sergeant will schedule a date, based on availability, at least one week after the date of application. If approved, a copy of the ride-along waiver form will be forwarded to the respective 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 him/her of the denial.
405.2.1 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: qualified volunteers, chaplains, reserve and police applicants with approval of the Shift Sergeant.

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

Ride-along participants may not carry firearms unless they are legally authorized to do so and the Shift Sergeant has permitted such carry.

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

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

405.2.4 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 Wisconsin Department of Justice (WisDOJ) Criminal History System check prior to approval as a ride-along with a law enforcement officer (provided that the ride-along is not an employee of the River Falls Police Department).

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

Officers should use sound discretion when encountering a potentially dangerous situation, such as a high-speed pursuit. If practicable, the participant should be let out of the vehicle in a safe, well-lighted place. The dispatcher will be advised of the situation and as soon as practicable have another police unit respond to pick up the participant at that location. The ride-along may be continued or terminated at this time.

Conduct by a person participating in a ride-along that results in termination of the ride or is otherwise inappropriate should be immediately reported to the Shift Sergeant.
Ride-Along

The Patrol Sergeant is responsible for maintaining and scheduling ride-alongs. Upon completion of the ride-along, a copy of the ride-along waiver form shall be returned to the Patrol Sergeant with any comments that may be offered by the officer.

405.4 CONTROL OF RIDE-ALONG
The assigned employee shall maintain control over the ride-along at all times and instruct him/her in the conditions that necessarily limit participation. These instructions should include the following:

(a) The ride-along will follow the directions of the officer.
(b) The ride-along will not become involved in any investigation, handling of evidence, discussions with victims or suspects or handling any police equipment.
(c) The ride-along may terminate the ride at any time and the officer may return the observer to his/her home, the place of the ride origin or to the station if the ride-along interferes with the performance of the officer’s duties.
(d) Ride-alongs may be allowed to continue riding during the transportation and booking process, provided this does not jeopardize their safety.
(e) Officers will not allow any ride-alongs to be present in any residence or situation that would jeopardize their safety or cause undue stress or embarrassment to a victim or any other person.
(f) Under no circumstance shall a civilian ride-along be permitted to enter a private residence with an officer without the express consent of the resident or other authorized person.
Hazardous Material Response

406.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
Hazardous materials present a potential harm to employees as a result of their exposure. To comply with Wisconsin law, the following represents the policy of this department.

406.1.1 HAZARDOUS MATERIAL DEFINED
Hazardous substance - Any substance or combination of substances including any waste of a solid, semisolid, liquid or gaseous form which may cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible or incapacitating reversible illness or which may pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment because of its quantity, concentration or physical, chemical or infectious characteristics. This term includes, but is not limited to, substances which are toxic, corrosive, flammable, irritants, strong sensitizers or explosives (Wis. Stat. § 299.01(6)).

406.2 HAZARDOUS MATERIAL RESPONSE
Employees may encounter situations involving suspected hazardous materials, such as at the scene of a traffic crash, chemical spill or fire. When employees 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 and mitigate most 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 depart the scene and should be evaluated by appropriate technicians and medical professionals for signs of exposure.

The following steps should be considered at any scene involving suspected hazardous materials:

(a) Make the initial assessment of a potential hazardous material from a safe distance.
(b) 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.
(c) Wear personal protective gear, being cognizant that some hazardous material may quickly volatilize into a form which is readily inhaled.
(d) Attempt to identify the type of hazardous material from a safe distance using optical aids (binoculars/spotting scopes) if they are available. Identification can be determined by:
   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.

(e) Obtain information from any involved party who has knowledge regarding the hazardous material. Information should include:
   1. The identity of the material.
   2. How to secure and contain the material.
   3. Any other information to protect the safety of those present, the community and the environment.

(f) Notify the appropriate fire department. Provide weather conditions, wind direction, a suggested safe approach route and any other information pertinent to responder safety.

(g) Provide first aid to injured parties if it can be done safely and without contamination.

(h) Begin evacuation of the immediate and surrounding areas, dependent on the material. Voluntary evacuation should be considered. Depending on the material, mandatory evacuation may be necessary.

(i) Make reasonable efforts to secure the scene to prevent access from unauthorized personnel.

(j) Establish a decontamination area when needed.

(k) Contact the 24-hour Wisconsin Emergency Operations Center at 800-943-0003 to request assistance.

(l) If available, activate reverse 9-1-1 calling to the affected area.

406.3 REPORTING EXPOSURE
Department personnel 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 employee in an employee memorandum, which shall be forwarded via chain of command to the Deputy Chief as soon as practicable. Should the affected employee be unable to document the exposure for any reason, it shall be the responsibility of the notified supervisor to complete the memorandum.

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.

406.3.1 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES
When a supervisor has been informed that an employee has been exposed to a hazardous material, he/she shall ensure that immediate medical treatment is obtained and appropriate action is taken to treat the exposure.
Hazardous Material Response

To ensure the safety of employees, safety equipment is available through supervisory personnel. Safety items not maintained by the Department will be obtained through the appropriate fire department.

406.4 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TRAINING
Employees should receive periodic training regarding hazardous material awareness and how to handle a hazardous material incident.
Hostage and Barricade Incidents

407.1 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.

407.1.1 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 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.

407.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the River Falls 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.

407.3 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.

407.3.1 EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS
Department members responding to a hostage situation or barricade situation may order a
telecommunications utility to interrupt or reroute telecommunications service to or from the
suspected person for the duration of the situation to prevent the person from communicating with
anyone other than an authorized person.
407.4 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.

407.4.1 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.

(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.
Hostage and Barricade Incidents

(j) If necessary and available, establish a tactical or exclusive radio frequency for the incident.

(k) Establish a command post.

407.4.2 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.

(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.
(m) If necessary and available, establish a tactical or exclusive radio frequency for the incident.

407.5 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 ERU response if appropriate and apprising the ERU 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 Dispatch.
(i) Identify a media staging area outside the outer perimeter and have the department Public Information Officer 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.

407.6 CRISIS RESPONSE UNIT RESPONSIBILITIES
It will be the Incident Commander’s decision, with input from the ERU Commander, whether to deploy the ERU during a hostage or barricade situation. Once the Incident Commander authorizes deployment, the ERU Commander or the authorized designee will be responsible for the tactical portion of the operation. The Chief of Police/or designee may override the Incident Commander’s decision at any time. The Incident Commander shall continue supervision of the command post operation, outer perimeter security and evacuation, media access and support for the ERU.
Hostage and Barricade Incidents

The Incident Commander and the ERU Commander or the authorized designee shall maintain communications at all times.

407.6.1 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

408.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines to assist members of the River Falls 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.

408.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the River Falls Police Department to place a higher priority on the safety of persons and the public over damage or destruction to public or private property.

408.3 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.

408.4 GOVERNMENT FACILITY OR PROPERTY
A bomb threat targeting a government facility may require a different response based on the government agency.

408.4.1 RIVER FALLS POLICE DEPARTMENT FACILITY
If the bomb threat is against the River Falls 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.

408.4.2 OTHER COUNTY OR MUNICIPAL FACILITY OR PROPERTY
If the bomb threat is against a county or municipal facility within the jurisdiction of the River Falls 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

408.4.3 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.

408.5 PRIVATE FACILITY OR PROPERTY
When a member of this department receives notification of a bomb threat at a location in the City of River Falls, 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.

408.5.1 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.

408.6 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.
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.

408.7 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.

408.7.1 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.

408.7.2 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)
- Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) for regional and/or county Hazardous Material Response Teams
Response to Bomb Calls

• Other government agencies, as appropriate

408.7.3 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.

408.7.4 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.
Citation Releases

410.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to provide members of the River Falls 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 Abuse Policy.

410.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

- **Municipal citation** - A directive, issued by a member of this department, that requires a person to appear in municipal court for violation of a municipal ordinance (Wis. Stat. § 800.02).

410.2 POLICY
The River Falls 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.

410.3 RELEASE
A suspected offender may be released on issuance of a citation for a misdemeanor (Wis. Stat. § 968.085(2); Wis. Stat. § 66.0113).

410.3.1 RELEASE FOLLOWING FINGERPRINTING AND PHOTOGRAPHING
Fingerprints and photographs of a suspected offender issued a citation should be obtained for the following offenses before release (Wis. Stat. § 165.84(1)):

(a) A misdemeanor, or an offense which would be a misdemeanor if committed by an adult or which is a violation of an ordinance, and the offense involves burglary tools, commercial gambling, dealing in gambling devices, contributing to the delinquency of a child, dealing in stolen property, controlled substances or controlled substances analogs under Chapter 961, firearms, dangerous weapons, explosives, pandering, prostitution, sex offenses where children are victims, or worthless checks (Wis. Stat. § 165.83(2)(a)2).

(b) An offense charged or alleged as disorderly conduct but which relates to one or more acts listed in Wis. Stat. § 165.83(2)(a)2; (Wis. Stat. § 165.83(2)(a)3).

410.4 PROHIBITIONS
The release of a suspected offender on a citation is not permitted for violation of protective orders involving or harassment (Wis. Stat. § 813.125(6)).

See the Domestic Abuse Policy and Child Abuse Policy for release restrictions related to those investigations.
410.5 CONSIDERATIONS
In determining whether to cite and release a person when discretion is permitted, officers should consider (Wis. Stat. § 968.085(2)):

(a) The type of offense committed.
(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.
(g) The person appears to represent a danger of harm to him/herself, another person or property.
(h) Arrest or further detention appears necessary to carry out legitimate investigative action in accordance with the department’s policies.

410.5 JUVENILE CITATIONS
Completion of citations for juveniles is generally only appropriate for misdemeanor traffic violations and minor misdemeanor ordinance violations.

All misdemeanor violations for juveniles shall be documented with a case number. Cases not closed by citation should be referred to the Investigation Unit, if necessary, for further investigation and diversion or prosecution.

Upon issuing a municipal citation to a juvenile, this department shall notify the juvenile’s parent, guardian or legal custodian within seven days (Wis. Stat. § 938.17(2)(c)).
Foreign Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

411.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides guidelines to ensure that members of the River Falls Police Department extend appropriate privileges and immunities to foreign diplomatic and consular representatives in accordance with international law.

411.2 POLICY
The River Falls 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.

411.3 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.
411.4 ENFORCEMENT ACTION
If the DOS is not immediately available for consultation regarding law enforcement action, members shall be aware of the following:

(a) Generally, all persons with diplomatic and consular privileges and immunities may be issued a citation or notice to appear.

(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

411.5 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.

411.5.1 TRAFFIC OFFENSES
An officer who issues a citation to the operator of a motor vehicle who displays a driver license issued by DOS, or otherwise claims immunities or privileges, for violation of any state traffic law or any local traffic law shall (Wis. Stat. § 345.11(7)(b)): 
Foreign Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

(a) As soon as practicable, contact the DOS Diplomatic Security Command Center’s diplomatic motor vehicle office to verify the operator’s status and immunity, if any.

(b) Within 10 days after the citation is issued, forward a copy of the traffic citation, at no charge, to the DOS Diplomatic Security Command Center’s diplomatic motor vehicle office.

411.6 DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY TABLE
Reference table on diplomatic immunity:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Arrested or Detained</th>
<th>Enter Residence Subject to Ordinary Procedures</th>
<th>Issued Traffic Citation</th>
<th>Subpoenaed as Witness</th>
<th>Prosecuted</th>
<th>Recognized Family Members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diplomatic Agent</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 Admin and Tech Staff</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>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No for official acts Yes otherwise (note a)</td>
<td>No immunity or inviolability (note a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Career Consul Officer</td>
<td>Yes if for a felony and pursuant to a warrant (note a)</td>
<td>Yes (note d)</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>
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<tr>
<td>Honorable Consul Officer</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
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<td>No for official acts Yes otherwise</td>
<td>No immunity or inviolability</td>
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<tr>
<td>Consulate Employees</td>
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<td>No for official acts Yes otherwise</td>
<td>No immunity or inviolability (note a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Int'l Org Staff (note b)</td>
<td>Yes (note c)</td>
<td>Yes (note c)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes (note c)</td>
<td>No for official acts Yes otherwise (note c)</td>
<td>No immunity or inviolability</td>
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### Foreign Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

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<tr>
<th>Diplomatic-Level Staff of Missions to Int’l Org</th>
<th>No (note b)</th>
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<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Same as sponsor (full immunity &amp; inviolability)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Support Staff of Missions to Int’l Orgs</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td>No for official act</td>
<td>Yes otherwise</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

412.1 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 officers in situations that call for rapid response and deployment.

412.2 POLICY
The River Falls 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 who 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.

412.3 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.

412.4 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:
Rapid Response and Deployment

(a) Whether to advance on or engage a suspect who is still a possible or perceived threat to others. Any advancement 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 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.

(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 or trapped suspect, with no hostages and no immediate threat to others, officers should consider covering escape routes and evacuating persons as appropriate, while summoning and waiting for additional assistance (e.g., special tactics and/or hostage negotiation team response).

412.5 PLANNING
The Deputy Chief should coordinate critical incident planning. Planning efforts should consider:

(a) Identification of likely critical incident target sites, such as schools, shopping centers, entertainment venues 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.
412.6 TRAINING
The Training Sergeant should include rapid response to critical incidents in the training plan. This training should address:

(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

413.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines to members of the River Falls Police Department relating to immigration and interacting with federal immigration officials.

413.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the River Falls 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.

413.3 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 Wisconsin constitutions.

413.4 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)).

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.

413.4.1 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

When notified that an officer has detained a person and established 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).

413.5 ARREST NOTIFICATION TO IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT

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.

413.6 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.

413.7 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):

(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

413.7.1 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.

413.8 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 documented in the case file and forwarded to the appropriate prosecutor. Include a copy of any completed form in the case file.

413.9 TRAINING

The Training Sergeant should ensure 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.
Aircraft Accidents

416.1 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 Operations Plan and Hazardous Material Response policies.

416.1.1 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.

416.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the River Falls Police Department to provide an appropriate emergency response to aircraft accidents. This includes emergency medical care and scene management.

416.3 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).

416.4 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.
416.5 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)

416.6 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.

416.7 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.
Aircraft Accidents

(c) Fluids, batteries, flares and igniters.
(d) Evacuation chutes, ballistic parachute systems and composite materials.

416.8 DOCUMENTATION
All aircraft accidents occurring within the City of River Falls 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 RFPD 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.

416.8.1 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.

416.8.2 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.

416.9 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
Aircraft Accidents

be coordinated with the NTSB or other authority who may have assumed responsibility for the investigation.

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.
Air Support

417.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The use of air support can be invaluable in certain situations. This policy specifies potential situations where the use of air support may be requested and the responsibilities for making a request.

417.2 REQUEST FOR AIR SUPPORT
If a supervisor or officer in charge of an incident determines that the use of air support would be beneficial, a request to obtain air support assistance may be made.

417.2.1 REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE FROM ANOTHER AGENCY
After consideration and approval of the request for air support, the Shift Sergeant or the authorized designee will call the closest agency having air support available. The Shift Sergeant will apprise that agency of the specific details of the incident prompting the request.

417.2.2 CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH AID MAY BE REQUESTED
Law enforcement air support may be requested under any of the following conditions:
   (a) When the aircraft is activated under existing mutual aid agreements
   (b) Whenever the safety of law enforcement personnel is in jeopardy and the presence of the aircraft may reduce such hazard
   (c) When the use of aircraft will aid in the capture of a suspected fleeing felon whose continued freedom represents an ongoing threat to the community
   (d) When an aircraft is needed to locate a person who is lost and whose continued absence constitutes a serious health or safety hazard
   (e) Vehicle pursuits
   (f) Pre-planned events or actions that require air support
   (g) When the Shift Sergeant or equivalent authority determines a reasonable need exists

While it is recognized that the availability of air support will generally provide valuable assistance to ground personnel, the presence of air support will rarely replace the need for officers on the ground.
Contacts and Temporary Detentions

418.1 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.

418.1.1 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 purpose of determining the individual's identity and resolving the officer's suspicions (Wis. Stat. § 968.24).

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 - This is a limited type of search, often referred to as a "frisk", used by officers in the field when an officer has a reasonable suspicion that an individual may be in possession of a weapon or other potentially dangerous item. Unlike a full search, a frisk is generally limited to a patting down of the outer clothing or the area immediately accessible to the individual to check for the possible presence of a potential weapon or dangerous items that could pose a danger to the an officer, the detainee, or others (Wis. Stat. § 968.25).

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 (Wis. Stat. § 968.24).

Temporary detention - When an officer intentionally, through words, actions, or physical force, causes an individual to reasonably believe he/she is being required to restrict his/her movement without an actual arrest. Temporary detentions also occur when an officer actually restrains a person's freedom of movement (Wis. Stat. § 968.24).

418.2 POLICY
The River Falls Police Department respects the rights 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
be left to the officer based on the totality of the circumstances, officer safety considerations, and constitutional safeguards.

418.3 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, should not be detained longer than is reasonably necessary to resolve the officer’s suspicions.

Nothing in this policy is intended to discourage consensual contacts. Frequent casual contacts with consenting individuals is encouraged by the River Falls Police Department to strengthen community involvement, community awareness, and problem identification.

418.3.1 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:

- Appearance or demeanor suggesting that he/she is part of a criminal enterprise or is engaged in a criminal act.
- Actions suggesting he/she is engaged in a criminal activity.
- Presence in an area at an inappropriate hour of the day or night.
- Presence in a particular area is suspicious.
- Carrying of suspicious objects or items.
- Excessive clothes for the climate or clothes bulging in a manner that suggests he/she is carrying a weapon.
- Location in proximate time and place to an alleged crime.
- Physical description or clothing worn that matches a suspect in a recent crime.
- Prior criminal record or involvement in criminal activity as known by the officer.

418.4 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. 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:

- The type of crime suspected, particularly in crimes of violence where the use or threat of weapons is involved.
- Where more than one suspect must be handled by a single officer.
- The hour of the day and the location or area where the stop takes place.
Contacts and Temporary Detentions

(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 that suggest the suspect is carrying a firearm or other 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.

418.5 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_deputies] should, when warranted by the seriousness of the case, take reasonable steps to promptly coordinate with an on-scene supervisor and/or criminal investigator to utilize available personnel for the following:

(a) Identifying all persons present at the scene and in the immediate area.
   1. When feasible, a recorded statement should be obtained from those persons who claim not to have witnessed the incident but who were present at the time it occurred.
   2. Any potential witness who is unwilling or unable to remain available for a formal interview should not be detained absent reasonable suspicion to detain or probable cause to arrest. Without detaining the individual for the sole purpose of identification, [officers_deputies] should attempt to identify the witness prior to his/her departure.

(b) Witnesses who are willing to provide a formal interview should be asked to meet at a suitable location where criminal investigators may obtain a recorded statement. Such witnesses, if willing, may be transported by Department 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.
Mobile Audio Video

421.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The River Falls 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.

421.1.1 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.

421.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the River Falls 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.

421.3 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.

At the start of each shift, officers should test the MAV system’s operation in accordance with department operating procedures and training.

System documentation is accomplished by logging into evidence.com. If the system is malfunctioning, the officer shall take the vehicle out of service unless a supervisor requests the vehicle remain in service.

421.4 ACTIVATION OF THE MAV
The MAV system is designed to turn on whenever the unit's emergency lights are activated or when vehicle speeds are 80 m.p.h. The system remains on until it is turned off manually. The
audio portion is automatically activated when the video begins recording. If audio only feature is
activated the video will not record.

421.4.1 REQUIRED ACTIVATION OF THE 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. All field contacts involving actual or potential criminal
conduct within video or audio range:

(a) The MAV system should be activated in any of the following situations:
   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. OWI 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 Dispatch

(c) Any call for service involving a crime where the recorder may aid in the apprehension
and/or prosecution of a suspect:
   1. Domestic abuse calls
   2. Disturbance of peace calls
   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.
421.4.2 CESSATION OF RECORDING
Once activated, the MAV system should remain on until the incident has concluded. As a general rule, conclusion of an incident has occurred when all arrests have been made, arrestees have been transported and all on-scene witnesses and victims have been interviewed. Recording may cease if an officer is out of recording range, simply waiting for a tow truck or a family member to arrive or in other similar situations.

421.4.3 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.

421.4.4 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, including notification of Dispatch.

On reasonable intervals, supervisors should:

(a) The operation of MAV systems by new employees is assessed and reviewed no less than biweekly.
(b) Validate that login and logout procedures are followed.
(c) Proper evidence indication and tagging are completed.

When an incident arises that requires the immediate retrieval of the recorded media (e.g., serious crime scenes, peace officer-involved shootings, department-involved crashes), a supervisor shall respond to the scene and ensure that the recorded media has been uploaded. Copies may be distributed to investigators as appropriate to the investigation.

421.5 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 agency 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
(c) By a supervisor to assess officer performance
(d) To assess proper functioning of MAV systems
(e) By department investigators who are 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

Employees are allowed to view their previously uploaded or archived MAV recordings. In no event shall any recording be used or shown for the purpose of ridiculing or embarrassing any employee.

421.6 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.

421.7 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 120 days and disposed of in compliance with the established records retention schedule.

421.7.1 COPIES OF ORIGINAL RECORDING MEDIA

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.

421.8 SYSTEM OPERATIONAL STANDARDS
(a) MAV system vehicle installations should be based on officer safety requirements and vehicle and device manufacturer recommendations.
(b) The MAV system should be configured to minimally record for 30 seconds, prior to an event.
Mobile Audio Video

(c) The MAV system may not be configured to record audio data occurring prior to activation.

(d) Officers using digital transmitters that are synchronized to their individual MAV shall activate both audio and video (if available) recordings when responding in a support capacity. This is to obtain additional perspectives of the incident scene.

(e) Officers shall not erase, alter, reuse, modify or tamper with MAV recordings.

421.9 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 secured location with authorized controlled access.

(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 established records retention schedule.

421.10 TRAINING
All members who are authorized to use the MAV system shall successfully complete an approved course of instruction prior to its use.
Public Recording of Law Enforcement Activity

424.1 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.

424.2 POLICY
The River Falls 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.

424.3 RECORDING OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITY
Members of the public who wish to record law enforcement activities are limited only in certain aspects.

(a) Recordings may be made from any public place or any private property where the individual has the legal right to be present.

(b) Beyond the act of photographing or recording, individuals may not interfere with the law enforcement activity. Examples of interference include, but are not limited to:
   1. Tampering with a witness or suspect.
   2. Inciting others to violate the law.
   3. Being so close to the activity as to present a clear safety hazard to the officers.
   4. Being so close to the activity as to interfere with an officer’s effective communication with a suspect or witness.

(c) The individual may not present an undue safety risk to the officers, him/herself or others.

424.4 OFFICERS RESPONSE
Officers should promptly request that a supervisor respond to the scene whenever it appears that anyone recording activities may be interfering with an investigation or it is believed that the recording may be evidence. If practicable, officers should wait for the supervisor to arrive before taking enforcement action or seizing any cameras or recording media.

Whenever practicable, officers or supervisors should give clear and concise warnings to individuals who are conducting themselves in a manner that would cause their recording or
behavior to be unlawful. Accompanying the warnings should be clear directions on what an 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.

### 424.5 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.

### 424.6 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.
Bicycle Patrol Unit

425.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The River Falls Police Department has established the Bicycle Patrol Unit 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. A bicycle's quiet operation 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.

425.2 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 officer’s mobility and visibility in 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.

425.3 SELECTION OF PERSONNEL
Interested sworn personnel, who are off probation, shall submit a letter of interest request to the Deputy Chief. If the Deputy Chief determines additional riders are needed, the interested personnel will be evaluated by the following criteria:

(a) Recognized competence and ability as evidenced by performance
(b) Special skills or training as they pertain to the assignment
(c) Good physical condition
(d) Willingness to perform duties using the bicycle as a mode of transportation

425.3.1 BICYCLE PATROL UNIT SUPERVISOR
The Bicycle Patrol Unit supervisor will be selected by the Deputy Chief or the authorized designee.

The Bicycle Patrol Unit supervisor’s responsibilities include:

(a) Organizing bicycle patrol training
(b) Inspecting and maintaining inventory of patrol bicycles and program equipment
(c) Scheduling maintenance and repairs
(d) Evaluating the performance of bicycle officers
(e) Coordinating activities with the Patrol Division
(f) Inspecting and documenting, no less than every three months, that bicycles not in active service are in a serviceable condition
(g) Other activities as required to maintain the efficient operation of the unit

425.4 TRAINING
Participants in the program must complete an initial department-approved bicycle-training course after acceptance into the program. Thereafter, bicycle patrol officers should receive yearly 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

Bicycle patrol officers will be required to qualify with their duty firearm while wearing bicycle safety equipment, including the helmet and riding gloves.

425.5 UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENT
Bicycle officers shall wear the department-approved uniform and safety equipment while operating the police bicycle. Safety equipment includes department-approved helmet, riding gloves, protective eyewear and approved footwear.

The bicycle 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 jacket in colder weather, turtleneck shirts or sweaters 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 and other department equipment needed while on bicycle patrol.

425.6 CARE AND USE OF PATROL BICYCLES
(a) Officers will be assigned a specially marked and equipped patrol bicycle, attached gear bag, two batteries and a charger.

(b) Bicycles utilized for uniformed bicycle patrol shall be primarily black or white with 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 and rear lamps and a siren/horn. Lamps and reflectors must meet legal requirements.

(c) Bicycles utilized for uniformed bicycle patrol shall be equipped with a rear rack for attached gear bags and/or saddle bags sufficient to carry the necessary equipment for handling 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 with chain/cable, equipment information and use manuals. These items are to remain with/on the bicycle at all times.

(e) Each bicycle may be equipped with a steady or flashing blue warning light that is visible from the front, sides or rear of the bicycle. This lighting may be used at the officer’s discretion.

(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 work order will be completed and forwarded to the program supervisor for repair by an approved technician.

(h) Each bicycle will have scheduled maintenance yearly, to be performed by a repair shop/technician that is approved by the Department.

(i) At the end of a bicycle assignment, the bicycle shall be returned clean and ready for the next tour of duty.

(j) Electric patrol bicycle batteries shall be rotated on the assigned charger at the end of each tour of duty. During prolonged periods of non-use, each officer assigned an electric bicycle shall periodically rotate the batteries on the respective chargers to increase battery life.

(k) Officers shall not modify the patrol bicycle, remove, modify or add components except with the express approval of the Bicycle Patrol Unit supervisor or in the event of an emergency.

(l) 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.

(m) Bicycles shall be properly secured when not in the officer's immediate presence.

425.7 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES
Officers must operate the bicycle in compliance with Wisconsin law 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. During any operation of a bicycle, the exemptions granted to an officer when operating an authorized emergency vehicle do not provide relief from the duty to drive or ride with due regard for the safety of all persons nor do they provide protection from the consequences of reckless disregard for the safety of others (Wis. Stat. § 346.03(5)).

Officers are exempt from the rules of the road under the following conditions (Wis. Stat. § 346.03(3)):
(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 Pursuits

426.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides guidelines to assist officers in making the decision to initiate or continue the pursuit of suspects on foot.

426.2 POLICY
It is the policy of this department that officers, when deciding to initiate or continue a foot pursuit, continuously balance the objective of apprehending the suspect with the risk and potential for injury to department members, the public or the suspect.

Officers are expected to act reasonably, based on the totality of the circumstances.

426.3 DECISION TO PURSUE
The safety of department members and the public should be the primary consideration when determining whether a foot pursuit should be initiated or continued. Officers must be mindful that immediate apprehension of a suspect is rarely more important than the safety of the public and department members.

Officers may be justified in initiating a foot pursuit of any individual that the officer reasonably believes is about to engage in, is engaging in or has engaged in criminal activity. The decision to initiate or continue such a foot pursuit, however, must be continuously re-evaluated in light of the circumstances presented at the time.

Mere flight by a person who is not suspected of criminal activity alone shall not serve as justification for engaging in an extended foot pursuit without the development of reasonable suspicion regarding the individual’s involvement in criminal activity or being wanted by law enforcement.

Deciding to initiate or continue a foot pursuit is a decision that an officer must make quickly and under unpredictable and dynamic circumstances. It is recognized that foot pursuits may place department members and the public at significant risk. Therefore, no officer or supervisor shall be criticized or disciplined for deciding not to engage in a foot pursuit because of the perceived risk involved.

If circumstances permit, surveillance and containment are generally the safest tactics for apprehending fleeing persons. In deciding whether to initiate or continue a foot pursuit, an officer should continuously consider reasonable alternatives to a foot pursuit based upon the circumstances and resources available, such as:

(a) Containment of the area.
(b) Saturation of the area with law enforcement personnel, including assistance from other agencies.
(c) A canine search.
(d) Thermal imaging or other sensing technology.
Foot Pursuits

(e) Air support.

(f) Apprehension at another time when the identity of the suspect is known or there is information available that would likely allow for later apprehension, and the need to immediately apprehend the suspect does not reasonably appear to outweigh the risk of continuing the foot pursuit.

426.4 GENERAL GUIDELINES
When reasonably practicable, officers should consider alternatives to engaging in or continuing a foot pursuit when:

(a) Directed by a supervisor to terminate the foot pursuit; such an order shall be considered mandatory.

(b) The officer is acting alone.

(c) Two or more officers become separated, lose visual contact with one another or obstacles separate them to the degree that they cannot immediately assist each other should a confrontation take place. In such circumstances, it is generally recommended that a single officer keep the suspect in sight from a safe distance and coordinate the containment effort.

(d) The officer is unsure of his/her location and direction of travel.

(e) The officer is pursuing multiple suspects and it is not reasonable to believe that the officer would be able to control the suspect should a confrontation occur.

(f) The physical condition of the officer renders him/her incapable of controlling the suspect if apprehended.

(g) The officer loses radio contact with Dispatch or with assisting or backup officers.

(h) The suspect enters a building, structure, confined space, isolated area or dense or difficult terrain, and there are insufficient officers to provide backup and containment. The primary officer should consider discontinuing the foot pursuit and coordinating containment pending the arrival of sufficient resources.

(i) The officer becomes aware of unanticipated or unforeseen circumstances that unreasonably increase the risk to officers or the public.

(j) The officer reasonably believes that the danger to the pursuing officers or public outweighs the objective of immediate apprehension.

(k) The officer loses possession of his/her firearm or other essential equipment.

(l) The officer or a third party is injured during the foot pursuit, requiring immediate assistance, and there are no other emergency personnel available to render assistance.

(m) The suspect’s location is no longer known.

(n) The identity of the suspect is established or other information exists that will allow for the suspect’s apprehension at a later time, and it reasonably appears that there is no immediate threat to department members or the public if the suspect is not immediately apprehended.
Foot Pursuits

(o) The officer’s ability to safely continue the foot pursuit is impaired by inclement weather, darkness or other environmental conditions.

426.5 RESPONSIBILITIES IN FOOT PURSUITS

426.5.1 INITIATING OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES
Unless relieved by another officer or a supervisor, the initiating officer shall be responsible for coordinating the progress of the pursuit and containment. When acting alone and when practicable, the initiating officer should not attempt to overtake and confront the suspect but should attempt to keep the suspect in sight until sufficient officers are present to safely apprehend the suspect.

Early communication of available information from the involved officers is essential so that adequate resources can be coordinated and deployed to bring a foot pursuit to a safe conclusion. Officers initiating a foot pursuit should, at a minimum, broadcast the following information as soon as it becomes practicable and available:

(a) Location and direction of travel
(b) Call sign identifier
(c) Reason for the foot pursuit, such as the crime classification
(d) Number of suspects and description, to include name if known
(e) Whether the suspect is known or believed to be armed with a dangerous weapon

Officers should be mindful that radio transmissions made while running may be difficult to understand and may need to be repeated.

Absent extenuating circumstances, any officer unable to promptly and effectively broadcast this information should terminate the foot pursuit. If the foot pursuit is discontinued for any reason, immediate efforts for containment should be established and alternatives considered based upon the circumstances and available resources.

When a foot pursuit terminates, the officer will notify Dispatch of his/her location and the status of the foot pursuit termination (e.g., suspect in custody, lost sight of suspect), and will direct further actions as reasonably appear necessary, to include requesting medical aid as needed for officers, suspects or members of the public.

426.5.2 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 to permit the involved officers maximum access to the radio frequency.

426.5.3 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES
Upon becoming aware of a foot pursuit, the supervisor shall make every reasonable effort to ascertain sufficient information to direct responding resources and to take command, control and coordination of the foot pursuit. The supervisor should respond to the area whenever possible;
the supervisor does not, however, need not be physically present to exercise control over the foot pursuit. The supervisor shall continuously assess the situation in order to ensure the foot pursuit is conducted within established department guidelines.

The supervisor shall terminate the foot pursuit when the danger to pursuing officers or the public appears to unreasonably outweigh the objective of immediate apprehension of the suspect.

Upon apprehension of the suspect, the supervisor shall promptly proceed to the termination point to direct the post-foot pursuit activity.

426.6 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
The initiating officer shall complete appropriate crime/arrest reports documenting, at a minimum:

(a) Date and time of the foot pursuit.
(b) Initial reason and circumstances surrounding the foot pursuit.
(c) Course and approximate distance of the foot pursuit.
(d) Alleged offenses.
(e) Involved vehicles and officers.
(f) Whether a suspect was apprehended as well as the means and methods used.
   1. Any use of force shall be reported and documented in compliance with the Use of Force Policy.
(g) Arrestee information, if applicable.
(h) Any injuries and/or medical treatment.
(i) Any property or equipment damage.
(j) Name of the supervisor at the scene or who handled the incident.
(k) A preliminary determination that the pursuit appears to be in compliance with this policy or that additional review and/or follow-up is warranted.

Assisting officers taking an active role in the apprehension of the suspect shall complete supplemental reports as necessary or as directed.

In any case in which a suspect is not apprehended and there is insufficient information to support further investigation, a supervisor may authorize that the initiating officer need not complete a formal report.
First Amendment Assemblies

429.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides guidance for responding to public assemblies or demonstrations.

429.2 POLICY
The River Falls 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.

429.3 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, loitering and disorderly conduct. 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

429.3.1 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.

429.4 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 Dispatch, 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.

429.5 PLANNED EVENT PREPARATION
For planned events, comprehensive, incident-specific operational plans should be developed. The ICS should be considered for such events.

429.5.1 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).

429.5.2 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 the following:

(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

429.5.3 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).

429.6 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, he/she 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.

429.7 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 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. Any use of TASER device must conform to the Conducted Energy Device Policy.
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.

### 429.8 ARRESTS

The River Falls 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 Citation Releases Policy).

### 429.9 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).

### 429.10 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.
429.11 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, Dispatch records/tapes
(g) Media accounts (print and broadcast media)

429.11.1 AFTER-ACTION REPORTING
The Incident Commander/or designee shall 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.

429.12 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

430.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides members of the River Falls 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 Abuse 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 Wisconsin law.

430.2 POLICY
The River Falls 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.

430.3 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.
430.4 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 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.

430.4.1 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.

430.5 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.

430.6 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.
430.6.1 CRIMINAL TRESPASS TO DWELLINGS
When an officer has probable cause to believe that the person has committed criminal trespass in a dwelling in violation of Wis. Stat. § 943.14 the officer should arrest and remove the violator (Wis. Stat. § 175.403). Considerations for determining whether probable cause exists include:

(a) An identified owner or other person responsible for the dwelling identifies the person as a violator.

(b) An identified owner or other person responsible for the dwelling has supplied the department with an affidavit or other documents identifying those persons permitted to be on the property and restricting access to others.

(c) The person produces reasonable documentation (e.g., rental receipts, service, utility bills, postal or shipping deliveries) that identifies the person is lawfully in the dwelling.

(d) A person familiar with the area or property is able to identify those with a history of access to the dwelling.

(e) Statements made or observations that corroborate whether the person created or provoked a breach of the peace (e.g. a fear of bodily harm was created or the peace and sanctity of the home was otherwise disturbed or disrupted).
Crisis Intervention Incidents

432.1 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.

432.1.1 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.

432.2 POLICY
The River Falls 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.

432.3 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.

**432.4 COORDINATION WITH MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS**

The Chief of Police should designate the Deputy Chief to 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.

**432.5 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:

- Promptly assess the situation independent of reported information and make a preliminary determination regarding whether a mental health crisis may be a factor.
- 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.
- If feasible, and without compromising safety, turn off flashing lights, bright lights or sirens.
- Attempt to determine if weapons are present or available.
- 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.
- Secure the scene and clear the immediate area as necessary.
- Employ tactics to preserve the safety of all participants.
- Determine the nature of any crime.
- Request a supervisor, as warranted.
- Evaluate any available information that might assist in determining cause or motivation for the person’s actions or stated intentions.
- If circumstances reasonably permit, consider and employ alternatives to force.
432.6 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.

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.

432.7 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.

432.8 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES
A supervisor should respond to the scene of any interaction with a person in crisis. Responding supervisors should:
Crisis Intervention Incidents

(a) Attempt to secure appropriate and sufficient resources.
(b) Closely monitor any use of force, including the use of restraints, and ensure that those subjected to the use of force are provided with timely access to medical care (see the Handcuffing and Restraints Policy).
(c) Consider strategic disengagement. Absent an imminent threat to the public and, as circumstances dictate, this may include removing or reducing law enforcement resources or engaging in passive monitoring.
(d) Ensure that all reports are completed and that incident documentation uses appropriate terminology and language.
(e) Conduct an after-action tactical and operational debriefing.
(f) Evaluate whether a critical incident stress management debriefing for involved members is warranted.

432.9 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.

432.9.1 DIVERSION
Individuals who are not being arrested should be processed in accordance with the Emergency Detentions Policy.

432.10 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.
432.11 TRAINING
In coordination with the mental health community and appropriate stakeholders, the Department will develop and provide comprehensive education and training to all department members to enable them to effectively interact with persons in crisis.
Medical Aid and Response

433.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy recognizes that members often encounter persons in need of medical aid and establishes a law enforcement response to such situations.

433.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the River Falls Police Department that all officers and other designated members be trained to provide emergency medical aid and to facilitate an emergency medical response.

433.3 FIRST RESPONDING MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES
Whenever practicable, members should take appropriate steps to provide initial medical aid (e.g., first aid, CPR, use of an automated external defibrillator (AED)) in accordance with their training and current certification levels. This should be done for those in need of immediate care and only when the member can safely do so.

Prior to initiating medical aid, the member should contact Dispatch and request response by Emergency Medical Services (EMS) as the member deems appropriate.

Members should follow universal precautions when providing medical aid, such as wearing gloves and avoiding contact with bodily fluids, consistent with the Communicable Diseases Policy. Members should use a barrier or bag device to perform rescue breathing.

When requesting EMS, the member should provide Dispatch with information for relay to EMS personnel in order to enable an appropriate response, including:

(a) The location where EMS is needed.
(b) The nature of the incident.
(c) Any known scene hazards.
(d) Information on the person in need of EMS, such as:
   (a) Signs and symptoms as observed by the member.
   (b) Changes in apparent condition.
   (c) Number of patients, sex, and age, if known.
   (d) Whether the person is conscious, breathing, and alert, or is believed to have consumed drugs or alcohol.
   (e) Whether the person is showing signs or symptoms of excited delirium or other medically significant behavior.

Members should stabilize the scene whenever practicable while awaiting the arrival of EMS.

Members should not direct EMS personnel whether to transport the person for treatment.
Medical Aid and Response

433.4 TRANSPORTING ILL AND INJURED PERSONS
Except in extraordinary cases where alternatives are not reasonably available, members should not transport persons who are unconscious, who have serious injuries or who may be seriously ill. EMS personnel should be called to handle patient transportation.

Officers should search any person who is in custody before releasing that person to EMS for transport.

An officer should accompany any person in custody during transport in an ambulance when requested by EMS personnel, when it reasonably appears necessary to provide security, when it is necessary for investigative purposes or when so directed by a supervisor.

Members should not provide emergency escort for medical transport or civilian vehicles.

433.5 PERSONS REFUSING EMS CARE
If a person who is not in custody refuses EMS care or refuses to be transported to a medical facility, an officer shall not force that person to receive care or be transported. However, members may assist EMS personnel when EMS personnel determine the person lacks mental capacity to understand the consequences of refusing medical care or to make an informed decision and the lack of immediate medical attention may result in serious bodily injury or the death of the person.

In cases where mental illness may be a factor, the officer should consider proceeding with an emergency detention in accordance with the Emergency Detentions Policy.

If an officer believes that a person who is in custody requires EMS care and the person refuses, he/she should encourage the person to receive medical treatment. The officer may also consider contacting a family member to help persuade the person to agree to treatment or who may be able to authorize treatment for the person.

If the person still refuses, the officer will require the person to be transported to the nearest medical facility. In such cases, the officer should consult with a supervisor prior to the transport.

Members shall not sign refusal-for-treatment forms or forms accepting financial responsibility for treatment.

433.6 MEDICAL ATTENTION RELATED TO USE OF FORCE
Specific guidelines for medical attention for injuries sustained from a use of force may be found in the Use of Force, Handcuffing and Restraints, Control Devices and Techniques, and Conducted Energy Device policies.

433.7 AIR AMBULANCE
Generally, when on-scene, EMS personnel will be responsible for determining whether an air ambulance response should be requested. An air ambulance may be appropriate when there are victims with life-threatening injuries or who require specialized treatment (e.g., gunshot wounds, burns, obstetrical cases), and distance or other known delays will affect the EMS response.
One department member at the scene should be designated as the air ambulance communications contact. Headlights, spotlights and flashlights should not be aimed upward at the air ambulance. Members should direct vehicle and pedestrian traffic away from the landing zone.

Members should follow these cautions when near an air ambulance:

- Never approach the aircraft until signaled by the flight crew.
- Always approach the aircraft from the front.
- Avoid the aircraft’s tail rotor area.
- Wear eye protection during landing and take-off.
- Do not carry or hold items, such as IV bags, above the head.
- Ensure that no one smokes near the aircraft.

433.8 AUTOMATED EXTERNAL DEFIBRILLATOR (AED) USE

433.8.1 AED USER RESPONSIBILITY
Members who are issued AEDs for use in department vehicles should check the AED at the beginning of the shift to ensure it is properly charged and functioning. Stationary AED’s are maintained and regularly inspected by EMS. Any AED that is not functioning properly will be taken out of service and given to the Training Sergeant who is responsible for ensuring appropriate maintenance.

Following use of an AED, the device shall be cleaned and/or decontaminated as required. The electrodes and/or pads will be replaced as recommended by the AED manufacturer.

Any member who uses an AED should contact Dispatch as soon as possible and request response by Facilities Maintenance Supervisor.

433.8.2 AED REPORTING
Any member using an AED will complete an incident report detailing its use.

433.8.3 AED TRAINING AND MAINTENANCE
The Training Sergeant should ensure appropriate training is provided to members authorized to use an AED (Wis. Stat. § 256.15(8)).

The Deputy Chief is responsible for ensuring AED devices are appropriately maintained and will retain records of all maintenance in accordance with the established records retention schedule.

433.9 ADMINISTRATION OF OPIOID OVERDOSE MEDICATION
A member may administer opioid overdose medication in accordance with protocol specified by the physician or ambulance service provider who prescribed the overdose medication for use by the member as long as the member has the knowledge and training necessary to safely administer the opioid overdose medication (Wis. Stat. § 256.40).
Medical Aid and Response

433.9.1 OPIOID OVERDOSE MEDICATION USER RESPONSIBILITIES
Members who are qualified to administer opioid overdose medication, such as naloxone, should handle, store and administer the medication consistent with their training. Members should check the medication and associated administration equipment at the beginning of their shift to ensure they are serviceable and not expired. Any expired medication or unserviceable administration equipment should be removed from service and given to the Training Sergeant.

Any member who administers an opioid overdose medication should contact Dispatch as soon as possible and request response by EMS.

433.9.2 OPIOID OVERDOSE MEDICATION REPORTING
Any member administering opioid overdose medication should detail its use in an appropriate report.

433.9.3 OPIOID OVERDOSE MEDICATION TRAINING
The Training Sergeant should ensure training is provided to members authorized to administer opioid overdose medication.

433.10 FIRST AID TRAINING
Subject to available resources, the Training Sergeant should ensure officers receive periodic first aid training appropriate for their position.

433.11 SICK OR INJURED ARRESTEE
If an arrestee appears ill or injured, or claims illness or injury, he/she should be medically cleared prior to booking. If the officer has reason to believe the arrestee is feigning injury or illness, the officer should contact a supervisor, who will determine whether medical clearance will be obtained prior to booking.

If the jail or detention facility refuses to accept custody of an arrestee based on medical screening, the officer should note the name of the facility person refusing to accept custody and the reason for refusal, and should notify a supervisor to determine the appropriate action.

Arrestees who appear to have a serious medical issue should be transported by ambulance. Officers shall not transport an arrestee to a hospital without a supervisor’s approval.

Nothing in this section should delay an officer from requesting EMS when an arrestee reasonably appears to be exhibiting symptoms that appear to be life threatening, including breathing problems or an altered level of consciousness, or is claiming an illness or injury that reasonably warrants an EMS response in accordance with the officer’s training.
Chapter 5 - Traffic Operations
Traffic Function and Responsibility

500.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The goal of traffic law enforcement is to reduce traffic crashes and improve the safety and quality of life for the community through traffic law compliance. This may be achieved through the application of such techniques as geographic/temporal assignment of personnel and equipment and the establishment of preventive patrols to deal with specific categories of unlawful driving behavior. Traffic enforcement techniques are based on crash data, enforcement activity records, traffic volume, traffic conditions and other data. This department provides enforcement efforts toward violations, not only in proportion to the frequency of their occurrence in crash 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 River Falls Police Department. Information provided by the Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT) is a valuable resource for traffic crash 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 traffic laws and address crash-causing violations during those periods and at those locations where the incidence of crashes is increased. As a matter of routine, all officers will take directed enforcement action on request, and random enforcement action when appropriate, against violators. All officers shall maintain high visibility while working general enforcement, especially at high-crash incidence locations.

Other factors to be considered for deployment are citizen requests, construction zones, school 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. Factors such as the violator's socio-economic status, political office or affiliation, race, sex, age, or any racial/bias-based profiling element are generally inappropriate factors to consider when making violation enforcement decisions. 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 (Wis. Stat. § 349.025(2)). 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 crashes:
500.3.1 WARNINGS
Warnings are a non-punitive option that may be considered by the member when circumstances warrant, such as when a minor violation was inadvertent.

500.3.2 TRAFFIC CITATIONS
Traffic citations may be issued when an officer believes it is appropriate. It is essential that officers fully explain the rights and requirements imposed on motorists upon issuance of a citation for a traffic violation. Officers shall provide the following information at a minimum (Wis. Stat. § 345.27):

   (a) Explanation of the violation or charge (Wis. Stat. § 345.27):
       1. That certain convictions may result in revocation or suspension of the person’s operating privileges, if the conviction will have that effect
       2. That demerit points may be assessed against the person’s driving record for the offense
       3. The number of demerit points that is cause for revocation or suspension
   (b) Court appearance procedure, including the optional or mandatory appearance by the motorist
   (c) Notice of whether the motorist can enter a plea and pay the fine by mail or at the court
   (d) The court contact information

500.3.3 TRAFFIC CITATION COURT JURISDICTION
An officer who issues a traffic citation shall ensure that the citation is properly directed to the court with jurisdiction in which the violation is alleged to have occurred (Wis. Stat. § 345.11(2); Wis. Stat. § 345.11(5)).

500.3.4 PHYSICAL ARREST
Physical arrest can be made on a number of criminal traffic offenses (Wis. Stat. § 345.22). These physical arrest cases usually deal with, but are not limited to:

   (a) Vehicular homicide
   (b) Operating a vehicle while 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
   (e) Inability to positively identify the violator, the violator has no permanent address or ties to the community, or the violator is an out-of-state resident

500.4 SUSPENDED OR REVOKED DRIVER LICENSE
If an officer contacts a traffic violator for driving on a suspended or revoked license, the officer may issue a traffic citation pursuant to Wis. Stat. § 343.44.
500.5 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 should be worn at any time increased visibility would improve the safety or efficiency of the member.

500.5.1 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, crash 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 anytime a plainclothes officer might benefit from being readily identified as an officer.

500.5.2 CARE AND STORAGE OF HIGH-VISIBILITY VESTS
High-visibility vests shall be maintained in the designated storage area of each patrol and investigation unit, and in the saddlebag or gear box of each police bicycle. Each vest should be stored in such a manner as 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.

Additional high-visibility vests will be maintained in the equipment room for replacement of damaged or unserviceable vests. The Deputy Chief should be promptly notified whenever the supply of vests in the equipment room needs replenishing.

500.6 PATROL SERGEANT RESPONSIBILITIES
The Training Sergeant is responsible for developing, maintaining and reviewing detailed procedures for the enforcement of traffic laws. Traffic procedures shall include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Interaction with specific categories of violators
  - Non-residents of the department jurisdiction
  - Juveniles
  - Legislators
  - Foreign Diplomats and Consular Representatives (see policy by the same name)
  - Active military members
Traffic Function and Responsibility

- Required information provided to violators
- General enforcement procedures including, but not limited to, violations relating to the following:
  - Operating a vehicle under the influence of alcohol or drugs
  - Operating a vehicle on a suspended or revoked license
  - Speed
  - Hazardous operations
  - Off-road vehicle
  - Equipment
  - Public carrier or commercial vehicle
  - Non-hazardous
  - Multiple
  - Newly enacted laws and/or regulations
  - Violations resulting in traffic crashes
  - Pedestrian and bicycle
- Roadside safety checks
- Stopping and approaching vehicles
- Officer-violator relations
- Radar and other speed-measuring devices
- License re-examination referrals
- Processing requests and providing law enforcement escort services including funerals, parades, dignitaries, and civilian and over-sized vehicles.
- Traffic direction and control under a variety of circumstances
Traffic Crash Response And Reporting

501.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The public safety responsibilities of law enforcement include responding to traffic crashes, providing aid and assistance, documentation of the incident and identification of criminal activity.

The River Falls Police Department prepares traffic crash reports in compliance with Wis. Stat. § 346.70(4). As a public service the River Falls Police Department makes traffic crash information available to the public through the State of Wisconsin traffic website.

501.2 CALL RESPONSE
Officers should respond without delay when dispatched to a traffic crash. A traffic crash with injuries reported may include an emergency response if the officer reasonably believes such a response is appropriate.

501.2.1 RESPONSE CONSIDERATIONS
An officer responding to and upon arrival at a crash, should consider the following:

(a) The most appropriate route to the incident
(b) Proper placement of the emergency vehicle to provide protection for officers and the scene
(c) Potential for involvement of hazardous materials
(d) Additional support that may be necessary (e.g., traffic control, medical aid, HAZMAT, ambulance, tow vehicles and airship landing)
(e) Providing first aid to any injured parties if it can be done safely, and obtaining medical assistance as necessary
(f) Traffic control
(g) Clearance of the roadway

501.3 CRASH INVESTIGATION
Investigation of traffic crashes, including hit and run incidents, should include, at minimum, the following:

(a) Identification and interview of all involved parties
(b) Identification and interview of any witnesses
(c) Determination if any violation has occurred and taking appropriate enforcement action
(d) Identification and protection of items of apparent evidentiary value
(e) Documentation of the incident as necessary (e.g., statements, measurements, photographs, collection of evidence and reporting) on appropriate report forms
501.4 TAKING ENFORCEMENT ACTION
After a thorough investigation in which physical evidence or independent witness statements indicate that a violation of state traffic statutes contributed to the crash, officers may issue a municipal citation to the offending driver.

Incidents involving more serious violations, such as driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol, vehicular manslaughter or other felonies, shall be enforced immediately. If a driver subject to enforcement is admitted to a hospital, a supervisor shall be contacted to determine the best enforcement option.

501.5 TRAFFIC CRASH REPORTING

501.5.1 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES
Department members shall utilize the Wisconsin Motor Vehicle Accident Report Form (MV4000) prepared by the Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT) for a reportable crash that meets the following criteria: (Wis. Stat § 346.70(4)(b)):

(a) The crash originated or terminated on a traffic way, or public or private premises as outlined within Wis. Stat. § 346.66, and involved at least one motor vehicle in transport and resulted in any of the following (Wis. Stat. § 346.70):

1. Injury or fatality of a person
2. Total damage to one person's property that is reasonably believed to be $1,000 or more
3. Damage to government-owned property that is reasonably believed to be $200 or more, except to government-owned vehicles, which is $1,000 or more

Motor vehicle crashes that do not meet the above criteria are considered non-reportable. A general information report may be taken in lieu of a MV4000. The information contained in the general information report shall be sufficient to complete the MV4000 should it later be determined that the crash involved injuries or property damage that meet the state criteria of a reportable crash.

When a motor vehicle crash meets any of the criteria of a reportable crash but is not investigated by this department, the operator of each motor vehicle involved in the crash should complete the required Wisconsin Driver Report of Accident Form (MV4002).

All traffic crash reports taken by members of this department shall be forwarded for data entry into the records management system.

501.5.2 PATROL SERGEANT RESPONSIBILITIES
The Patrol Sergeant’s responsibilities include:

(a) Reports on traffic crash statistics, to be forwarded to the Deputy Chief.

(b) Forwarding the original copy of the MV4000 for all reportable accidents to WisDOT within 10 days of the date of the crash (Wis. Stat. § 346.70(4)(a)).
Traffic Crash Response And Reporting

501.5.3 MODIFICATIONS TO TRAFFIC CRASH REPORTS
A change or modification of a written report that alters a material fact in the report may be made only by the person who prepared the report. A written supplemental report may be made by any authorized employee.

If the modification is to add a fatality, a Wisconsin Motor Vehicle Fatal Accident Supplement Form (MV3480) shall be completed and a Transaction Information for the Management of Enforcement (TIME) administrative message sent to Motor Vehicle Fatality Reporting. A fatality is any injury received in a traffic crash which results in death within 30 days of the crash.

501.6 REPORTING SITUATIONS

501.6.1 TRAFFIC CRASHES INVOLVING CITY VEHICLES
Traffic crash investigation reports shall be taken when a City-owned vehicle is involved in a traffic crash on a roadway or highway, wherein any damage or injury results. A general information report may be taken in lieu of a traffic crash report at the direction of a supervisor when the crash 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 Deputy Chief.

Photographs of the crash scene and vehicle damage shall be taken at the discretion of the traffic investigator or any supervisor.

501.6.2 INJURY OR FATALITY TRAFFIC CRASHES WITH POLICE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES
When an employee of this department, either on- or off-duty, is involved in a traffic crash within the jurisdiction of the River Falls Police Department and it results in a serious injury or fatality, the Shift Sergeant should request the Wisconsin State Patrol or other outside agency to complete an investigation and report.

The term serious injury is defined as bodily injury that may result in a fatality.

501.6.3 TRAFFIC CRASHES WITH OTHER CITY EMPLOYEES OR OFFICIALS
The Shift Sergeant may request assistance from the Wisconsin State Patrol or other outside agency for the investigation of any traffic crash involving any City official or employee where a serious injury or fatality has occurred.

501.6.4 TRAFFIC CRASHES INVOLVING INJURED ANIMALS
Department members should refer to the Animal Control Policy when a traffic crash involves disposition of an injured animal.

501.6.5 TRAFFIC CRASHES INVOLVING DIPLOMATIC OR CONSULAR CONTACTS
When a member of this department investigates or receives a report of a traffic crash in which the operator of any vehicle involved in the crash displays a driver's license issued by the U.S. Department of State (DOS) or the person claims immunity or privilege under 22 USC § 254a to 22 USC § 258a, with respect to the operator's violation of any state traffic law or any local traffic law
Traffic Crash Response And Reporting

enacted by any local authority in accordance with Wis. Stat. § 349.06, the department member shall do the following (Wis. Stat. § 346.70(4)(i)):

(a) As soon as practicable, contact the DOS Office of Foreign Missions (OFM) Diplomatic Security Command Center, Diplomatic Motor Vehicle Office to verify the status and immunity, if any, of the driver claiming diplomatic immunity.

(b) Within 10 days after the date of the crash, forward a copy of the crash report to the DOS OFM Diplomatic Motor Vehicle Office.

(c) Department members should use the following numbers to contact the DOS OFM, Diplomatic Motor Vehicle Office:

   - (202) 895-3521 (driver’s license verification)
   - (202) 895-3532 (registration verification)
   - (202) 895-3533 FAX

501.7 NOTIFICATION OF SHIFT SERGEANT
In the event of a serious injury or death-related traffic crash, the officer shall notify the Shift Sergeant to relate the circumstances of the traffic crash. In the absence of a Shift Sergeant, any supervisor may assign an investigator or officer to investigate the traffic crash.

501.8 PATROL SERGEANT RESPONSIBILITIES
The responsibilities of the Shift Sergeant include, but are not limited to:

(a) Review and analysis of traffic crash data to determine selective enforcement activities.

(b) Traffic direction and control procedures.

(c) Traffic crash and reporting procedures that include, at a minimum, protocol for the following crash conditions:

1. Death or injury.
2. Hit and run.
3. Property damage only.
4. Damage to public vehicles or property.
5. Hazardous materials.
6. Occurrences on private property.
Vehicle Towing and Release

502.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides the procedures for towing a vehicle by or at the direction of the River Falls Police Department.

502.2 IMPOUNDS
When circumstances permit, for example when towing a vehicle for parking or registration violations, the handling employee should, prior to having the vehicle towed, make a good faith effort to notify the owner of the vehicle that it is subject to removal. This may be accomplished by personal contact, telephone or by leaving a notice attached to the vehicle at least 48 hours prior to removal. If a vehicle presents a hazard, such as being abandoned on the roadway, it may be towed immediately (Wis. Stat. § 349.13(3)).

The responsibilities of those employees storing or impounding a vehicle are as follows.

502.2.1 REMOVAL FROM A TRAFFIC CRASH SCENE
When a vehicle has been involved in a traffic crash and must be removed from the scene, the officer shall have the driver select a towing company, if reasonably possible, and shall relay the request for the specified towing company to Dispatch. When there is no preferred company requested, the department approved tow company will be selected.

If the owner is incapacitated or for any reason it is necessary for the Department to assume responsibility for a vehicle involved in a crash, the officer shall request the dispatcher to call the department approved tow company. The officer may conduct an inventory and may store the vehicle using a vehicle impound and inventory report.

502.2.2 STORAGE AT AN ARREST SCENE
Whenever a person in charge or in control of a vehicle is arrested, it is the policy of this department to provide reasonable safekeeping by towing the arrestee’s vehicle subject to the exceptions described below. The vehicle, however, shall be towed whenever it is needed for the furtherance of an investigation or prosecution of the case, or when the community caretaker doctrine would reasonably suggest that the vehicle should be towed (e.g., traffic hazard).

Situations where consideration should be given to leaving a vehicle at the scene in lieu of towing, provided the vehicle can be lawfully parked and left in a reasonably secured and safe condition, include:

- A 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.
Vehicle Towing and Release

- Whenever the vehicle otherwise does not need to be towed and the owner requests that it be left at the scene. In such cases the owner shall be informed that the Department will not be responsible for theft or damages.

502.2.3 DRIVING A NON-CITY VEHICLE
Vehicles that have been towed by or at the direction of the Department should not be driven by police personnel unless it is necessary to move a vehicle a short distance to eliminate a hazard, prevent the obstruction of a fire hydrant or to comply with parking regulations.

502.3 TOWING SERVICES
The River Falls Police Department periodically selects one firm to act as the official tow services and awards a contract to the selected firm. The selected firm will be used in the following situations:

(a) When it is necessary to safeguard a vehicle due to the inability of the owner or operator to take the required action.

(b) When a vehicle is being held as evidence in connection with an investigation.

(c) When it is otherwise necessary to store a motor vehicle. This would include situations involving the recovery of stolen or abandoned vehicles and the removal of vehicles obstructing traffic in violation of state or local regulations.

502.4 VEHICLE INVENTORY
All property in a stored or impounded vehicle shall be inventoried and listed on the vehicle storage form. This includes the trunk and any compartments or containers, even if they are closed and/or locked. Members conducting inventory searches should be as thorough and accurate as practicable in preparing an itemized inventory. These inventory procedures are for the purpose of protecting an owner's property while the owner is in police custody, to provide for the safety of officers and the public, and to protect the Department against fraudulent claims of lost, stolen or damaged property.

If the apparent potential for damage to a locked container reasonably appears to outweigh the protection of the items inside, other options to consider regarding locked containers include, but are not limited to, obtaining access to the locked container from the owner, placing the locked container into safekeeping or obtaining a written waiver of responsibility for the contents of the locked container.

502.5 PRESERVATION OF EVIDENCE
An officer removing a vehicle, who has probable cause to believe that the vehicle or its contents constitute any evidence which tends to show that a criminal offense has been committed, or tends to show that a particular person has committed a criminal offense, should ensure that all legally required and reasonably necessary efforts to preserve the evidence, including but not limited to, safe storage, are taken until the evidence is released to the owner or otherwise disposed of according to law.
502.6 SECURITY OF VEHICLES AND PROPERTY

Unless it would cause an unreasonable delay in the completion of a vehicle impound/storage or create an issue of officer safety, an officer should make reasonable accommodations to permit a driver/owner to retrieve small items of value or personal need (e.g., cash, jewelry, cellular telephone, prescriptions) that are not considered evidence or contraband.

If a search of a vehicle leaves the vehicle or any property contained therein vulnerable to unauthorized entry, theft or damage, personnel conducting the search shall take such steps as are reasonably necessary to secure and/or preserve the vehicle or property.

Any personal property shall be returned to the owner of the vehicle during regular office hours upon presentation of proper identification (Wis. Stat. § 349.13(5)(b)(2)).
Impaired Driving

504.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides guidance to those department members who play a role in the detection and investigation of operating while intoxicated (OWI).

504.2 POLICY
The River Falls Police Department is committed to the safety of the roadways and the community and will pursue fair but aggressive enforcement of Wisconsin's impaired driving laws.

504.3 INVESTIGATIONS
Officers should not enforce OWI laws to the exclusion of their other duties unless specifically assigned to OWI. All officers are expected to enforce these laws with due diligence.

The Patrol Sergeant will develop and maintain, in consultation with the prosecuting attorney, report forms with appropriate checklists to assist investigating officers in documenting relevant information and maximizing efficiency. Any OWI investigation will be documented using these forms. Information documented elsewhere on the form does not need to be duplicated in the report narrative. Information that should be documented includes, at a minimum:

(a) The field sobriety tests (FSTs) administered and the results.
(b) The officer’s observations that indicate impairment on the part of the individual, and the officer’s health-related inquiries that may help to identify any serious health concerns (e.g., diabetic shock).
(c) Sources of additional information (e.g., reporting party, witnesses) and their observations.
(d) Information about any audio and/or video recording of the individual’s driving or subsequent actions.
(e) The location and time frame of the individual’s vehicle operation and how this was determined.
(f) Any prior related convictions in Wisconsin or another jurisdiction.

504.4 FIELD TESTS
The Patrol Sergeant should identify standardized FSTs and any approved alternate tests for officers to use when investigating violations of OWI laws.

504.5 CHEMICAL TESTS
A person implies consent under Wisconsin law to a chemical test or tests, and to providing the associated chemical sample, under any of the following (Wis. Stat. § 343.305):

(a) The officer has arrested the person for operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of an intoxicant, controlled substance, or any other drug.
(b) The officer has arrested the person for operating a motor vehicle with a detectable amount of a restricted controlled substance in the person’s blood.

(c) The officer has arrested the person for operating a motor vehicle with a prohibited alcohol concentration.

(d) The officer has arrested a person under the age of 21 who has any detectable amount of alcohol in his/her system.

(e) The officer has arrested a person who was operating a commercial motor vehicle while having an alcohol concentration of 0.04 or more.

(f) The officer has arrested the person for causing injury to another person while OWI or with a prohibited alcohol concentration or a detectable amount of a restricted controlled substance in his/her blood.

(g) The officer has arrested the person for causing injury to another person while operating a commercial motor vehicle with an alcohol concentration of 0.04 or more.

(h) The officer has arrested the person for a violation of Wis. Stat. § 940.25 (injury by intoxicated use of a vehicle).

(i) The officer has arrested the person for a violation of Wis. Stat. § 940.09 (homicide by intoxicated use of vehicle or firearm).

(j) The person was involved in an accident resulting in substantial bodily harm to any person and the officer detects any presence of alcohol, a controlled substance, a controlled substance analog, or other drug (Wis. Stat. § 343.305(3)(ar)).

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.

504.5.1 STATUTORY NOTIFICATIONS
An officer requesting that a person submit to a chemical test shall read to the person the mandatory statutory warning provided by Wis. Stat. § 343.305(4).

504.5.2 BREATH SAMPLES
The Patrol Sergeant 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 Patrol Sergeant.

504.5.2 BLOOD SAMPLES
Only persons authorized by law to draw blood shall collect blood samples (Wis. Stat. § 343.305(5) (b)). The blood draw should be witnessed by the assigned officer. No officer, even if properly certified, should perform this task (Wis. Stat. § 343.305(5)(b)).
Impaired Driving

Officers should inform an arrestee that if he/she chooses to provide a blood sample, a separate sample can be drawn for alternate testing. Unless medical personnel object, two samples should be drawn 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.

504.5.3 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 individual 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.

504.6 REFUSALS
When an arrestee refuses to provide a chemical sample, officers should:

(a) Advise the arrestee of the requirement to provide a sample (Wis. Stat. § 343.305).

(b) Audio- and/or video-record the admonishment and the response when it is practicable.

(c) Document the refusal in the appropriate report.

504.6.1 STATUTORY NOTIFICATIONS UPON REFUSAL
Upon refusal to submit to a chemical test as required by law, officers shall serve the person with the notice of intent to revoke the person’s operating privilege (Wis. Stat. § 343.305).

The officer shall forward copies of the notice to the appropriate prosecuting attorney, as well as the Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT), in the manner prescribed by WisDOT. If the person was operating a commercial motor vehicle, the officer shall issue the person a 24-hour out-of-service order (Wis. Stat. § 343.305(9)).

504.6.2 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:

(a) A search warrant has been obtained.

(b) The officer can articulate that exigent circumstances exist, the person has been arrested for OWI, the officer reasonably believes that a chemical test will reveal
Impaired Driving

evidence of intoxication, and no reasonable objection to the withdrawal has been presented by the arrestee. 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 delay in obtaining a blood sample due to an accident investigation or medical treatment of the person.

504.6.3 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 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 first-time OWI and 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.

(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.
504.6.4 OFFICER ACCESS TO ADDITIONAL SAMPLE
If a person refuses to submit to a chemical test but has had a sample of blood, urine or other bodily substance taken for any reason, the officer may obtain a portion of that sample sufficient for analysis or may request that a sample be available as allowed by law (Wis. Stat. § 905.04(4)(f)).

504.7 ARREST AND INVESTIGATION

504.7.1 CRASHES
Officers investigating a person for OWI shall make all reasonable efforts to obtain a chemical sample if the person was involved in a crash that resulted in a fatality or serious physical injury (Wis. Stat. § 343.305(2)).

504.7.2 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES
If a chemical test indicates the presence of a controlled substance or a prohibited alcohol concentration, the officer shall forward the result to WisDOT (Wis. Stat. § 343.305(7)). The person shall be informed that his/her driving privilege will be administratively suspended for six months and that the person has the right to an administrative hearing. The form to request the administrative review shall be provided to the person (Wis. Stat. § 343.305(8)). If the person was operating a commercial motor vehicle, the officer shall also issue the person an out-of-service order.

504.7.3 PRELIMINARY BREATH TESTING
An officer who has probable cause to believe that a person has committed OWI or where the officer detects any presence of alcohol, a controlled substance or any other drug on a person operating a commercial motor vehicle, may request that the person submit to a preliminary breath test (PBT). The result of the PBT may be used by the officer in deciding whether to arrest the person and whether to require or request additional chemical testing under Wis. Stat. § 343.305(3). A person may refuse to take the PBT (Wis. Stat. § 343.303).

504.7.4 ARRESTEE RELEASE
If allowed by the rules of the court, a person arrested for OWI may be released to a responsible adult. The individual to whom the person is released is required to sign an OWI Responsibility Release containing his/her name and address, and that he/she will be responsible for the person.

A person arrested for OWI who is unable to be released to a responsible adult may not be released until 12 hours have elapsed or until a chemical test administered under Wis. Stat. § 343.305 shows a blood alcohol content of less than 0.04 (Wis. Stat. § 345.24).

504.7.5 ADDITIONAL TESTING
If a person submits to a chemical test requested pursuant to the implied consent law, he/she is entitled to a reasonable opportunity, upon request, to have additional chemical testing done (Wis. Stat. § 343.305(5)).
504.7.6 QUALITY ASSURANCE
This department shall utilize a quality assurance program conducted by quality assurance specialists or operators regarding devices that are used to conduct alcohol concentration determinations, and shall generate records of periodic maintenance of those devices pursuant to any applicable state law (Wis. Stat. § 343.305(6)).

504.8 OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE RESPONSIBILITIES
The Deputy Chief will ensure that all case-related records are transmitted according to current records procedures and as required by the prosecuting attorney’s office and WisDOT (Wis. Stat. § 343.305(7); Wis. Stat. § 343.305(8); Wis. Stat. § 343.305(9)).

504.9 ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS
The Deputy Chief will ensure that all appropriate reports and documents related to administrative license suspensions are reviewed and forwarded to WisDOT.

Any officer who receives notice of required attendance at 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 WisDOT 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.

504.10 TRAINING
The Training Sergeant should ensure that officers participating in the enforcement of OWI laws receive regular training. Training should include, at minimum, current laws on impaired driving, investigative techniques and rules of evidence pertaining to OWI investigations. The Training Sergeant should confer with the prosecuting attorney’s office and update training topics as needed.
Traffic Citations

505.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy outlines the responsibility for traffic citations, the collection of data, the procedure for dismissal, correction and voiding of traffic citations.

505.2 RESPONSIBILITIES
Employees of this department shall use the State of Wisconsin Uniform Traffic Citation for moving traffic violations and other violations pursuant to Wis. Stat. § 345.11. Officers shall inform the person charged with a violation of a traffic regulation of the consequences of the citation on his/her driving privilege (Wis. Stat. § 345.27(1)). After issuing the citation, the officer shall process the person in accordance with Wis. Stat. § 345.23.

505.3 DISMISSAL OF TRAFFIC CITATIONS
Employees of this 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. Any request from a recipient to dismiss a citation shall be referred to the Patrol Sergeant. Upon a review of the circumstances involving the issuance of the traffic citation, the Patrol Sergeant may request that the Deputy Chief recommend dismissal of the traffic citation. If approved, the citation will be forwarded to the appropriate prosecutor with a request for dismissal. All recipients of traffic citations whose request for dismissal 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 that the court 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 Deputy Chief for review.

505.4 CORRECTION OF TRAFFIC CITATIONS
The charge on the front side of the citation form shall not be amended. When a traffic citation in need of correction has not been entered in court, the citation should be voided as described in this policy and a citation with a new number should be issued. The officer issuing the citation shall submit the citation and a letter requesting a specific correction to his/her immediate supervisor. The citation and letter shall then be forwarded to the Patrol Sergeant. The Patrol Sergeant shall prepare a letter of correction to the court having jurisdiction and to the recipient of the citation.

505.5 DISPOSITION OF TRAFFIC CITATIONS
The court and file copies of all traffic citations issued by members of this department shall be forwarded to the investigative sergeant for review.
505.6 JUVENILE CITATIONS
Completion of traffic citation forms for juveniles may vary slightly from the procedure for adults.

(a) Juveniles 16 or 17 years of age shall be treated as adults when issued a Uniform Traffic Citation.

(b) Juveniles 12 to 15 years of age who commit a Section I traffic offense listed in the Wisconsin Uniform Traffic Bond Schedule may be issued a Uniform Traffic Citation. However no bond shall be listed on the traffic citation, and a court date shall be assigned. Referral to juvenile court is not necessary.

(c) Juveniles under the age of 12 who commit a Section I traffic offense, or juveniles under the age of 15 who commit a Section II traffic crime, must be referred to the appropriate juvenile intake office.

(d) When a citation is issued to a juvenile under 18 years of age this department shall notify the parent, guardian or legal custodian of the violation within seven days (Wis. Stat. § 343.15(5); Wis. Stat. § 938.17(2)(c)).
Disabled Vehicles

506.1 Purpose and Scope
The River Falls Police Department has adopted this policy regarding providing assistance to motorists in disabled vehicles within this organization's jurisdiction.

506.2 Officer Responsibilities
When an on-duty officer observes a disabled vehicle, 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.

506.3 Extent of Assistance
In most cases, a disabled motorist will require assistance. After assistance is rendered or 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.

506.3.1 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.

506.3.2 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.
Abandoned Vehicle Violations

507.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides procedures for the marking, removal and recording of vehicles abandoned in violation of abandoned vehicle laws or ordinances or that must be removed due to an emergency.

507.2 MARKING VEHICLES
Vehicles on public roadways suspected of being abandoned in violation of state or local laws shall be marked and a call for service created.

A visible chalk, crayon or paint mark should be placed on the rear window or left rear tire tread at the fender level unless the vehicle is missing tires or other vehicle conditions or the weather prevents marking. Any deviation in markings shall be noted on the marked vehicle card.

Reasonable attempts should be made by the investigating member to identify and notify the owner of the pending removal of the vehicle using information available from the Wisconsin Department of Justice Transaction Information for the Management of Enforcement (TIME) system. This may be accomplished by personal contact, telephone or by leaving notice attached to the vehicle prior to removal.

If a marked vehicle has been moved or the markings have been removed during a reasonable investigation period, the vehicle shall be marked again for the abandonment violation and a marked vehicle card completed.

507.3 VEHICLE IMPOUND
Any abandoned vehicle qualifying for a tow should be removed by the authorized towing service and a vehicle impound/storage form shall be completed by the officer authorizing the removal of the vehicle.

507.3.1 VEHICLE IMPOUND REPORTING
Immediately following the storage of the vehicle. It shall be entered into the electronic vehicle/storage log.
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 River Falls 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 INVESTIGATIVE PROCEDURES
The Deputy Chief or the authorized designee shall be responsible for developing, maintaining and reviewing detailed investigative procedures. Such procedures will minimally include:

(a) Case file management.
(b) Preliminary and follow-up criminal investigations.
(c) Vice, narcotics and organized crime investigative and administrative protocols.
(d) Multi-jurisdictional investigative task force roles and responsibilities.
(e) Polygraph or other truth-telling device examinations.
(f) Cold case definition, evaluation criteria and documentation.
(g) Undercover surveillance, decoy and raid operations.
(h) Dignitary protection plans.
(i) Photographic (conventional and digital) and other digital evidence collection.
(j) Known source evidence collection for physical evidence comparison.
(k) Forensic laboratory evidence submission.
(l) Latent fingerprint preservation.
(m) Interrogations of adults and juveniles.
(n) On-call schedule to ensure 24-hour availability of investigative personnel.

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:
   1. An initial statement from any witnesses or complainants.
   2. A cursory examination for evidence.

(b) If information indicates a crime has occurred, the officer shall:
Investigation and Prosecution

1. Preserve the scene and any evidence as required to complete the initial and follow-up investigation.
2. Determine if additional investigative resources (e.g., investigators or scene processing) are necessary and request assistance as required.
3. If assistance is warranted, or if the incident is not routine, notify a supervisor or the Shift Sergeant.
4. Make reasonable attempts to locate, identify and interview all available victims, complainants, witnesses and suspects.
5. Collect any evidence.
6. Take any appropriate law enforcement action.
7. Complete and submit the appropriate reports and documentation.

(c) If the preliminary determination is that no crime occurred, determine what other action may be necessary, what other resources may be available, and advise the informant or complainant of this information.

600.3.2 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.

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 a person who is suspected of having committed a felony shall be electronically recorded (audio/video or both 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 (Wis. Stat. § 968.073(1)(a); Wis. Stat. § 968.073(2)).

(a) Exceptions to an audio/visual recording of the interrogation include (Wis. Stat. § 972.115(2)(a)):
1. The person refused to respond or cooperate in the interrogation if a recording was being made. The refusal shall be recorded or documented in a written report.
2. The statement was made in response to a question asked as part of the routine processing.
3. The statement was made spontaneously and not in response to a question.
Investigation and Prosecution

4. The officer in good faith failed to make a recording because the recording equipment did not function, malfunctioned, stopped operating or the officer inadvertently failed to operate the equipment properly.

5. Exigent public safety circumstances existed that prevented the making of a recording or rendered the making of such a recording infeasible.

6. The officer conducting the interrogation believed at the commencement of the interrogation that the offense for which the person was taken into custody or for which the person was being investigated was not a felony.

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.

(e) Suspects have been arrested, there are no other suspects, and further investigation is either not warranted or requested.
Investigation and Prosecution

(f) Investigation has proven that a crime was not committed (see the Sexual Assault Investigations Policy for special considerations in these cases).

The Domestic Abuse, 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.

600.6.1 PROCESSING DIGITAL EVIDENCE
The Deputy Chief shall be responsible for developing procedures concerning the collection, processing and preservation of digital evidence (i.e., still cameras, video cameras, cell phones, computers) to include:

(a) Procedures for secure shutdown of electronics.
(b) Procedures for property packaging and transportation of electronics.
(c) Storage of original image or document.
(d) Protocol for processing digital evidence, to include:
   1. Gathering
   2. Editing
   3. Ensuring authenticity
(e) Training of personnel to handle digital evidence.

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 his/her own equipment, the member should note the dates, times and locations of the information and report the discovery to his/her supervisor as soon as practicable. The member, or others who have been assigned to do so, should attempt to replicate the finding when on-duty and using department equipment.

Information obtained via the Internet should not be archived or stored in any manner other than department-established record keeping systems (see the Records Maintenance and Release and Criminal Organizations policies).
Investigation and Prosecution

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.

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 the Deputy Chief or Chief of Police. Any authorized request to modify the charges or to recommend dismissal of charges shall be made to the prosecutor.
Sexual Assault Investigations

601.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for the investigation of sexual assaults. 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.

601.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

Sexual assault - Any crime or attempted crime of a sexual nature, to include, but not limited to, offenses defined in Wis. Stat. § 940.22(2); Wis. Stat. § 940.225; Wis. Stat. § 948.02; Wis. Stat. § 948.025; Wis. Stat. § 948.05; Wis. Stat. § 948.06; Wis. Stat. § 948.085; and Wis. Stat. § 948.095.

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.

601.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the River Falls 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.

601.3 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.

(f) Participate in or coordinate with the SART or other multidisciplinary investigative teams as applicable.
**601.4 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.

601.4.1 VICTIM INTERVIEWS

The primary considerations in sexual assault investigations, which begin with the initial call to Dispatch, 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.

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.

601.4.2 POLYGRAPH EXAMINATIONS

Victims shall not be asked or required to take a polygraph examination nor shall an officer suggest a victim submit to a polygraph or provide the victim with any information regarding tests using polygraphs unless the victim requests information (34 USC § 10451; Wis. Stat. § 968.265).

601.4.3 VICTIM CONFIDENTIALITY

Victims should be apprised of applicable victim's rights provisions, as outlined in the Victim and Witness Assistance Policy.

601.5 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.

Biological evidence from all sexual assault cases, including cases where the suspect is known by the victim, should be submitted for testing.

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.
Sexual Assault Investigations

601.5.1 COLLECTION AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS
All evidence from cases where the suspect is a stranger to the victim shall be transmitted in a timely manner to the proper forensics lab for processing all relevant biological evidence (Wis. Stat. § 175.405).

Additional guidance regarding evidence retention and destruction is found in the Evidence Room Policy.

601.5.2 DNA TEST RESULTS
Members investigating sexual assault cases should notify victims of any DNA test results as soon as reasonably practicable.

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.

601.6 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.

601.7 CASE REVIEW
The Investigation Unit supervisor should ensure cases are reviewed on a periodic basis. The reviews should include an analysis of:

- Case dispositions.
- Decisions to collect biological evidence.
- Submissions of biological evidence for lab testing.

Summary reports on these reviews should be forwarded through the chain of command to the Chief of Police.
601.8  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.

601.9  TRAINING
Subject to available resources, periodic training should be provided to:

(a) Members who are first responders. Training should include:
   (a) Initial response to sexual assaults.
   (b) Legal issues.
   (c) Victim advocacy.
   (d) 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).

(c) Techniques for communicating with victims to minimize trauma.
Informants

603.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for the use of informants.

603.1.1 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 River Falls Police Department for law enforcement purposes. This also includes a person agreeing to supply information to the River Falls Police Department for a benefit (e.g., a quid pro quo in the form of a reduced criminal penalty, money).

603.2 POLICY
The River Falls 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 all informants will be documented and used according to the criteria outlined in this policy.

603.3 USE OF INFORMANTS

603.3.1 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.

603.3.2 ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS
In addition to complying with the requirements in this policy, an officer not currently assigned to the Investigation Division requesting to use an informant should do the following:

(a) Receive approval from the Deputy Chief for the use of the informant.
(b) Be trained in the use of informants.

603.3.3 JUVENILE INFORMANTS
The use of informants under the age of 13 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
Informants

(d) The Chief of Police or the authorized designee

603.3.4 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.

Informant sign-up and authorization is handled by the St. Croix Sheriff's Office.

603.4 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, Deputy Chief, Investigation Division 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 River Falls 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 Investigation Division 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 Investigation Division 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.
603.4.1 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. The supervisor may terminate the informant. The informant may lose all consideration for case disposition and could be grounds for criminal charges.

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.

603.5 INFORMANT FILES
Informant files are maintained by the St. Croix County Sheriff's Office.
Eyewitness Identification

604.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy sets forth guidelines to be used when members of this department employ eyewitness identification techniques (Wis. Stat. § 175.50).

604.1.1 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.

604.2 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.

604.3 INTERPRETIVE SERVICES
Members should make a reasonable effort to arrange for an interpreter before proceeding with eyewitness identification if communication with a witness is impeded due to language or hearing barriers.

Before the interpreter is permitted to discuss any matter with the witness, the investigating member should explain the identification process to the interpreter. Once it is determined that the interpreter comprehends the process and can explain it to the witness, the eyewitness identification may proceed as provided for within this policy.

604.4 EYEWITNESS IDENTIFICATION PROCESS AND FORM
The Investigation Unit supervisor shall be responsible for the development and maintenance of an eyewitness identification process for use by members when they are conducting eyewitness identifications.

The process should include appropriate forms or reports that provide:

(a) The date, time and location of the eyewitness identification procedure.

(b) The name and identifying information of the witness.
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 instruction to the witness that it is as important to exclude innocent persons as it is to identify a perpetrator.
(f) An instruction to the witness that the perpetrator may or may not be among those presented and that the witness is not obligated to make an identification.
(g) If the identification process is a photographic or live lineup, an instruction to the witness that the perpetrator may not appear exactly as he/she did on the date of the incident.
(h) An instruction to the witness that the investigation will continue regardless of whether an identification is made by the witness.
(i) A signature line where the witness acknowledges that he/she understands the identification procedures and instructions.
(j) A statement from the witness in the witness's own words describing how certain he/she is of the identification or non-identification. This statement should be taken at the time of the identification procedure.

The process and related forms should be reviewed at least annually and modified when necessary.

604.5 EYEWITNESS IDENTIFICATION
Members are cautioned not to, in any way influence a witness as to whether any subject or photo presented in a lineup is in any way connected to the case (Wis. Stat. § 175.50). Members should avoid mentioning that:

- The individual was apprehended near the crime scene.
- The evidence points to the individual as the suspect.
- Other witnesses have identified or failed to identify the individual as the suspect.

In order to avoid undue influence, witnesses should view suspects or a lineup individually and outside the presence of other witnesses. Witnesses should be instructed to avoid discussing details of the incident or of the identification process with other witnesses.

Whenever feasible, the eyewitness identification procedure should be audio and/or video recorded and the recording should be retained according to current evidence procedures.

604.5.1 PHOTOGRAPHIC LINEUP AND LIVE LINEUP CONSIDERATIONS
When practicable, the member presenting the lineup should not be involved in the investigation of the case or know the identity of the suspect. In no case should the member presenting a lineup to a witness know which photograph or person is viewed by the witness. Techniques to achieve this include randomly numbering photographs, shuffling folders or using a computer program to order the persons in the lineup.
Individuals in the lineup should reasonably match the description of the perpetrator provided by the witness and should bear similar characteristics to avoid causing any person to unreasonably stand out. In cases involving multiple suspects, a separate lineup should be conducted for each suspect. The suspects should be placed in a different order within each lineup.

The member presenting the lineup to a witness should do so sequentially (i.e., show the witness one person at a time) and not simultaneously (Wis. Stat. § 175.50). The witness should view all persons in the lineup.

A live lineup should only be used before criminal proceedings have been initiated against the suspect. If there is any question as to whether any criminal proceedings have begun, the investigating member should contact the appropriate prosecuting attorney before proceeding.

604.5.2 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 member should observe the following guidelines:

(a) Obtain a complete description of the suspect from the witness.

(b) Assess whether a witness should be included in a field identification process by considering:

1. The length of time the witness observed the suspect.
2. The distance between the witness and the suspect.
3. Whether the witness could view the suspect’s face.
4. The quality of the lighting when the suspect was observed by the witness.
5. Whether there were distracting noises or activity during the observation.
6. Any other circumstances affecting the witness’s opportunity to observe the suspect.
7. The length of time that has elapsed since the witness observed the suspect.

(c) If safe and practicable, the person who is the subject of the show-up should not be handcuffed or in a patrol vehicle.

(d) When feasible, members should bring the witness to the location of the subject of the show-up, rather than bring the subject of the show-up to the witness.

(e) The person who is the subject of the show-up should not be shown to the same witness more than once.
(f) In cases involving multiple suspects, witnesses should only be permitted to view the subjects of the show-up one at a time.

(g) The person who is the subject of the show-up should not be required to put on clothing worn by the suspect, to speak words uttered by the suspect or to perform other actions mimicking those of the suspect.

(h) If a witness positively identifies a subject of a show-up as the suspect, members should not conduct any further field identifications with other witnesses for that suspect. In such instances members should document the contact information for any additional witnesses for follow up, if necessary.

604.6 DOCUMENTATION
A thorough description of the eyewitness process and the results of any eyewitness identification should be documented in the case report (Wis. Stat. § 175.50).

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.

604.7 POLICY REVIEW
At a minimum, the Department will biennially review the Eyewitness Identification Policy. In developing and revising this policy, the Department will consider model policies and policies adopted by other jurisdictions (Wis. Stat. § 175.50).
Brady Material Disclosure

605.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy establishes guidelines for identifying and releasing potentially exculpatory or impeachment information (so-called "Brady information") to a prosecuting attorney.

605.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

**Brady information** - Information known or possessed by the River Falls Police Department that is both favorable and material to the current prosecution or defense of a criminal defendant.

605.2 POLICY
The River Falls 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 River Falls 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.

605.3 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 protected personnel files), 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.
605.4 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 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.

   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 and 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 information 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 a 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.

605.5 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.

605.6 TRAINING
Department personnel should receive periodic training on the requirements of this policy.
Warrant Service

607.1 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.

607.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the River Falls 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.

607.3 OPERATIONS DIRECTOR
The operations director (see the Operations Planning and Deconfliction Policy) shall review all risk assessment forms with the involved supervisor to determine the risk level of the warrant service.

The operations director 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.

607.4 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).

607.5 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.

607.6 WARRANT PREPARATION
An officer who prepares a warrant should 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 a warrant based on testimony (Wis. Stat. § 968.12), nighttime or no-knock warrant execution.

(b) A clear explanation of the affiant’s training, experience and relevant education.

(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 involved location and any indication of separate living spaces at the involved 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 known exculpatory information relevant to the warrant application (refer to the Brady Material Disclosure Policy).

607.7 HIGH-RISK WARRANT SERVICE
The operations director or the authorized designee shall coordinate the service of warrants that are categorized as high risk and shall have sole authority in determining the manner in which the warrant will be served, including the number of officers deployed.

The member responsible for directing the 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.

(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 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 provided to the person in charge of the premises if present or otherwise left in a conspicuous place.

(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.

607.8 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 movements of any or all persons present at a warrant service (Wis. Stat. § 968.16), including those 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 people who have been detained.

607.9 ACTIONS AFTER WARRANT SERVICE
The supervisor shall ensure that all affidavits, warrants, receipts and returns, regardless of any associated cases, are filed with the court clerk identified on the warrant as soon as reasonably possible but no later than 48 hours after execution of the warrant, excluding holidays and weekends (Wis. Stat. § 968.17).

607.10 OUTSIDE AGENCIES AND CROSS-JURISDICTIONAL WARRANTS
The operations director 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 (see the Outside Agency Assistance Policy):

- Identity of team members
Warrant Service

- 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 River Falls Police Department are utilized appropriately. Any concerns regarding the requested use of River Falls 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 operations director is unavailable, the Shift Sergeant should assume this role.

If officers intend to serve a warrant outside River Falls 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 River Falls Police Department when assisting outside agencies or serving a warrant outside River Falls Police Department jurisdiction.

607.11 TRAINING
The Training Sergeant should ensure officers receive periodic training on this policy and associated topics, such as legal issues, warrant preparation, warrant service and reporting requirements.
Operations Planning and Deconfliction

608.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides guidelines for planning, deconfliction and execution of high-risk operations. Additional guidance on planning and serving high-risk warrants is provided in the Warrant Service Policy.

608.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

High-risk operations - Operations, including service of search and arrest warrants and sting operations, that are likely to present higher risks than are commonly faced by officers on a daily basis, including suspected fortified locations, reasonable risk of violence or confrontation with multiple persons, or reason to suspect that persons anticipate the operation.

608.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the River Falls Police Department to properly plan and carry out high-risk operations, including participation in a regional deconfliction system, in order to provide coordination, enhance the safety of members and the public, decrease the risk of compromising investigations and prevent duplicating efforts.

608.3 OPERATIONS DIRECTOR
The Chief of Police will designate a member of this department to be the operations director.

The operations director will develop and maintain a risk assessment form to assess, plan and coordinate operations. This form should provide a process to identify high-risk operations.

The operations director will review risk assessment forms with involved supervisors to determine whether a particular incident qualifies as a high-risk operation. The director will also have the responsibility for coordinating operations that are categorized as high risk.

608.4 RISK ASSESSMENT

608.4.1 RISK ASSESSMENT FORM PREPARATION
Officers assigned as operational leads for any operation that may qualify as a high-risk operation shall complete a risk assessment form.

When preparing the form, the officer should query all relevant and reasonably available intelligence resources for information about the subject of investigation, others who may be present and the involved location. These sources may include regional intelligence and criminal justice databases, target deconfliction systems, firearm records, commercial databases and property records. Where appropriate, the officer should also submit information to these resources.

The officer should gather available information that includes, but is not limited to:
(a) Photographs, including aerial photographs, if available, of the involved location, neighboring yards and obstacles.

(b) Maps of the location.

(c) Diagrams of any property and the interior of any buildings that are involved.

(d) Historical information about the subject of investigation (e.g., history of weapon possession or use, known mental illness, known drug use, threats against police, gang affiliation, criminal history).

(e) Historical information about others who may be present at the location (e.g., other criminals, innocent third parties, dependent adults, children, animals).

(f) Obstacles associated with the location (e.g., fortification, booby traps, reinforced doors/windows, surveillance measures, number and type of buildings, geographic and perimeter barriers, the number and types 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/door combinations).

(g) 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).

(h) Other available options that may minimize the risk to officers and others (e.g., making an off-site arrest or detention of the subject of investigation).

608.4.2 RISK ASSESSMENT REVIEW
Officers will present the risk assessment form and other relevant documents (such as copies of search warrants and affidavits and arrest warrants) to their supervisor and the operations director.

The supervisor and operations director shall confer and determine the level of risk. Supervisors should take reasonable actions if there is a change in circumstances that elevates the risks associated with the operation.

608.4.3 HIGH-RISK OPERATIONS
If the operations director, after consultation with the involved supervisor, determines that the operation is high risk, the operations director should:

(a) Determine what resources will be needed at the location, and contact and/or place on standby any of the following appropriate and available resources:

1. Emergency Response Unit (ERU)
2. Additional personnel
3. Outside agency assistance
4. Special equipment
5. Medical personnel
6. Persons trained in negotiation
7. Additional surveillance
8. Canines
9. Evidence Room or analytical personnel to assist with cataloguing seizures
10. Forensic specialists
11. Specialized mapping for larger or complex locations

(b) Contact the appropriate department members or other agencies as warranted to begin preparation.

(c) Ensure that all legal documents such as search warrants are complete and have any modifications reasonably necessary to support the operation.

(d) Coordinate the actual operation.

608.5 DECONFLICTION
Deconfliction systems are designed to identify persons and locations associated with investigations or law enforcement operations and alert participating agencies when others are planning or conducting operations in close proximity or time or are investigating the same individuals, groups or locations.

The officer who is the operations lead shall ensure the subject of investigation and operations information have been entered in an applicable deconfliction system to determine if there is reported conflicting activity. This should occur as early in the process as practicable, but no later than two hours prior to the commencement of the operation. The officer should also enter relevant 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.

608.6 OPERATIONS PLAN
The operations director should ensure that a written operations plan is developed for all high-risk operations. Plans should also be considered for other operations that would benefit from having a formal plan.

The plan should address such issues as:

(a) Operation goals, objectives and strategies.

(b) Operation location and people:
   1. The subject of investigation (e.g., history of weapon possession/use, known mental illness issues, known drug use, threats against police, gang affiliation, criminal history)
   2. The location (e.g., fortification, booby traps, reinforced doors/windows, surveillance cameras and/or lookouts, number/type of buildings, geographic and perimeter barriers, the number and types 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,
Operations Planning and Deconfliction

availability of keys/door combinations), including aerial photos, if available, and maps of neighboring yards and obstacles, diagrams and other visual aids

3. 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)

4. Identification of other people who may be present in or around the operation, such as other criminal suspects, innocent third parties and children

5. Vehicles associated with the location or subject of investigation.

(c) Information from the risk assessment form by attaching a completed copy in the operational 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.

(d) Participants and their roles.

1. An adequate number of uniformed officers and marked law enforcement vehicles should be included in the operation team to provide reasonable notice of a legitimate law enforcement operation.

2. How all participants will be identified as law enforcement.

(e) Whether deconfliction submissions are current and all involved individuals, groups and locations have been deconflicted to the extent reasonably practicable.

(f) Identification of all communications channels and call-signs.

(g) Use of force issues.

(h) Contingencies for handling medical emergencies (e.g., services available at the location, closest hospital, closest trauma center).

(i) Plans for detaining people who are not under arrest.

(j) Contingencies for handling children, dependent adults, animals and other people who might be at the location in accordance with the Child Abuse, Adult Abuse, Child and Dependent Adult Safety and Animal Control policies.

(k) Communications plan

(l) Responsibilities for writing, collecting, reviewing and approving reports.

608.6.1 OPERATIONS PLAN RETENTION
Since the operations plan contains intelligence information and descriptions of law enforcement tactics, it shall not be filed with the report. The operations plan shall be stored separately and retained in accordance with the established records retention schedule.

608.7 OPERATIONS BRIEFING
A briefing should be held prior to the commencement of any high-risk operation to allow all participants to understand the operation, see and identify each other, identify roles and
responsibilities and ask questions or seek clarification as needed. Anyone who is not present at
the briefing should not respond to the operation location without specific supervisory approval.

(a) The briefing should include a verbal review of plan elements, using visual aids, to
enhance the participants’ understanding of the operations plan.

(b) All participants should be provided a copy of the operations plan and search warrant,
if applicable. Participating personnel should be directed to read the search warrant
and initial a copy that is retained with the operation plan. Use of force options and
limitations, knock and announce rules and items to be seized should be identified at
the briefing.

(c) The operations director shall ensure that all participants are visually identifiable as law
enforcement officers.

   1. Exceptions may be made by the operations director for officers who are
conducting surveillance or working under cover. However, those members
exempt 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, if necessary.

(d) The briefing should include details of the communications plan.

   1. It is the responsibility of the operations director to ensure that Dispatch 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 Dispatch, the dispatcher assigned
to monitor the operation should attend the briefing, if practicable, but at a
minimum 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.

608.8 ERU PARTICIPATION
If the operations director determines that ERU participation is appropriate, the director and
the ERU supervisor shall work together to develop a written plan. The ERU supervisor shall
assume operational control until all persons at the scene are appropriately detained and it is safe
to begin a search. When this occurs, the ERU supervisor shall transfer control of the scene to the
handling supervisor. This transfer should be communicated to the officers present.

608.9 MEDIA ACCESS
No advance information regarding planned 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. If a Search Warrant is being served, refer to the
Search Warrant Policy for specific prohibitions.
Operations Planning and Deconfliction

608.10 OPERATIONS DEBRIEFING
High-risk operations should be debriefed as soon as reasonably practicable. The debriefing should include as many participants as possible. This debrief may be separate from any ERU debriefing.

608.11 TRAINING
The Training Sergeant should ensure officers and ERU team members who participate in operations subject to this policy should receive periodic training including, but not limited to, topics such as legal issues, deconfliction practices, operations planning concepts and reporting requirements.
Chapter 7 - Equipment
Department-Owned and Personal Property

700.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
Department employees are expected to properly care for department property assigned or entrusted to them. Employees may also suffer occasional loss or damage to personal or department property while performing their assigned duties. Certain procedures are required depending on the loss and ownership of the item.

700.2 DOCUMENTATION OF ISSUED PROPERTY
All property issued shall be documented in the appropriate property sheet or equipment log and receipt acknowledged by signature. Upon an employee's separation from the Department, all issued equipment shall be returned and documentation of the return signed by a supervisor.

700.2.1 CARE OF DEPARTMENT PROPERTY
Employees shall be responsible for the safekeeping, serviceable condition, proper care, use and replacement of department property assigned or entrusted to them. An employee's intentional or negligent abuse or misuse of department property may lead to discipline including, but not limited to, the cost of repair or replacement.

(a) Employees shall promptly report through the chain of command, any loss, damage to or unserviceable condition of any department-issued property or equipment assigned for their use.

1. A supervisor receiving such a report shall conduct an appropriate investigation and direct a memo to the Deputy Chief that shall include the result of his/her investigation and whether the employee followed proper procedures. The supervisor's report shall address whether reasonable care was taken to prevent the loss, damage or unserviceable condition.

2. A review by the staff to determine whether misconduct or negligence was involved should be completed.

(b) The use of damaged or unserviceable department property should be discontinued as soon as practicable and, if appropriate and approved by the staff, replaced with comparable department property as soon as available and following notice to a supervisor.

(c) Except when otherwise directed by competent authority or required by exigent circumstances, department property shall only be used by those to whom it was assigned. Use should be limited to official purposes and in the capacity for which it was designed.

(d) Department property shall not be thrown away, sold, traded, donated, destroyed or otherwise disposed of without proper authority.

(e) In the event that any department property becomes damaged or unserviceable, no employee shall attempt to repair the property without prior approval of a supervisor.
700.3 USE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY
The carrying of personal equipment on-duty or its use in the performance of duties requires prior written approval by the Chief of Police or Deputy Chief. The employee should submit for approval the description of personal property that the employee has requested to carry, the reason for its use, the period of its use and the terms of its use. Personal property of the type routinely carried by persons not performing law enforcement duties, and that is not a weapon, is excluded from this requirement.

700.3.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

**Personal property** - Items or equipment owned by, provided by or purchased totally at the expense of the employee. This definition includes optional equipment items identified in the Uniform Regulations Policy.

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 function shall report it as provided below.

(a) A verbal report shall be made to the employee's immediate supervisor as reasonably soon as circumstances permit.

(b) A written report shall be submitted before the employee goes off-duty or within the time frame directed by the supervisor to whom the verbal report was made.

700.4.1 DAMAGE BY PERSON OF ANOTHER AGENCY
If employees of another jurisdiction cause damage to personal property or property belonging to the City of River Falls, it shall be the responsibility of the employee present or the employee responsible for the property to make a verbal report to his/her immediate supervisor as reasonably soon as circumstances permit. The employee shall submit a written report before going off-duty or as otherwise directed by the supervisor.

These written reports, accompanied by the supervisor's written report, shall promptly be forwarded to the Deputy Chief.
Personal Communication Devices

701.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for the use of mobile telephones and communication devices, whether issued 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 (PCDs) but is intended to include all mobile telephones, personal digital assistants (PDAs), wireless capable tablets 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, emailing, using video or camera features, playing games and accessing sites or services on the Internet.

701.2 POLICY
The River Falls Police Department allows members 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, members 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 member and the member’s PCD records to civil or criminal discovery or disclosure under applicable public records laws.

Members who have questions regarding the application of this policy or the guidelines contained herein are encouraged to seek clarification from supervisory staff.

701.3 PRIVACY EXPECTATION
Members forfeit any expectation of privacy with regard to any communication accessed, transmitted, received or reviewed on any PCD issued or funded by the Department and shall have no expectation of privacy in their location should the device be equipped with location detection capabilities (see the Information Technology Use Policy for additional guidance).

701.4 DEPARTMENT-ISSUED PCD
Depending on a member’s assignment and the needs of the position, the Department may, at its discretion, issue or fund a PCD for the member’s use to facilitate on-duty performance. Department-issued PCDs may not be used for personal business either on- or off-duty unless authorized by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee. Such devices and the associated telephone number, if any, 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.
Personal Communication Devices

Unless a member 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.

701.5 PERSONALLY OWNED PCD
Members 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 member’s expense.

(d) The device should not be used for work-related purposes except in exigent circumstances (e.g., unavailability of radio communications). Members 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 while at work or for work-related business 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, members will provide the Department with the telephone number 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 the River Falls 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, members are not obligated or required to carry, access, monitor or respond to electronic communications using a personally owned PCD while off-duty. If a member is in an authorized status that allows for appropriate compensation consistent with policy or existing collective bargaining agreements, or if the member has prior express authorization from his/her supervisor, the member may engage in department business-related communications. Should members engage in such approved
off-duty communications or work, members entitled to compensation shall promptly document the time worked and communicate the information to their supervisors to ensure appropriate compensation. Members 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.

701.6 USE OF PCD
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) All PCDs in the workplace shall be set to silent or vibrate mode.

(c) 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). Members shall endeavor to limit their use of PCDs to authorized break times, unless an emergency exists.

(d) Members 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.

(e) Members are prohibited from taking pictures, making audio or video recordings 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.

(f) Members will not access social networking sites for any purpose that is not official department business.

(g) Using PCDs to harass, threaten, coerce or otherwise engage in inappropriate conduct with any third party is prohibited. Any member having knowledge of such conduct shall promptly notify a supervisor.

701.7 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES
The responsibilities of supervisors include, but are not limited to:

(a) Ensuring that members under their command are provided appropriate training on the use of PCDs consistent with this policy.

(b) Monitoring, to the extent practicable, PCD use in the workplace and take prompt corrective action if a member is observed or reported to be improperly using a PCD.

   1. An investigation into improper conduct should be promptly initiated when circumstances warrant.
2. Before conducting any administrative search of a member’s personally owned device, supervisors should consult with the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

701.8 USE WHILE DRIVING
The use of a PCD while driving can adversely affect safety, cause unnecessary distractions and present a negative image to the public. Officers operating emergency vehicles should restrict the use of these devices to matters of an urgent nature and should, where practicable, stop the vehicle at an appropriate location to use the PCD.

Except in an emergency, members who are operating vehicles that are not equipped with lights and siren shall not use a PCD while driving unless the device is specifically designed and configured to allow hands-free use (Wis. Stat. § 346.89). Hands-free use should be restricted to business-related calls or calls of an urgent nature.

701.9 OFFICIAL USE
Members 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, members shall conduct sensitive or private communications on a land-based or other department communications network.
Vehicle Maintenance

702.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
Employees are responsible for assisting in maintaining department vehicles so that they are properly equipped, maintained, refueled and present a clean appearance.

702.2 DEFECTIVE VEHICLES
When a department vehicle becomes inoperative or in need of a 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 becomes aware of the defective condition. An electronic repair request, describing the correction needed, shall be promptly forwarded to vehicle maintenance for repair.

702.2.1 SUSPECTED DAMAGE OR POOR PERFORMANCE
Vehicles that may have suffered damage, perform poorly or whose control or safety features has been diminished shall be immediately removed from service for inspection and repair.

702.2.2 SEVERE USE INSPECTION
Vehicles operated under severe use conditions, which include operations for which the vehicle is not designed or that exceeds the manufacturer’s use parameters, should be removed from service and subjected to a safety inspection as soon as practicable. Severe conditions may include rough roadway or off-road operation, hard or extended braking, pursuits or prolonged high-speed operation.

702.2.3 REMOVAL OF WEAPONS
All firearms, weapons and kinetic impact weapons shall be removed from a vehicle and properly secured in the armory prior to the vehicle being released for maintenance, service or repair.

702.3 VEHICLE REFUELING
Absent emergency conditions or supervisor approval, officers driving patrol vehicles shall not place a vehicle in service that has less than one-half tank of fuel. Whenever practicable, vehicles should be fully fueled when placed into service and refueled before the level falls below one-half tank. Vehicles shall only be refueled at an authorized location.

702.4 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.

Only one marked unit should be at the car wash at a time unless otherwise approved by a supervisor.

Employees using a vehicle shall remove any trash or debris at the end of the shift. Confidential documents should be placed in a designated receptacle provided for the shredding of this material.
702.5 CIVILIAN EMPLOYEE USE

Civilian employees using marked vehicles shall ensure all weapons are removed from the vehicle 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

703.1 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 River Falls to provide assigned take-home vehicles.

703.2 POLICY
The River Falls Police Department provides vehicles for department-related business and may assign patrol and unmarked vehicles based on a determination of operational efficiency, economic impact to the Department, requirements for tactical deployments and other considerations.

703.3 USE OF VEHICLES

703.3.1 OTHER USE OF VEHICLES
Members utilizing a vehicle for any purpose other than their normally assigned duties or normal vehicle assignment (e.g., transportation to training, community event) shall first notify the Shift Sergeant.

703.3.2 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 (i.e. door dings), 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.

All department vehicles are subject to inspection and/or search at any time by a supervisor without notice and without cause. No member assigned to or operating such vehicle shall be entitled to any expectation of privacy with respect to the vehicle or its contents.
703.3.3 SECURITY AND UNATTENDED VEHICLES
Unattended vehicles, outside, should be locked and secured at all times. Officers who exit a vehicle rapidly in an emergency situation or to engage in a foot pursuit must carefully balance the need to exit the vehicle quickly with the need to secure the vehicle.

Members shall ensure all weapons are secured while the vehicle is unattended.

703.3.4 MOBILE DIGITAL COMPUTER
Members assigned to vehicles equipped with a Mobile Digital Computer (MDC) shall log onto the MDC with the required information when going on-duty. If the vehicle is not equipped with a working MDC, the member shall notify Dispatch. Use of the MDC is governed by the Mobile Digital Computer Use Policy.

703.3.5 VEHICLE LOCATION SYSTEM
Patrol and other vehicles, at the discretion of the Chief of Police, may be equipped with a system designed to track the vehicle’s location. While the system may provide vehicle location and other information, members are not relieved of their responsibility to use required communication practices to report their location and status.

Members shall not make any unauthorized modifications to the system. At the start of each shift, members shall verify that the system is on and report any malfunctions to their supervisor. If the member finds that the system is not functioning properly at any time during the shift, he/she should exchange the vehicle for one with a working system, if available.

System data may be accessed by supervisors at any time. However, access to historical data by personnel other than supervisors will require Deputy Chief approval.

All data captured by the system shall be retained in accordance with the established records retention schedule.

703.3.6 KEYS
Members approved to operate marked patrol vehicles should be issued a copy of the key as part of their initial equipment distribution. Members who are assigned a specific vehicle should be issued keys for that vehicle.

Members shall not duplicate keys. The loss of a key shall be promptly reported in writing through the member’s chain of command.

703.3.7 AUTHORIZED PASSENGERS
Members operating department vehicles shall not permit persons other than City personnel or persons required to be conveyed in the performance of duty, or as otherwise authorized, to ride as passengers in the vehicle, except as stated in the Ride-Along Policy.
703.3.8 ALCOHOL
Members who have consumed alcohol are prohibited from operating any department vehicle unless it is required by the duty assignment (e.g., task force, undercover work). Regardless of assignment, members may not violate state law regarding vehicle operation while intoxicated.

703.3.9 PARKING
Except when responding to an emergency or when urgent department-related business requires otherwise, members driving department vehicles should obey all parking regulations at all times.

Department vehicles should be parked in assigned stalls. Members shall not park privately owned vehicles in stalls assigned to department vehicles or in other areas of the parking lot that are not so designated unless authorized by a supervisor. Privately owned motorcycles shall be parked in designated areas.

703.3.10 ACCESSORIES AND/OR MODIFICATIONS
There shall be no modifications, additions or removal of any equipment or accessories without written permission from the assigned vehicle program manager.

703.3.11 CIVILIAN MEMBER USE
Civilian members using marked emergency vehicles shall ensure that all weapons have been removed before going into service. Civilian members shall not operate the emergency lights or siren of any vehicle unless expressly authorized by a supervisor.

703.4 INDIVIDUAL MEMBER ASSIGNMENT TO VEHICLES
Department vehicles may be assigned to individual members at the discretion of the Chief of Police. Vehicles may be assigned for on-duty and/or take-home use. Assigned vehicles may be changed at any time. Permission to take home a vehicle may be withdrawn at any time.

The assignment of vehicles may be suspended when the member is unable to perform his/her regular assignment.

703.4.1 ON-DUTY USE
Vehicle assignments shall be based on the nature of the member’s duties, job description and essential functions, and employment or appointment status. Vehicles may be reassigned or utilized by other department members at the discretion of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

703.4.2 UNSCHEDULED TAKE-HOME USE
Circumstances may arise where department vehicles must be used by members to commute to and from a work assignment. Members may take home department vehicles only with prior approval of a supervisor and shall meet the following criteria:

(a) The circumstances are unplanned and were created by the needs of the Department.

(b) Other reasonable transportation options are not available.
Vehicle Use

(c) The member lives within a reasonable distance (generally not to exceed a 60-minute drive time) of the River Falls City limits.

(d) Off-street parking will be available at the member’s residence.

(e) Vehicles will be locked when not attended.

(f) All firearms, weapons and control devices will be removed from the interior of the vehicle and properly secured in the residence when the vehicle is not attended, unless the vehicle is parked in a locked garage.

703.4.3 ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS
When driving a take-home vehicle to and from work outside of the jurisdiction of the River Falls Police Department or while off-duty, an officer shall not initiate enforcement actions except in those circumstances where a potential threat to life or of bodily harm exists (Wis. Stat. § 175.40(6m)(a)) (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 marked vehicles shall be armed, appropriately attired and carry their department-issued identification. Officers should also ensure that department radio communication capabilities are maintained to the extent feasible.

703.4.4 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.

703.5 UNMARKED VEHICLES
Unmarked vehicles are assigned to various divisions and their use is restricted to the respective division and the assigned member, unless otherwise approved by a supervisor. Any member operating an unmarked vehicle shall record vehicle usage on the sign-out log maintained in the
division for that purpose. Any use of unmarked vehicles by those who are not assigned to the division to which the vehicle is assigned shall also be recorded with the Shift Sergeant on the shift assignment roster. Any debris or refuse must be removed at the end of use and gasoline added if below a half tank.

703.6 DAMAGE, ABUSE AND MISUSE
When any department vehicle is involved in a traffic crash or otherwise incurs damage, the involved member shall promptly notify a supervisor. Any traffic crash report shall be filed with the agency having jurisdiction (see the Traffic Crash Response and Reporting Policy).

Damage to any department vehicle that was not caused by a traffic crash shall be immediately reported during the shift in which the damage was discovered, documented in memorandum format and forwarded to the Shift Sergeant. An administrative investigation should be initiated to determine if there has been any vehicle abuse or misuse.

703.7 ATTIRE AND APPEARANCE
When operating any department vehicle while off-duty, members may dress in a manner appropriate for their intended activity. Whenever in view of or in contact with the public, attire and appearance, regardless of the activity, should be suitable to reflect positively upon the Department.
Cash Handling, Security and Management

704.1 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.

704.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the River Falls Police Department to properly handle and document cash transactions and to maintain accurate records of cash transactions in order to protect the integrity of department operations and ensure the public trust.

704.3 PETTY CASH FUNDS
The Chief of Police shall designate a person as the fund manager responsible for maintaining and managing the petty cash fund.

Each petty cash fund requires the creation and maintenance of an accurate and current transaction ledger and the filing of invoices, receipts, cash transfer forms and expense reports by the fund manager.

704.4 PETTY CASH TRANSACTIONS
The fund manager shall document all transactions on the ledger and other appropriate forms. The ledger or forms utilized for such transactions shall include starting and ending balances and include an accounting of debits, credits and any adjustments. Each person participating in the transaction shall sign or otherwise validate the ledger, attesting to the accuracy of the entry. Transactions should include the filing of an appropriate receipt, invoice or cash transfer form. Transactions that are not documented by a receipt, invoice or cash transfer form require an expense report.

704.5 PETTY CASH AUDITS
The fund manager shall perform an audit no less than once every three months. This audit requires that the manager and at least one other command staff member, selected by the Chief of Police, review the ledger and verify the accuracy of the accounting. The fund manager and the participating member shall sign or otherwise validate the ledger attesting to the accuracy of all documentation and fund accounting. A discrepancy in the audit requires documentation by those performing the audit and immediate reporting of the discrepancy to the Chief of Police.

Transference of fund management to another member shall require a separate petty cash audit and involve a command staff member.
A separate audit of each petty cash fund should be completed on a random date, approximately once each year by the Chief of Police or the City.

704.6 ROUTINE CASH HANDLING
Those who handle cash as part of their property or Investigation Division supervisor duties shall discharge those duties in accordance with the Property and Evidence and Informants policies.

704.7 OTHER CASH HANDLING
Members of the Department who, within the course of their duties, are in possession of cash that is not their property or is outside their defined cash-handling duties shall, as soon as reasonably practicable, verify the amount, summon another member to verify their accounting, and process the cash as safekeeping or as evidence or found property, in accordance with the Property and Evidence Policy.

Cash in excess of $1,000 requires immediate notification of a supervisor, special handling, verification and accounting by the supervisor. Each member involved in this process shall complete an appropriate report or record entry.
Personal Protective Equipment

705.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy identifies the different types of personal protective equipment (PPE) provided by the Department as well the requirements and guidelines for the use of PPE.

This policy does not address ballistic vests or protection from communicable disease, as those issues are addressed in the Body Armor and Communicable Diseases policies.

705.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

Personal protective equipment (PPE) - Equipment that protects a person from serious workplace injuries or illnesses resulting from contact with chemical, radiological, physical, electrical, mechanical or other workplace hazards.

Respiratory PPE - Any device that is worn by the user to protect from exposure to atmospheres where there is smoke, low levels of oxygen, high levels of carbon monoxide, or the presence of toxic gases or other respiratory hazards. For purposes of this policy, respiratory PPE does not include particulate-filtering masks such as N95 or N100 masks.

705.2 POLICY
The River Falls Police Department endeavors to protect members by supplying certain PPE to members as provided in this policy.

705.3 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES
Members are required to use PPE as provided in this policy and pursuant to their training.

Members are responsible for proper maintenance and storage of issued PPE. PPE should be stored in an appropriate location so that it is available when needed.

Any member who identifies hazards in the workplace is encouraged to utilize the procedures in the Safety and Health Program Policy to recommend new or improved PPE or additional needs for PPE.

705.4 HEARING PROTECTION
Approved hearing protection shall be used by members during firearms training.

Hearing protection shall meet or exceed the requirements provided in 29 CFR 1910.95, Wis. Stat. § 101.055 and Wis. Admin. Code § SPS 332.50.

705.5 EYE PROTECTION
Approved eye protection shall be used by members during firearms training. Eye protection for members who wear prescription lenses shall incorporate the prescription (e.g., eye protection...
that can be worn over prescription lenses). Members shall ensure their eye protection does not interfere with the fit of their hearing protection.

The Rangemaster shall ensure eye protection meets or exceeds the requirements provided in 29 CFR 1910.133, Wis. Stat. § 101.055 and Wis. Admin. Code § SPS 332.50.

705.6 HEAD AND BODY PROTECTION
Members who make arrests or control crowds should be provided ballistic head protection.
Chapter 8 - Support Services
803.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy establishes the guidelines for the operational functions of the River Falls Police Department Office of the Chief of Police. The policy addresses department file access and internal requests for case reports.

803.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the River Falls Police Department to maintain department records securely, professionally and efficiently.

803.3 RESPONSIBILITIES

803.3.1 DEPUTY CHIEF RESPONSIBILITIES
The Chief of Police shall appoint and delegate certain responsibilities to the Deputy Chief. The responsibilities of the Deputy Chief include, but are not limited to:

- Overseeing the efficient and effective operation of the Office of the Chief of Police.
- Scheduling and maintaining Office of the Chief of Police time records.
- Supervising, training and evaluating Office of the Chief of Police staff.
- Ensuring compliance with established policies and procedures.
- Supervising the access, use and release of protected information (see the Protected Information Policy).
- 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:
  - Homicides
  - Cases involving department members or public officials
  - Any case where restricted access is prudent

803.3.2 OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE RESPONSIBILITIES
The responsibilities of the Office of the Chief of Police 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.

(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) Forwarding reports of suspected prescription drug law violations, opioid-related drug overdoses, narcotic-related deaths or controlled substance prescription thefts to the Wisconsin prescription drug monitoring program pursuant to Wis. Stat. § 961.37.

803.3.3 OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE PROCEDURE MANUAL
The Deputy Chief should establish procedures that address:

(a) Identifying by name persons in reports.

(b) Classifying reports by type of incident or crime.

(c) Tracking reports through the approval process.

(d) Assigning alpha-numerical records to all arrest records.

(e) Managing a warrant and wanted persons file.

803.4 FILE ACCESS AND SECURITY
The security of files in the Office of the Chief of Police 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 Office of the Chief of Police, accessible only by authorized members of the Office of the Chief of Police. Access to case reports or files when Office of the Chief of Police staff is not available may be obtained through the Shift Sergeant.

The Office of the Chief of Police will also maintain a secure file for case reports deemed by the Chief of Police as sensitive or otherwise requiring extraordinary access restrictions.

803.4.1 ORIGINAL CASE REPORTS
Generally, original case reports shall not be removed from the Office of the Chief of Police. Should an original case report be needed for any reason, the requesting department member shall first obtain authorization from the Deputy Chief. All original case reports removed from the Office of the Chief of Police 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 Office of the Chief of Police.

All original case reports to be removed from the Office of the Chief of Police shall be photocopied and the photocopy retained in the file location of the original case report until the original is returned to the Office of the Chief of Police. The photocopied report shall be shredded upon return of the original report to the file.
803.5 CONFIDENTIALITY
Office of the Chief of Police staff has access to information that may be confidential or sensitive in nature. Office of the Chief of Police 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 the Records Maintenance and Release and Protected Information policies and the Office of the Chief of Police procedure manual.

803.6 TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDERS AND INJUNCTIONS
No later than 24 hours after being notified by a court that a restraining order or injunction regarding domestic abuse, child abuse or at-risk individuals has been issued, extended, modified or vacated, the Deputy Chief shall ensure the information is entered into the appropriate databases and is available to other law enforcement agencies (Wis. Stat. § 813.12; Wis. Stat. § 813.1285; Wis. Stat. § 813.115).
Protected Information

805.1 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 River Falls 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 Release and Security Policy.

805.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

Protected information - Any information or data that is collected, stored or accessed by members of the River Falls 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.

805.2 POLICY
Members of the River Falls 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.

805.3 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 Transportation (DOT) records and the Transaction Information for the Management of Enforcement (TIME) system.

(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.

805.4 ACCESS TO PROTECTED INFORMATION
Protected information shall not be accessed in violation of any law, order, regulation, user agreement, River Falls 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.

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.

805.5 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.

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 Deputy Chief 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 Office of the Chief of Police to ensure proper documentation of the release (see the Records Release and Security Policy).

Protected information, such as Criminal Justice Information (CJI), which includes Criminal History Record Information (CHRI), should generally not be transmitted by radio, cellular telephone or any other type of wireless transmission to members in the field or in vehicles through any computer or electronic device, 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.

Nothing in this policy is intended to prohibit broadcasting warrant information.

805.6 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.
805.6   SECURITY INCIDENTS AND INCIDENT RESPONSE

(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.

805.6.1 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).

805.6.2 DESTRUCTION OF CHRI
When any document providing CHRI has served the purpose for which it was obtained, it shall be destroyed by shredding in compliance with the organization’s records retention schedule.

Each member shall be responsible for properly destroying the CHRI documents he/she receives.

805.7 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.
Animal Control

806.1 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.

806.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the River Falls 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.

806.3 HUMANE OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES
Animal control services are generally the primary responsibility of Animal Control and include the following (Wis. Stat. § 173.07):

(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 or notifying owners when animals are taken into custody (Wis. Stat. 173.13(3)).

(d) Enforcement of state laws and ordinances relating to rabies control and cruelty to animals (Wis. Stat. § 173.03(3); Wis. Stat. § 95.21; Wis. Stat. § 951.01 et seq.).

Members who are designated as Humane Officers shall successfully complete the required basic and continuing education animal control courses required for certification by the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (Wis. Stat. § 173.05).

806.4 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES
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 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.
Animal Control

(e) The owner/handler 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.

806.5 ANIMAL CRUELTY COMPLAINTS
Laws relating to the cruelty to animals should be enforced, including but not limited to § Wis. Stat. § 951.01 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.

806.6 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.

806.6.1 QUARANTINE
If the member has reason to believe the biting animal is infected with rabies or has been in contact with a rabid animal he/she shall order the animal to be quarantined (Wis. Stat. § 95.21(4); Wis. Stat. § 95.21(5)).

806.7 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 (Wis. Stat. 174.042(3)).

Members shall provide reasonable treatment to animals in their care (e.g., food, water, shelter).

806.8 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.
806.9 PUBLIC NUISANCE CALLS RELATING TO ANIMALS
Members should diligently address calls related to nuisance animals (e.g., barking dogs), because such calls may involve significant quality-of-life issues.

806.10 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 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.

806.11 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.

806.12 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.
Jeanne Clery Campus Security Act

807.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines to ensure this department fulfills its obligation in complying with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act).

807.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the River Falls Police Department to comply with the Clery Act. Compliance with the Clery Act requires a joint effort between the River Falls Police Department and the administration of the institution.

807.3 INFORMATION DISSEMINATION
It is the responsibility of the Deputy Chief to ensure that the required Clery Act disclosures are properly forwarded to campus administration and community members in accordance with the institution’s procedures. This includes:

(a) Procedures for providing emergency notification of crimes or other incidents and evacuations that might represent an imminent threat to the safety of students or employees (20 USC § 1092(f)(3); 34 CFR 668.46(e) and (g)).

(b) Procedures for notifying the campus community about crimes considered to be a threat to other students and employees in order to aid in the prevention of similar crimes. Such disseminated information shall withhold the names of victims as confidential (20 USC § 1092(f)(3)).

(c) Information necessary for the institution to prepare its annual security report (20 USC § 1092(f)(1); 34 CFR 668.46(b)). This report will include, but is not limited to:

1. Crime statistics and the policies for preparing the crime statistics.
2. Crime and emergency reporting procedures, including the responses to such reports.
3. Policies concerning security of and access to campus facilities.
4. Crime, dating violence, domestic abuse, sexual assault and stalking awareness and prevention programs, including:
   (a) Procedures victims should follow.
   (b) Procedures for protecting the confidentiality of victims and other necessary parties.
5. Enforcement policies related to alcohol and illegal drugs.
6. Locations where the campus community can obtain information about registered sex offenders.
8. Missing student notification procedures.
Jeanne Clery Campus Security Act

9. Information addressing the jurisdiction and authority of campus security including any working relationships and agreements between campus security personnel and both state and local law enforcement agencies.
Chapter 9 - Custody
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 River Falls 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 River Falls Police Department facilities. Except in exigent circumstances, the search should be conducted by a member of the same sex as the individual being searched. If a member of the same sex is not available, a witnessing member must be present during the search.

Custody searches should also be conducted any time an individual in custody enters or re-enters a secure area, or any time it is reasonably believed that a search is necessary to maintain the safety and security of the facility.

901.4.1 PROPERTY
Members shall take reasonable care in handling the property of an individual in custody to avoid discrepancies or losses. Property retained for safekeeping shall be kept in a secure location until the individual is released or transferred.

Some property may not be accepted by a facility or agency that is taking custody of an individual from this department, such as weapons or large items. These items should be retained for safekeeping in accordance with the Property and Evidence Policy.

All property shall be inventoried by objective description (this does not include an estimated value). The individual from whom it was taken shall be required to sign the completed inventory. If the individual's signature cannot be obtained, the inventory shall be witnessed by another department member. The inventory should include the case number, date, time, member's River Falls Police Department identification number and information regarding how and when the property may be released.

901.4.2 VERIFICATION OF MONEY
All money shall be counted in front of the individual from whom it was received. When possible, the individual shall initial the dollar amount on the inventory. Additionally, all money should be placed in a separate envelope and sealed. Negotiable checks or other instruments and foreign currency should also be sealed in an envelope with the amount indicated but not added to the cash total. All envelopes should clearly indicate the contents on the front. The department member sealing it should place his/her initials across the sealed flap. Should any money be withdrawn or added, the member making such change shall enter the amount below the original entry and initial it. The amount of money in the envelope should always be totaled and written on the outside of the envelope.

901.5 STRIP SEARCHES
No person may be the subject of a strip search unless he/she is arrested or detained, in accordance with Wis. Stat. § 968.255(1).

No person held at any River Falls Police Department facility shall be subjected to a strip search unless there is reasonable suspicion based upon specific and articulable facts to believe the person has a health condition requiring immediate medical attention, or is concealing a weapon or contraband. Probable cause to believe the person is concealing a weapon or an item that may
Custodial Searches

constitute evidence of the offense for which the person is arrested is required if the person is arrested for a violation of state law punishable by forfeiture, any local ordinance, or a misdemeanor offense other than the following list of offenses that involve weapons or violence:

- Wis. Stat. § 167.30(1)
- Wis. Stat. § 940.19
- Wis. Stat. § 941.20(1)
- Wis. Stat. § 941.23
- Wis. Stat. § 941.237
- Wis. Stat. § 941.231
- Wis. Stat. § 948.60
- Wis. Stat. § 948.61

Factors to be considered in determining reasonable suspicion or probable cause 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.
   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 River Falls Police Department facilities shall be conducted as follows (28 CFR 115.115; Wis. Stat. § 968.255):

(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.
Custodial Searches

(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 or assisting 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 assist with 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.
   10. The facts upon which the member based his/her belief that the individual was concealing a weapon or contraband.

(g) No member should view an individual's private underclothing, buttocks, genitalia or female breasts while that individual is showering, performing bodily functions or changing clothes, unless he/she otherwise qualifies for a strip search. However, if serious hygiene or health issues make it reasonably necessary to assist the individual with a shower or a change of clothes, a supervisor should be contacted to ensure reasonable steps are taken to obtain the individual's consent and/or otherwise protect his/her privacy and dignity.

(h) A copy of the completed report shall be maintained and given to the individual who was searched.

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:
Custodial Searches

(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 (Wis. Stat. § 968.255):

(a) No individual arrested or detained in accordance with Wis. Stat. § 968.255(1)(a) 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, physician’s assistant or registered nurse may conduct a physical body cavity search.

(c) Except for the physician, physician’s assistant or registered nurse conducting the search, persons present must be of the same sex as the individual being searched. Only the necessary department members needed to maintain the safety and security of the medical personnel shall be present.

(d) Privacy requirements, including restricted touching of body parts and sanitary condition requirements, are the same as required for a strip search.

(e) All such searches shall be documented, including:
   1. The facts that led to the decision to perform a physical body cavity search of the individual.
   2. The reasons less intrusive methods of searching were not used or were insufficient.
   3. 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.

(f) A copy of the written authorization shall be retained and a copy shall be provided to the individual who was searched or other authorized representative upon request.

901.7 SEARCHES OF PERSONS WITH PHYSICAL DISABILITIES
A search of a person who requires an assistive device for mobility including, but not limited to, a wheelchair, brace, crutch or artificial limb shall be conducted in a careful manner. If the search of a physically disabled person requires the removal of an assistive device or involves a person lacking sensation in some portion of his/her body, the search shall be conducted with extreme care by a member who has had training in handling physically disabled persons (Wis. Stat. § 968.256(2)).

901.8 TRAINING
The Training Sergeant 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.

Members who may conduct a strip search as part of their duties shall also be given annual training on this policy and any related department procedures (Wis. Stat. § 968.255).
Chapter 10 - Personnel
Grievances

1003.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
It is the policy of this department that all grievances be handled quickly and fairly without discrimination against employees who file a grievance whether or not there is a basis for the grievance. The department’s philosophy is to promote a free verbal communication between employees and supervisors.

1003.1.1 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 persons affected:

- The employee collective bargaining agreement
- This Policy Manual
- City rules and/or regulations covering personnel practices or working conditions

Grievances may be brought by an individual employee or by an employee bargaining group representative.

Specifically excluded from the category of grievances are:

(a) Complaints related to allegations of discrimination or harassment subject to the Discriminatory Harassment Policy.
(b) Complaints related to state workers' compensation.
(c) Personnel complaints consisting of any allegation of misconduct or improper job performance by any department employee that, if true, would constitute a violation of department policy, federal, state, or local law as set forth in the Personnel Complaints Policy.

1003.2 PROCEDURE
Except as otherwise required under a collective bargaining agreement, 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 the immediate supervisor.
(b) If after a reasonable period of time, generally seven days, the grievance cannot be settled by the immediate supervisor, the employee may request interviews through the chain of command up to the Deputy Chief of the affected division.
(c) If a successful resolution is not found through the chain of command, the employee may request a meeting with the Chief of Police.
Grievances

(d) If the employee and the Chief of Police are unable to arrive at a mutual solution, the employee shall proceed as follows:

1. Submit in writing a statement of the grievance and deliver one copy to the Chief of Police and another copy to the immediate supervisor and include the following information:
   (a) The basis for the grievance (i.e., the facts of the case)
   (b) Allegation of the specific wrongful act and the harm done
   (c) The specific policies, rules or regulations that were violated
   (d) The remedy or goal is being sought by this grievance

(e) The employee shall receive a copy of the acknowledgment signed by the supervisor including the date and time of receipt.

(f) The Chief of Police will receive the written grievance. The Chief of Police and the City Administrator will 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 and/or City Administrator is considered final.

1003.3 EMPLOYEE REPRESENTATION
Employees are entitled to have representation during the grievance process. The representative may be selected by the employee from the appropriate employee bargaining group.

1003.4 PUNITIVE ACTION
At no time will punitive action be taken against an employee for exercising any rights during the grievance procedure.

1003.5 GRIEVANCE RECORDS
At the conclusion of the grievance process, all documents pertaining to the process shall be forwarded to the Deputy Chief for inclusion into a secure file for all written grievances. A second copy of the written grievance will be maintained by the City Administrator’s office to monitor the grievance process.

1003.6 GRIEVANCE AUDITS
The Training Sergeant shall perform an annual audit of all grievances filed the previous calendar year to evaluate whether any policy/procedure changes or training may be appropriate to avoid future filings of grievances. The Training Sergeant shall record these findings in a confidential and generic memorandum to the Chief of Police without including any identifying information from any individual grievance. If the audit identifies any recommended changes or content that may
warrant a critical revision to this Policy Manual, the Training Sergeant should promptly notify the Chief of Police.
Anti-Retaliation

1004.1 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.

This policy does not prohibit actions taken for nondiscriminatory or non-retaliatory reasons, such as discipline for cause.

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.

1004.2 POLICY
Reference the City of River Falls Employment Policy Manual - Section 6
Reporting of Employee Convictions

1005.1 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 of any past and current criminal convictions.

The Deputy Chief shall submit in a timely manner a notice to the Wisconsin Department of Justice Training Standards Bureau (WisDOJ TSB) of any appointment, termination, reinstatement, name change or status change regarding any peace officer employed by this department (Wis. Admin. Code § LES 2.01).

The Deputy Chief shall submit in a timely manner a notice to WisDOJ TSB of a felony conviction or any lawful reason that disqualifies any current peace officer employed by this department or any former peace officer if this department was responsible for the investigation (Wis. Admin. Code § LES 6.02).

1005.2 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CONVICTIONS AND PROTECTION ORDERS
Wisconsin and federal law prohibit 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; Wis. Stat. § 813.12).

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.

1005.3 CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS
Any person convicted of a felony is prohibited from being a peace officer in the State of Wisconsin (Wis. Admin. Code § LES 2.01).

Convictions of certain motor vehicle law violations and other provisions of motor vehicle law may also place restrictions on an employee’s ability to fully perform the duties of the job.

While legal restrictions may or may not be imposed by statute or by the courts upon conviction of any criminal offense, criminal conduct by members of this department may prohibit him/her from carrying out law enforcement duties.

1005.4 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 or not the matter is currently on appeal and regardless of the penalty or sentence, if any.
Reporting of Employee Convictions

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.

An officer may be exempt from surrender of a firearm that he/she is required, as a condition of employment, to possess whether on- or off-duty if the peace officer is currently the subject of a domestic abuse restraining order or injunction (Wis. Stat. § 813.12(4m)(ag)). As such, members shall promptly notify the Department if they become the subject of any domestic abuse restraining order or injunction.
Drug- and Alcohol-Free Workplace

1006.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to establish clear and uniform guidelines regarding drugs and alcohol in the workplace.

1006.2 POLICY
Reference the City of River Falls Employment Policy Manual Section 6-7.
Communicable Diseases

1008.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides general guidelines to assist in minimizing the risk of department members contracting and/or spreading communicable diseases.

1008.1.1 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 River Falls Police Department. (See the exposure control plan for further details to assist in identifying whether an exposure has occurred.)

1008.2 POLICY
The River Falls 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.

1008.3 EXPOSURE CONTROL OFFICER
The Training Officer will be 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:

1. Health and safety standards established by the Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services covering public employees (Wis. Stat. § 101.055; Wis. Admin. Code § SPS 332.01 et seq.).
2. Responding to requests and notifications regarding exposures covered under the Ryan White law (42 USC § 300ff-133; 42 USC § 300ff-136).


4. Reporting known and suspected cases of communicable diseases to the local health officer (Wis. Admin. Code § DHS 145.04).

The ECO should also act as the liaison with the Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services, Industry Services Division (ISD) and may request voluntary compliance inspections. The ECO should periodically review and update the exposure control plan and review implementation of the plan.

1008.4 EXPOSURE PREVENTION AND MITIGATION

1008.4.1 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; Wis. Admin. Code § SPS 332.50):

(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.
Communicable Diseases

(j) Disposing of biohazardous waste appropriately or labeling biohazardous material properly when it is stored.

1008.4.2 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; Wis. Admin. Code § SPS 332.50).

1008.5 POST EXPOSURE

1008.5.1 INITIAL POST-EXPOSURE STEPS
Members who experience an exposure or suspected exposure shall:

(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.

1008.5.2 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; Wis. Admin. Code § SPS 332.50):

(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 Reporting and Safety and Health Program policies).

1008.5.3 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; Wis. Admin. Code § SPS 332.50).
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.

1008.5.4 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; Wis. Admin. Code § SPS 332.50).

1008.5.5 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) Testing the previously drawn blood of the source individual as authorized by Wis. Stat. § 252.15(5g).
   1. A court order may be obtained if the requirements of Wis. Stat. 252.15 are not satisfied (Wis. Stat. 252.15(5j)).

(c) Requesting testing through a local health officer or the Department of Health Services (Wis. Stat. 252.02; Wis. Admin. Code § DHS 145.06 et seq.).

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 he/she refuses.

1008.6 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). Test results from persons who may have been the source of an exposure are to be kept confidential as well (29 CFR 1910.1030; Wis. Admin. Code § SPS 332.50).
Communicable Diseases

1008.7 TRAINING
All members shall participate in training regarding communicable diseases commensurate with the requirements of their position. The training (29 CFR 1910.1030; Wis. Admin. Code § SPS 332.50):

(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.

(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.
Smoking and Tobacco Use

1009.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy establishes limitations on smoking and the use of tobacco products by members and others while on-duty or while in River Falls Police Department facilities or vehicles.

For the purposes of this policy, smoking and tobacco use includes, but is not limited to, any tobacco product, such as cigarettes, cigars, pipe tobacco, snuff, tobacco pouches and chewing tobacco, as well as any device intended to simulate smoking, such as an electronic cigarette or personal vaporizer.

1009.2 POLICY
The River Falls Police Department recognizes that tobacco use is a health risk and can be offensive to others.

Smoking and tobacco use also presents an unprofessional image for the Department and its members. Therefore smoking and tobacco use is prohibited by members and visitors in all Department facilities, buildings and vehicles, and as is further outlined in this policy.

1009.3 SMOKING AND TOBACCO USE
Smoking and tobacco use by members is prohibited anytime members are in public view representing the River Falls Police Department.

It shall be the responsibility of each member to ensure that no person under his/her supervision smokes or uses any tobacco product inside City facilities and vehicles (Wis. Stat. § 101.123(2)(a)8r).

1009.4 ADDITIONAL PROHIBITIONS
The Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall make reasonable efforts to prohibit smoking in department locations where smoking is prohibited, including, but not limited to (Wis. Stat. § 101.123):

(a) Posting signs that prohibit smoking.
(b) Asking a person who is smoking to refrain or to leave.
(c) Enforcing the Wisconsin Clean Indoor Air Act.
(d) Taking other actions as reasonably necessary to prevent persons from being exposed to others who are smoking.
Personnel Complaints

1010.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides guidelines for the reporting, investigation and disposition of complaints regarding the conduct of members of the River Falls 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.

1010.2 POLICY
The River Falls Police Department takes seriously all complaints regarding the service provided by the Department and the conduct of its members.

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 collective bargaining or employment agreements.

It is also the policy of this department to ensure that the community can report misconduct without concern for reprisal or retaliation.

1010.3 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.

1010.3.1 COMPLAINT CLASSIFICATIONS
Personnel complaints shall be classified in one of the following categories:

**Informal** - A matter in which the Shift Sergeant 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 Deputy Chief, 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 Deputy Chief, such matters may be further investigated depending on the seriousness of the complaint and the availability of sufficient information.
1010.3.2 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.

1010.4 AVAILABILITY AND ACCEPTANCE OF COMPLAINTS

1010.4.1 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.

1010.4.2 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.

This department will investigate all false claims made against its law enforcement officers. Knowingly making a false complaint against an officer may subject the complainant to a Class A forfeiture (Wis. Stat. § 946.66; Wis. Stat. § 66.0511).

1010.5 DOCUMENTATION
Supervisors shall ensure that all formal and informal 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 a log that records and tracks complaints. The log 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.

1010.6 ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATIONS
Allegations of misconduct will be administratively investigated as follows.

1010.6.1 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 or Deputy Chief personnel investigate any complaint.

A supervisor who becomes aware of alleged misconduct shall take reasonable steps to prevent aggravation of the situation.

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.

1. The original complaint form will be directed to the Shift Sergeant of the accused member, via the chain of command, who will take appropriate action and/or determine who will have responsibility for the investigation.

2. 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 Deputy Chief or the Chief of Police, who will initiate appropriate action.

(b) Responding to all complaints in a courteous and professional manner.

(c) Resolving those personnel complaints that can be resolved immediately.

1. Follow-up contact with the complainant should be made within 24 hours of the Department receiving the complaint.

2. 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 Shift Sergeant.

(d) Ensuring that upon receipt of a complaint involving allegations of a potentially serious nature, the Shift Sergeant 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 Shift Sergeant for direction regarding their roles in addressing a complaint that relates to sexual, racial, ethnic or other forms of prohibited harassment or discrimination.

(f) Forwarding unresolved personnel complaints to the Shift Sergeant, 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 number within three days after assignment.
Personnel Complaints

(h) Investigating a complaint as follows:
   1. Making reasonable efforts to obtain names, addresses and telephone numbers of witnesses.
   2. When appropriate, ensuring 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.

1010.6.2 ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATION PROCEDURES
Whether conducted by a supervisor or the Deputy Chief, the following applies to members covered by the Law Enforcement Officers’ Bill of Rights.

(a) Interviews of an accused member shall be conducted during reasonable hours and preferably when the member is on-duty. If the member is off-duty, he/she shall be compensated.

(b) Unless waived by the member, interviews of an accused member shall be at the River Falls Police Department or other reasonable and appropriate place.

(c) No more than two interviewers should ask questions of an accused member.

(d) Prior to any interview, a member should be informed of the nature of the investigation (Wis. Stat. § 164.02(1)(a)).

(e) All interviews should be for a reasonable period and the member’s personal needs should be accommodated.

(f) No member should be subjected to offensive or threatening language, nor shall any promises, rewards or other inducements be used to obtain answers.

(g) Any member 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. A member should be given an order to answer questions in an administrative investigation that might incriminate the member in a criminal matter only after the member has been given a Garrity advisement. Administrative investigators should consider the impact that compelling a statement from the member 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 a member may be provided to anyone involved in conducting the criminal investigation or to any prosecutor.

(h) The interviewer should record all interviews of members and witnesses. The member may also record the interview. If the member has been previously interviewed, a copy
of that recorded interview should be provided to the member prior to any subsequent interview.

(i) All members subjected to interviews that could result in discipline have the right to have an uninvolved representative present during the interview (Wis. Stat. § 164.02(1) (b)). However, in order to maintain the integrity of each individual’s statement, involved members shall not consult or meet with a representative or attorney collectively or in groups prior to being interviewed.

(j) All members shall provide complete and truthful responses to questions posed during interviews.

(k) No member should be compelled to submit to a polygraph examination, nor should any refusal to submit to such examination be mentioned in any investigation (Wis. Stat. § 111.37).

(l) A member shall not be disciplined, retaliated against or threatened with retaliation for exercising his rights as described in this policy (Wis. Stat. § 164.03).

1010.6.3 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.

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.

1010.6.4 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.
Personnel Complaints

**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.

1010.6.5 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.

1010.6.6 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.

1010.7 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.

1010.8 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:

(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.

1010.9 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 River Falls 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.

1010.10 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 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. Forms of discipline include, but are not limited to, training, counseling and punitive action.

1010.10.1 DEPUTY CHIEF RESPONSIBILITIES
Upon receipt of any completed personnel investigation, the Deputy Chief of the involved member shall review the entire investigative file, the member’s personnel file and any other relevant materials.

The Deputy Chief 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 Deputy Chief 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 Deputy Chief 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.

1010.10.2 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 Deputy Chief 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 Chief of Police 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 shall file a report with the board of commissioners immediately upon issuing a suspension or discharge of a member (Wis. Stat. § 62.13(5); Wis. Stat. § 62.50(13)).

1010.10.3 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.

1010.11 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 cause further investigation to be conducted, 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.
Personnel Complaints

1010.12 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.

1010.13 POST-DISCIPLINE APPEAL RIGHTS
A non-probationary employee may have the right to appeal the imposition of a disciplinary suspension, transfer, demotion or termination as provided in a collective bargaining agreement, local ordinance or police commission rule (Wis. Stat. § 62.13(5)(i); Wis. Stat. § 62.50(13); Wis. Stat. § 59.26(8)(b)(6)).

1010.14 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.

1010.15 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 Files Policy.
Seat Belts

1011.1 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.

1011.1.1 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 and Wis. Stat. § 347.48.

1011.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the River Falls Police Department that members use safety and child restraint systems to reduce the possibility of death or injury in a motor vehicle crash.

1011.3 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 those who are not members of the Department, are properly restrained (Wis. Stat. § 347.48(2m)).

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 (Wis. Stat. § 347.48(2m)(dm)).

1011.4 TRANSPORTING CHILDREN
Child passengers shall be transported using an approved child restraint system in compliance with Wis. Stat. § 347.48(4)(am)).

Rear seat passengers in a cage-equipped vehicle may have reduced clearance, which requires careful seating and positioning of seat belts. Due to this reduced clearance, and if permitted by law, children and any child restraint system may be secured in the front seat of such vehicles provided this positioning meets federal safety standards and the vehicle and child restraint system manufacturer’s design and use recommendations. In the event that a child is transported in the front seat of a vehicle, the seat should be pushed back as far as possible and the passenger-side airbag should be deactivated. If this is not possible, members should arrange alternate transportation when feasible.
When the physical or medical needs of a child at least 4 years old make restraint by seat belt unreasonable, the child may be transported in an authorized emergency vehicle when the vehicle is being operated in the performance of official duties (Wis. Admin. Code § Trans 315.03(2)).

1011.5 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.

1011.6 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.

1011.7 VEHICLES MANUFACTURED WITHOUT SEAT BELTS
Vehicles manufactured and certified for use without seat belts or other restraint systems are subject to the manufacturer's operating requirements for safe use.

1011.8 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

1012.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to provide officers with guidelines for the proper use of body armor.

1012.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the River Falls 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.

1012.3 ISSUANCE OF BODY ARMOR
The Deputy Chief shall ensure that body armor is issued to all officers and that, when issued, the body armor meets or exceeds the standards of the National Institute of Justice.

Body armor shall be issued when an officer begins service at the River Falls Police Department and shall be replaced when the body armor becomes worn or damaged to the point that its effectiveness or functionality has been compromised.

1012.3.1 USE OF SOFT BODY ARMOR
Generally, the use of body armor is required subject to the following:

(a) Officers shall only wear department-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.

1012.3.2 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.
1012.3.3 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.

Soft body armor should be replaced in accordance with the manufacturer’s recommended replacement schedule.

1012.4 RANGEMASTER RESPONSIBILITIES

The Rangemaster 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.
Payroll Records

1019.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
Payroll records are submitted to Administration on a biweekly basis for the payment of wages.

1019.1.1 RESPONSIBILITY FOR COMPLETION OF PAYROLL RECORDS
Employees are responsible for the accurate and timely submission of payroll records for the payment of wages.

1019.1.2 TIME REQUIREMENTS
All employees are paid on a biweekly basis usually on Friday, with certain exceptions such as holidays. Payroll records shall be completed and submitted to Administration no later than 8:00 a.m. on the Monday morning after the end of the pay period, unless specified otherwise.

1019.1.3 PAYROLL RECORDS RETENTION
The Finance Department keeps for at least three years payroll records for each employee that contains the required statutory information (Wis. Admin. Code DWD § 272.11(1)).
Overtime Compensation Requests

1020.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
It is the policy of the Department to compensate non-exempt salaried employees who work authorized overtime either by payment of wages as agreed and in effect through the collective bargaining agreement or by the allowance of accrual of compensatory time off. In order to qualify for either, the employee must request for overtime.

1020.1.1 DEPARTMENT OFFICE POLICY
Because of the nature of law enforcement work, and the specific needs of the Department, a degree of flexibility concerning overtime policies must be maintained.

Non-exempt employees are not authorized to volunteer work time to the Department. All requests to work overtime shall be approved in advance by a supervisor. If circumstances do not permit prior approval, then approval shall be sought as soon as practicable during the overtime shift and in no case later than the end of the shift in which the overtime is worked.

The individual employee may request compensatory time in lieu of receiving overtime payment. However, the employee may not exceed the number of hours compensatory time identified in the collective bargaining agreement.

1020.2 REQUEST FOR OVERTIME COMPENSATION
Employees shall request overtime before working the overtime and submit compensation requests to immediate supervisor or Shift Sergeant.

1020.2.1 EMPLOYEE RESPONSIBILITY
Employees shall notify a supervisor of their pre-approved overtime request.

1020.2.2 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES
The supervisor who verifies the overtime earned shall verify that the overtime was worked.

After the entry has been made in the employee's payroll record, the overtime payment request will be forwarded to the employee's Deputy Chief for final approval.

1020.3 ACCOUNTING FOR OVERTIME WORKED
Employees are to record the actual time worked in an overtime status. In some cases, the collective bargaining agreement provides that a minimum number of hours will be paid, (e.g., two hours for court, four hours for outside overtime). The supervisor will enter the actual time worked.

1020.3.1 ACCOUNTING FOR PORTIONS OF AN HOUR
When accounting for less than a full hour, time worked shall be rounded up to the nearest quarter of an hour as indicated by the following chart:
1020.3.2 VARIATION IN TIME REPORTED
Where two or more employees are assigned to the same activity, case or court trial, and the amount of time for which payment is requested varies between the two, the Shift Sergeant or other approving supervisor may require each employee to include the reason for the variation on the back of the overtime payment request.
Outside Employment

1021.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
To avoid actual or perceived conflicts of interest for department employees engaging in outside employment, all employees shall initially 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.

Additional guidance, provisions, changes or additions may be contained in the employee collective bargaining agreement.

1021.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

Outside employment - The employment of any member of this department who receives wages, compensation or other consideration of value from another employer, organization or individual not affiliated directly with this department for services, products 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, products or benefits rendered.

Outside overtime - Overtime involving any member of this department who performs duties or services on behalf of an outside organization, company or individual within this jurisdiction on behalf of the Department. Such outside overtime shall be requested and scheduled directly through this department so that the Department may be reimbursed for the cost of wages and benefits.

1021.2 OBTAINING APPROVAL
No member of this 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 is grounds for disciplinary action.

To obtain approval for outside employment, the employee must submit a request in writing to the employee's immediate supervisor. The request will then be forwarded through the appropriate chain of command to the Chief of Police for consideration.

If approved, the employee will be provided notification through Guardian. Unless otherwise indicated in writing on the approved application, an approved application will be valid through the end of the calendar year in which it is approved. Any employee seeking to continue outside employment shall submit a new application in a timely manner.

Any employee seeking approval of outside employment whose application has been denied shall be provided with a written reason for the denial of the application at the time of the denial and within 30 days of the written request.
Outside Employment

1021.2.1 APPEAL OF DENIAL OF OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT
If an employee's application is denied or rescinded 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 pursuant to the Grievances Policy or the procedure set forth in the current collective bargaining agreement.

1021.2.2 REVOCATION/SUSPENSION OF AN APPROVED OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT APPLICATION
Any approved outside employment application may be revoked or suspended after the employee has received written notification of the reasons for revocation or suspension. Additionally, revocation or suspension will only be implemented after the employee has exhausted the appeal process.

The outside employment may be revoked:

(a) If an employee's performance declines to a point where it is evaluated by a supervisor as needing improvement to reach an overall level of minimum acceptable competency, and the outside employment may be related to the employee's performance. The Chief of Police may, at his/her discretion, notify the employee of the intent to revoke any previously approved outside employment application. After the appeal process has concluded, the revocation will remain in force until the employee's performance directly related to the outside employment has been re-established to the minimum level of acceptable competency.

(b) If, at any time during the term of an approved outside employment application, an employee's conduct or outside employment conflicts with the provisions of department policy, or any law.

(c) The outside employment creates an actual or apparent conflict of interest with the Department or City.

1021.3 PROHIBITED OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT
The Department expressly reserves the right to deny any application submitted by an employee seeking to engage in any activity that:

(a) Involves the employee's use of department time, facilities, equipment or supplies, the use of the department badge, uniform, prestige or influence for private gain or advantage.

(b) Involves the employee's receipt or acceptance of any money or other consideration from anyone other than this department for the performance of an act that the employee, if not performing such act, would be required or expected to render in the regular course or hours of employment or as a part of the employee's duties as a member of this department.
Outside Employment

(c) Involves the performance of an act in other than the employee's capacity as a member of this department that may later be subject directly or indirectly to the control, inspection, review, audit or enforcement of any other employee of this department.

(d) Involves time demands that would render performance of the employee's duties for this department below minimum standards or would render the employee unavailable for reasonably anticipated overtime assignments and other job-related demands that occur outside regular working hours.

1021.3.1 OUTSIDE SECURITY EMPLOYMENT
Due to the potential conflict of interest, no member of this department may 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 monitored by the patrol supervisor.

(a) The applicant will be required to enter into a written indemnification agreement prior to approval.

(b) The applicant will be required to provide for the compensation and full benefits of all employees requested for such outside security services.

(c) If such a request is approved, any employee working outside overtime shall be subject to the following conditions:
   1. The officer shall wear the department uniform/identification.
   2. The officer shall be subject to all the rules and regulations of this 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, outside employment or outside overtime 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.

1021.3.2 OUTSIDE OVERTIME ARREST AND REPORTING PROCEDURE
Any employee making an arrest or taking other official law enforcement action while working in an approved outside overtime assignment shall be required to complete all related reports in a timely manner pursuant to department policy. Time spent on the completion of such reports shall be considered incidental to the outside overtime assignment.
Outside Employment

1021.3.3 SPECIAL RESTRICTIONS
Except for emergency situations or with prior authorization from the Deputy Chief, undercover officers or officers assigned to covert operations shall not be eligible to work overtime or other assignments in a uniformed or other capacity that might reasonably disclose the officer's law enforcement status.

1021.4 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 this department or other agencies through the use of the employee's position with this department.

1021.4.1 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 employee 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 this policy.

1021.5 CHANGES IN OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT STATUS
If an employee terminates his/her outside employment during the period of an approved application, the employee shall promptly submit written notification of such termination to the Chief of Police through the appropriate chain of command. Any subsequent request 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 shall report the change.

1021.6 OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT WHILE ON DISABILITY OR ADMINISTRATIVE LEAVE
Department members who are engaged in outside employment and are placed on disability or administrative leave or modified/light-duty shall inform their immediate supervisor in writing within five days whether they intend to continue to engage in outside employment while on such leave or light-duty status. The immediate supervisor shall review the duties of the outside employment along with any work-related doctor's orders and make a recommendation to the Chief of Police.
**Outside Employment**

whether such outside employment should continue or the approved application be suspended or revoked.

In the event the Chief of Police determines that the outside employment should be discontinued or if the employee fails to promptly notify the supervisor of his/her intentions regarding the employment application, a notice of intent to revoke the employee's application will be forwarded to the involved employee and a copy attached to the original employment application. The revocation process outlined in this policy shall be followed.

Criteria for revoking or suspending an approved outside employment application while on disability status or administrative leave includes, but is 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 advice.

(b) The outside employment performed requires the same or similar physical ability, as would be required of an on-duty employee.

(c) The outside employment is not compatible with the reason the employee is on administrative leave.

(d) The employee failed to make timely notice of his/her intentions to his/her supervisor.

When the disabled employee returns to full duty with the River Falls Police Department, a request (in writing) may be made to the Chief of Police to restore the permit.
Personal Appearance Standards

1023.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
To project uniformity and neutrality toward the public and other members of the Department, employees shall maintain their personal hygiene and appearance to project a professional image appropriate for this department and for their assignment.

1023.2 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.

1023.2.1 HAIR
Hairstyles of all members shall be neat in appearance. Hair-coloring or dye, if used, shall be of shades and hues which are naturally found in humans. For male sworn officers, hair must not extend below the top edge of the uniform collar while assuming a normal stance.

For female sworn officers, hair must be no longer than the horizontal level of the bottom of the uniform shoulder patch when the employee is standing erect, and worn up or in a tightly wrapped braid or ponytail.

1023.2.2 SIDEBURNS
Sideburns shall not extend below the bottom of the outer ear opening (the top of the earlobes) and shall be trimmed and neat.

1023.2.3 FACIAL HAIR
Facial hair may be worn but needs the approval of the Chief of Police or designee. Once approved, the facial hair must be trimmed, well-kept and professional in nature, unless authorized by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

1023.2.4 FINGERNAILS
Fingernails extending beyond the tip of the finger can pose a safety hazard to officers or others. For this reason, fingernails shall be trimmed so that no point of the nail extends beyond the tip of the finger.

1023.2.5 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.
Personal Appearance Standards

(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.

1023.3 TATTOOS
Tattoos that are visible when in uniform are prohibited. Officers hired prior to this policy or prior to employment with tattoos that are visible while in uniform shall have those tattoos evaluated and documented by the Chief of Police, or his designee, to determine if the tattoos are extreme in size or offensive in appearance. The Chief of Police will make the determination whether or not tattoos or branding are required to be covered. Visible tattoos to the ears, head, neck and face are prohibited.

No officer shall be authorized to obtain any new tattoos that are visible when in uniform.

1023.4 BODY PIERCING OR ALTERATION
Body piercing or alteration to any area of the body that is visible in any authorized uniform or attire, and that is a deviation from normal anatomical features and that is not medically required is prohibited. Such body alteration includes, but is not limited to, the following:

(a) Tongue splitting or piercing

(b) The complete or transdermal implantation of any material other than hair replacement or breast augmentation

(c) Abnormal shaping of the ears, eyes, nose or teeth

(d) Branding or scarification

1023.5 NOTIFICATION
The Department shall, at the time of hiring, notify each employee of the personal appearance standards (Wis. Stat. § 103.14).
Uniform Regulations

1024.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The uniform policy of the River Falls Police Department is established to ensure that uniformed officers, special assignment personnel and civilian employees will be readily identifiable to the public through the proper use and wearing of department uniforms. Employees should also refer to the following policies:

• Firearms
• Department-Owned and Personal Property
• Body Armor
• Personal Appearance Standards

The uniform and equipment specifications manual is maintained and periodically updated by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee. The manual should be consulted regarding authorized equipment and uniform specifications.

The River Falls Police Department will provide uniforms for all employees who are required to wear them in the manner, quantity and frequency agreed upon in the respective employee group's collective bargaining agreement.

1024.2 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. Shoes/boots shall be clean and polished.

(b) All officers of this department shall possess and maintain at all times a serviceable uniform and the necessary equipment to perform uniformed field duty.

(c) Personnel shall wear only the uniform specified for their rank and assignment.

(d) Employees shall not loan any portion of the uniform to others.

(e) Employees shall not permit the uniform to be reproduced or duplicated.

(f) The uniform is to be worn in compliance with the specifications set forth in the department's uniform specifications, which are maintained separately from this policy.

(g) All supervisors will perform periodic inspections of their personnel to ensure conformance to these regulations.

(h) Civilian attire shall not be worn in combination with any distinguishable part of the uniform.
Uniform Regulations

(i) Uniforms are only to be worn while on-duty, while in transit to or from work, for court or at other official department functions or events.

(j) If the uniform is worn while in transit an outer garment should be worn over the uniform shirt so as not to bring attention to the employee while he/she is off-duty.

(k) Employees are not to purchase or drink alcoholic beverages while wearing any part of the department uniform, including the uniform pants.

(l) Mirrored sunglasses will not be worn with any department uniform.

(m) Visible jewelry, other than those items listed below, shall not be worn with the uniform, unless specifically authorized by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.
   1. Wrist watch
   2. Wedding rings, class ring or other ring of tasteful design; a maximum of one ring/set may be worn on each hand
   3. Medical alert bracelet

1024.2.1 DEPARTMENT-ISSUED IDENTIFICATION
The Department issues each employee an official department identification card bearing the employee's name, identifying information and photo likeness. All employees shall be in possession of their department-issued identification card at all times while on-duty or when carrying a concealed weapon.

   (a) Whenever on-duty or acting in an official capacity representing the Department, employees shall display their department-issued identification in a courteous manner to any person upon request and as soon as practicable.

   (b) Officers working specialized assignments may be excused from the requirements regarding the possession and display of identification when directed by the Deputy Chief.

1024.3 UNIFORM CLASSES
The various uniform specification classes are those identified in this policy.

1024.3.1 CLASS A UNIFORM
The Class A uniform is to be worn on special occasions, such as funerals, graduations, ceremonies or as directed. The Class A uniform is required for all sworn personnel. The Class A uniform includes the standard issue uniform with a long-sleeve shirt and tie, and polished shoes.

The campaign hat may be worn for events held outdoors. Boots with pointed toes are not permitted.

1024.3.2 CLASS B UNIFORM
All officers will possess and maintain a serviceable Class B uniform at all times.

The Class B uniform will consist of the same garments and equipment as the Class A uniform with the following exceptions:
(a) The long- or short-sleeve shirt may be worn with the collar open. A department issued tie or turtleneck must be worn while in long sleeves.

(b) A white, navy blue or black crew neck undershirt must be worn with the uniform.

(c) All shirt buttons must remain buttoned except for the last button at the neck.

(d) Shoes for the Class B uniform may be as described in the Class A uniform.

(e) Boots with pointed toes are not permitted.

1024.3.3 SPECIALIZED UNIT UNIFORMS
The Chief of Police may authorize special uniforms to be worn by officers in specialized units, such as the canine team, ERU, bicycle patrol, and other specialized assignments.

1024.3.4 FOUL WEATHER GEAR
The uniform and equipment specifications manual lists the authorized uniform jacket and rain gear.

1024.4 INSIGNIA AND PATCHES

(a) The authorized shoulder patch supplied by the Department shall be machine stitched to the sleeves of all uniform shirts and jackets, 3/4-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 initial of the first name and last name. The nameplate shall be worn and placed above the right pocket located in the middle, bisected by the pressed shirt seam, with equal distance from both sides of the nameplate to the outer edge of the pocket.

(c) When a jacket is worn and designed for hold a nameplate, the nameplate or an authorized sewn-on cloth nameplate shall be affixed to the jacket in the same manner as the uniform.

(d) Assignment insignias, (e.g., ERU and FTO) may be worn as designated by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

(e) An American flag pin may be worn, centered above the nameplate.

(f) The department-issued badge or an authorized sewn-on cloth replica must be worn and be visible at all times while in uniform. Sworn non-uniform personnel will wear or carry the badge so it is in reasonable proximity to the firearm and can be displayed whenever appropriate.

(g) The designated insignia indicating the employee's rank must be worn at all times while in uniform. The Chief of Police or the authorized designee may authorize exceptions.
Uniform Regulations

1024.4.1 MOURNING BADGE BAND
Uniformed employees may wear a black mourning band across the uniform badge whenever a law
enforcement officer is killed in the line of duty. The following mourning periods will be observed:

(a) An officer of this department - From the time of death until midnight on the 14th day
after the death.

(b) A peace officer from this 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 peace officer.

(d) National Peace Officers Memorial Day (May 15) - From 0001 hours until 2359 hours.

(e) As directed by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

1024.5 CIVILIAN ATTIRE
There are assignments within the Department that do not require wearing a uniform because
recognition and authority are not essential to their function. There are also assignments in which
wearing 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 male administrative, investigative and support personnel who elect to wear civilian
clothing to work shall wear button-style shirts with a collar, slacks or suits that are
moderate in style.

(c) All female administrative, investigative and support personnel who elect to wear
civilian clothes to work shall wear dresses, slacks, shirts, blouses or suits that are
moderate in style.

(d) The following items shall not be worn on-duty:
   1. T-shirt alone
   2. Thong sandals
   3. Swimsuit, tube tops or halter tops
   4. Spandex type pants or see-through clothing
   5. Distasteful printed slogans, buttons or pins
   6. Shorts

(e) Variations from this order are allowed at the discretion of the Chief of Police or the
authorized designee when the employee’s assignment or current task is not conducive
to wearing such clothing.

(f) No item of civilian attire may be worn on-duty that would adversely affect the reputation
of the River Falls Police Department or the morale of the employees.
(g) Sworn employees carrying firearms while wearing civilian attire should wear clothing that effectively conceals the firearm when outside a controlled law enforcement facility or work area.

1024.6 POLITICAL ACTIVITIES, ENDORSEMENTS, ADVERTISEMENTS OR OTHER APPEARANCES IN UNIFORM
Unless specifically authorized by the Chief of Police, River Falls Police Department employees may not wear any part of the uniform, be photographed wearing any part of the uniform, utilize a department badge, patch or other official insignia, or cause to be posted, published or displayed, the image of another employee, or identify him/herself as an employee of the River Falls Police Department to do any of the following (Wis. Stat. § 164.015):

(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 on any motion picture, film, video, public broadcast or on any website.

1024.7 OPTIONAL EQUIPMENT - MAINTENANCE AND REPLACEMENT
(a) Any of the items listed in the uniform and equipment specifications manual as optional shall be purchased at the expense of the employee. No part of the purchase cost shall be offset by the Department.
(b) Maintenance of optional items shall be the financial responsibility of the purchasing employee (e.g., repairs due to normal wear and tear).
(c) Replacement of items listed in this order as optional shall be done as follows:
   1. When the item is no longer functional because of normal wear and tear, the employee bears the full cost of replacement.
   2. When the item is no longer functional because of damage in the course of the employee’s duties, it shall be replaced following the procedures for the replacement of damaged personal property outlined in the Department-Owned and Personal Property Policy.

1024.8 UNAUTHORIZED UNIFORMS, EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES
River Falls Police Department employees may not wear any uniform item, accessory or attachment unless specifically authorized in the uniform and equipment specifications manual or by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.
River Falls 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 manual or by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

1024.9 NOTIFICATION
The Department shall, at the time of hiring, notify each employee of the uniform regulations and clothing requirements (Wis. Stat. § 103.14).
Department Badges

1027.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The River Falls Police Department badge and uniform patch as well as the likeness of these items and the name of the River Falls Police Department are property of the Department and their use shall be restricted as set forth in this policy.

1027.2 POLICY
The uniform badge shall be issued to department members as a symbol of authority. The use and display of department badges shall be in strict compliance with this policy. Only authorized badges issued by this department shall be displayed, carried or worn by members while on-duty or otherwise acting in an official or authorized capacity.

1027.2.1 FLAT BADGE
Sworn officers, with the written approval of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee, may purchase at their own expense a flat badge capable of being carried in a wallet. The use of the flat badge is subject to all the same provisions of department policy as the uniform badge.

(a) An officer may sell, exchange or transfer the flat badge he/she purchased to another officer within the River Falls Police Department with the written approval of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

(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.

1027.2.2 CIVILIAN PERSONNEL
Badges and Department identification cards issued to civilian personnel shall be clearly marked to reflect the position of the assigned employee.

(a) Civilian personnel shall not display any department badge except as a part of his/her uniform, 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.
1027.2.3 RETIREE UNIFORM BADGE
Upon honorable retirement employees may keep and use their assigned duty badge for display purposes. It is intended that the duty badge be used only as private memorabilia, as other uses of the badge may be unlawful or in violation of this policy.

1027.3 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 and civilian uniformed employees for official use only. The department badge, shoulder patch or the likeness thereof, or the department name shall not be used for personal or private reasons including, but not limited to, letters, memoranda and electronic communications, such as electronic mail or websites and web pages.

The use of the badge, uniform patch and department name for all material (e.g., printed matter, products or other items) developed for department use shall be subject to approval by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

Employees shall not loan the department badge or identification card to others and shall not permit the badge or identification card to be reproduced or duplicated (Wis. Stat. § 946.70).

1027.4 PERMITTED USE BY EMPLOYEE GROUPS
The likeness of the department badge shall not be used without the express authorization of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee and shall be subject to the following:

(a) The employee associations may use the likeness of the department badge for merchandise and official association business, provided it is used in a clear representation of the association and not the River Falls Police Department. The following modifications shall be included:

1. The text on the upper and lower ribbons is replaced with the name of the employee association.

2. The badge number portion displays the acronym of the employee association.

(b) The likeness of the department badge for endorsement of political candidates shall not be used without the express approval of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.
Employee Speech, Expression and Social Networking

1030.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy is intended to address issues associated with employee use of social networking sites and to provide guidelines for the regulation and balance of employee speech and expression with the needs of the Department.

Nothing in this policy is intended to prohibit or infringe upon any communication, speech or expression that is protected or privileged under law. This includes speech and expression protected under state or federal constitutions as well as labor or other applicable laws. For example, this policy does not limit an employee from speaking as a private citizen, including acting as an authorized member of a recognized bargaining unit or officer associations, about matters of public concern, such as misconduct or corruption.

Employees are encouraged to consult with their supervisor regarding any questions arising from the application or potential application of this policy.

1030.1.1 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, wikis, video and other file sharing sites.

1030.2 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 River Falls Police Department will carefully balance the individual employee's rights against the organization's needs and interests when exercising a reasonable degree of control over employee speech and expression.

1030.3 SAFETY
Employees should carefully consider the implications of their speech or any other form of expression when using the Internet. Speech and expression that may negatively affect the safety of River Falls 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, employee's family or associates.
Examples of the type of information that could reasonably be expected to compromise safety include:

- 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.

**1030.4 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 River Falls 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 River Falls Police Department and tends to compromise or damage the mission, function, reputation or professionalism of the River Falls Police Department or its employees. Examples may include:

   1. Statements that indicate disregard for the law or the state or U.S. Constitution.
   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 transportsations 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 River Falls 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.

(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 River Falls 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 unauthorized purposes, or use of any personal communication device, game device or media device, whether personally or department-owned, for personal purposes while on-duty, except in the following circumstances:

1. When brief personal communication may be warranted by the circumstances (e.g., informing family of extended hours)

2. During authorized breaks; such usage should be limited as much as practicable to areas out of the sight and sound of the public and shall not be disruptive to the work environment

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).

1030.4.1 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 River Falls Police Department or identify themselves in any way that could be reasonably perceived as representing the River Falls Police Department in order to do any of the following, unless specifically authorized by the Chief of Police:

(a) Endorse, support, oppose or contradict any political campaign or initiative

(b) Endorse, support, oppose or contradict any social issue, cause or religion

(c) Endorse, support, or oppose any product, service, company or other commercial entity

(d) Appear in any commercial, social or nonprofit publication or any motion picture, film, video, public broadcast or any website

Additionally, when it can reasonably be construed that an employee, acting in his/her individual capacity or through an outside group or organization (e.g., bargaining group), is affiliated with this department, the employee shall give a specific disclaiming statement that any such speech or expression is not representative of the River Falls 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).

1030.5 PRIVACY EXPECTATION
Members forfeit any expectation of privacy with regard to emails, texts or anything published or maintained through file-sharing software or any Internet site (e.g., Facebook, MySpace) that is accessed, transmitted, received or reviewed on any department technology system (see the Information Technology Use Policy for additional guidance).

1030.6 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.

1030.7 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.
Locker Rooms

1032.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
Maintaining secure and private locker rooms is an important obligation for the Department to ensure each member’s rights and privacy are maintained (Wis. Stat. § 175.22).

1032.2 POLICY
The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for maintaining the privacy of members while inside a department locker room.

1032.3 SECURITY
Members should not enter a locker room designated for a person of the opposite sex unless:

(a) The locker room is empty of members of the opposite sex.
(b) Members in the locker room give consent.
(c) The entering member reasonably believes there is a medical emergency involving a person unable to consent.

Members who seek to talk to, interrogate or interview anyone inside the locker room should generally wait until after the member has taken care of personal affairs and has exited.

Situations requiring an immediate conversation regarding the safety or security of another member, person or citizen, will require the member to exit the locker room as soon as possible.

In critical or emergency situations where time is of the essence, a member of the same sex should enter the locker room to obtain information from the member.

1032.4 PRIVACY
At no time will video recording devices be used. Audio recording devices may be used only with the written permission of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee. Situations allowing the audio recording of conversations in the locker room are generally limited to internal investigations of member misconduct.

At no time will a member capture, record or transfer video or audio recordings, either openly or in secret, of another member by any means, including, but not limited to, the use of cameras, computers, Personal Digital Assistants (PDAs), tape or digital recorders, video cameras or cellular telephones.

Members who violate this policy are subject to discipline up to and including termination.
Line-of-Duty Deaths

1034.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance to members of the River Falls 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 in situations where members are injured in the line of duty and the injuries are life-threatening.

1034.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

**Line-of-duty death** - The death of a sworn member during the course of performing law enforcement-related functions while on- or off-duty, or a Civilian member during the course of performing their assigned duties.

**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.

1034.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the River Falls 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.

1034.3 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 Dispatch.

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.

(c) If the member has been transported to the hospital, the Shift Sergeant or the 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).

1034.4 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 and 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.

(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 childcare or other immediate needs.
Line-of-Duty Deaths

(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 survivor’s 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 River Falls Police Department members may be apprised that survivor notifications are complete.

1034.4.1 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.

1034.5 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 shift. Members reporting for duty from their residence should be instructed to contact their supervisor 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.

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 group, 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.
1034.6 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) Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) coordinator.
(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.

1034.6.1 DEPARTMENT LIAISON
The Department Liaison should be a Deputy Chief 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 (NIMS).
(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.
(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-mast.
(g) Ensuring that department members are reminded 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.
Line-of-Duty Deaths

(i) Serving as a liaison with visiting law enforcement agencies during memorial and funeral services.

1034.6.2 HOSPITAL LIAISON
The Hospital Liaison should work with hospital personnel to:

(a) 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.

(b) Ensure, as much as practicable, that any suspects who are in the hospital and their families or friends are not in close proximity to the member’s survivors or River Falls Police Department members (except for members who may be guarding the suspect).

(c) Ensure that survivors receive timely updates regarding the member before information is released to others.

(d) 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.

(e) Stay with survivors and ensure that they are provided with other assistance as needed at the hospital.

(f) If applicable, explain to the survivors why an autopsy may be needed.

(g) Ensure hospital bills are 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.
- Working with investigators to gather and preserve the deceased member’s equipment and other items that may be of evidentiary value.
- Documenting his/her actions at the conclusion of his/her duties.

1034.6.3 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 Deputy Chief. 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.

If the survivors have no preference, 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.
   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 CISM coordinator to ensure that survivors 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.
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.

1034.6.4 CRITICAL INCIDENT STRESS MANAGEMENT COORDINATOR
The CISM coordinator should work with the Chief of Police or the authorized designee, liaisons, coordinators and other resources to make CISM and counseling services available to members and survivors who are impacted by a line-of-duty death. The responsibilities of the CISM coordinator 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 CISM 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) Ensuring that members who were involved in or witnessed the incident are relieved of Department responsibilities until they can receive CISM support as appropriate and possible.

(c) Ensuring that CISM and counseling resources (e.g., peer support, debriefing, grief counselors) are available to members as soon as reasonably practicable following the line-of-duty death.

(d) Coordinating with the Survivor Support Liaison to ensure survivors are aware of available CISM and counseling services and assisting with arrangements as needed.
Line-of-Duty Deaths

(e) Following up with members and the Survivor Support Liaison in the months following the incident to determine if additional CISM or counseling services are needed.

1034.6.5 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.

1034.6.6 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 River Falls Police Department members can attend funeral services as possible.

The mutual aid coordinator should perform his/her duties in accordance with the Outside Agency Assistance Policy.
1034.6.7 BENEFITS LIAISON
The Benefits Liaison should provide survivors with information concerning available benefits and 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 Reporting Policy).

(b) Researching and assisting survivors with application for federal government survivor benefits, such as those offered through the:
   1. Public Safety Officers’ Benefits (PSOB) Programs.
   2. Public Safety Officers’ Educational Assistance (PSOEA) Program.
   3. Social Security Administration.
   4. Department of Veterans Affairs.

(c) Researching and assisting survivors with application for state and local government survivor benefits.
   1. Death benefits (Wis. Stat. § 102.475)
   2. Education assistance (Wis. Stat. § 38.24)
   3. Pension benefits (Wis. Stat. § 40.73)
   4. Burial expenses (Wis. Stat. § 102.50)

(d) Researching and assisting survivors with application for other survivor benefits such as:
   1. Private foundation survivor benefits programs.
   2. Survivor scholarship programs.

(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.
1034.6.8 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.

1034.7 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) Ensure that department members are instructed to direct any media inquiries to the PIO.

(c) Prepare necessary press releases.
   1. Ensure coordination with other entities having media roles (e.g., outside agencies involved in the investigation or incident).
   2. Ensure that important public information is disseminated, such as information on how the public can show support for the Department and deceased member’s survivors.

(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.
Line-of-Duty Deaths

The identity of deceased members should be withheld until the member’s survivors have been notified. If the media has 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 ensure that media are notified when survivor notifications have been made.

1034.8 DEPARTMENT CHAPLAIN
The Department chaplain may serve a significant role in line-of-duty deaths. His/her 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.

1034.9 INVESTIGATION OF THE INCIDENT
The Chief of Police shall ensure that line-of-duty deaths are investigated thoroughly 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.

1034.10 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.

1034.11 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.
MILITARY LEAVE AND REINTEGRATION

1035.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The River Falls Police Department recognizes the need to support our employees and their families during activation of military service. Employees who are members of the Armed Forces Reserves or the National Guard present unique circumstances surrounding their employment. This policy is established to outline the rights and responsibilities of the employer and the employee during times of military deployment and reintegration following long-term military leave.

1035.2 MILITARY LEAVES
See City Policy USERRA: MILITARY LEAVE 4-9

1035.2.1 REINTEGRATION TRAINING
The department’s goal is to support the returning employee and assist with the transition back to work. In-processing may include a meeting with Human Resources department to complete necessary paperwork and reactivate benefits and retirement plans, where applicable. The pace of re-entry will be determined by the returning employee along with the Field Training Supervisor and will depend on the length of the employee’s absence and other factors that may have impacted the deployed employee. Officers who have returned from a deployment consisting of 91 calendar days or more shall not be assigned to patrol work without first completing a reorientation period for a time to be determined by the Field Training Supervisor or designee. The following will be the minimum training requirements:

- Returning combat veterans deployed for more than one (1) year shall complete a minimum of 24 hours of training each year they were deployed
- Returning combat veterans deployed less than one (1) year shall complete training for a minimum number of hours to be determined by the Field Training Supervisor

Training topics should include the following:

- Changes in the River Falls Police Department and current policing issues
- Updates and/or changes to agency policies and procedures
- Legal Updates
- Refresher training in the following topics incorporating training that addresses equipment differences and the reprogramming of muscle memory to correspond to the equipment and tactics used in domestic environments:
  - Firearms training and qualifications (review rules of engagement and use of deadly force)
  - Defensive and Arrest Tactics
  - Emergency Vehicle Operation and Control (transition from tactical driving to domestic driving)
If needed, the employee will be provided with peer support, Employee Assistance Program services, or any other support services necessary for full reintegration to duty. Any additional training shall be provided as determined by the Field Training Supervisor and as required to meet the Wisconsin DOJ Training & Standards. If any certifications have expired during the employee’s deployment, then the employee shall attend a certification course prior to return to full solo-patrol duty.
Defense and Arrest Tactics Poster.pdf
## INDEX / TOPICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDEX / TOPICS</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACCOUNTABILITY TO SUPERVISOR</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy manual</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Investigations</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle damage</td>
<td>338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Leave</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OIS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Abuse</td>
<td>299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investigations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aircraft</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambulance</td>
<td>271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flying while armed</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aircraft accidents</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intoxicants</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle use</td>
<td>336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol use</td>
<td>369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammunition</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal Control</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animals</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dangerous</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euthanize</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injured</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line-of-duty deaths</td>
<td>422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appointments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure control officer</td>
<td>370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line-of-duty death liaisons and coordinators</td>
<td>415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operations director</td>
<td>315,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petty cash fund manager</td>
<td>319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Records manager</td>
<td>339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training manager</td>
<td>344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrests</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authority</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child and dependent adult safety</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control devices</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First amendment assemblies</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seat belts</td>
<td>386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of force</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audio/video recording</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child abuse</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custodial interrogation</td>
<td>298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OIS</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Informant files</td>
<td>308,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petty Cash</td>
<td>339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Records</td>
<td>344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authority</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of force</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auxiliary officers</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auxiliary restraints</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Badge</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mourning badge</td>
<td>402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barricaded suspects</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baton</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bias-motivated crimes</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biological samples</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazards</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body armor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suspects</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body armor</td>
<td>387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bombs</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aircraft accidents</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canines</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foot pursuits</td>
<td>252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaplains</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line-of-duty deaths</td>
<td>422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child abuse</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child and dependent adult safety</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child safety</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug-endangered</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatality review team</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firearms</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transporting</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citations</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liability response</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subpoenas</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil disputes</td>
<td>262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilian/non-sworn</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topic</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crisis intervention incidents</td>
<td>268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investigation and prosecution</td>
<td>298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMAND PROTOCOL</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMAND STAFF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conducted energy device</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line-of-duty deaths</td>
<td>412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petty cash audit</td>
<td>339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy review</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMUNICABLE DISEASES</td>
<td>370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMUNICATIONS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officer involved shootings and deaths</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMPUTERS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTBs</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMPUTERS, DIGITAL EVIDENCE</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONDUCT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OIS</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONFIDENTIALITY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child abuse reports</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communicable disease information</td>
<td>373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Informants</td>
<td>306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Records bureau</td>
<td>346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONTACTS AND TEMPORARY DETENTIONS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bias-based policing</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warrant service</td>
<td>317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONTROL DEVICES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decontamination</td>
<td>371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First amendment assemblies</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pain compliance</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CORRESPONDENCE</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COURT APPEARANCES</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COURT ORDERS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citation releases</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil disputes</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic abuse</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile informants</td>
<td>306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source testing</td>
<td>373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRIME AND DISASTER SCENE INTEGRITY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRIMINAL OFFENDER INFORMATION</td>
<td>347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRISIS INTERVENTION INCIDENTS</td>
<td>265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRISIS RESPONSE UNIT</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CUSTODIAL INTERROGATIONS</td>
<td>298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CUSTODY SEARCHES</td>
<td>356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAILY TRAINING BULLETINS (DTBS)</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAMAGE BY PERSONNEL</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEADLY FORCE REVIEW</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEATH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaplains</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEATH INVESTIGATION</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEATH NOTIFICATION</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEBRIEFING</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OIS</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warrant service</td>
<td>317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DECONFLICTION</td>
<td>321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEFECTIVE VEHICLES</td>
<td>332</td>
</tr>
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<td>DEFINITIONS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy manual</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
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<td>DEPARTMENT E-MAILS</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEPARTMENT PROPERTY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss Or Damage</td>
<td>327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEPARTMENT-OWNED PROPERTY</td>
<td>326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEPENDENT ADULTS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety</td>
<td>99, 176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISCIPLINE</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISCLAIMER</td>
<td>18</td>
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<tr>
<td>DOMESTIC ABUSE</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRIVING</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRIVING TACTICS</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRUG USE</td>
<td>369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DUTY TO INTERCEDE</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELECTRONIC MAIL</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELECTRONIC SIGNATURE</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMDT</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN MANUALS</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMPLOYEE CONVICTIONS</td>
<td>367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENFORCEMENT</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ETHICS</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVIDENCE</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bombs</td>
<td>219</td>
</tr>
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<td>Digital</td>
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<td>246</td>
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<td>40</td>
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<td>EXPLOSIONS</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXPOSURE</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXPOSURE CONTROL</td>
<td>370</td>
</tr>
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<td>Officer</td>
<td>370</td>
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<tr>
<td>EYEWITNESS IDENTIFICATION</td>
<td>309</td>
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<tr>
<td>FIREARMS</td>
<td>71</td>
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<tr>
<td>Topic</td>
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<td>69</td>
</tr>
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<td>MOBILE VIDEO RECORDER</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Required Activation</td>
<td>241</td>
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<td>Review</td>
<td>242</td>
</tr>
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<td>MUTUAL AID</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>First amendment assemblies</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interstate peace officer powers</td>
<td>11, 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warrant service</td>
<td>317</td>
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<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>NONSWORN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicles</td>
<td>336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOTIFICATIONS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aircraft accidents</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child abuse</td>
<td>115, 115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure control</td>
<td>370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impaired driving</td>
<td>287, 288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line-of-duty deaths</td>
<td>413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OIS</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of force</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>OATH OF OFFICE</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OC SPRAY</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFFICER SAFETY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime and disaster scene integrity</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic abuse</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firearms confiscation</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foot pursuits</td>
<td>252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seat belts</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warrant service</td>
<td>315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFFICER-INVOLVED SHOOTING (OIS)</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPERATIONS PLANNING AND DECONFLICTION</td>
<td>319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OUTSIDE AGENCY ASSISTANCE</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in Status</td>
<td>395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obtaining Approval</td>
<td>392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prohibited Outside Employment</td>
<td>393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security Employment</td>
<td>394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OVERTIME</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Court</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OVERTIME PAYMENT</td>
<td>390</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARKING</td>
<td>336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PATROL FUNCTION</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEPPE SPRAY</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERSONAL APPEARANCE</td>
<td>397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERSONAL PROPERTY</td>
<td>326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss Or Damage</td>
<td>327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT</td>
<td>341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERSONNEL COMPLAINTS</td>
<td>376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHOTOGRAPIHES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aircraft accidents</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citation releases</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First amendment assemblies</td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLICY MANUAL</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRIVACY EXPECTATIONS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locker rooms</td>
<td>411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicles</td>
<td>334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROBATIONARY EMPLOYEES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel complaints</td>
<td>384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROTECTED INFORMATION</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Records personnel</td>
<td>346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROTECTED INFORMATION</td>
<td>347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUBLIC RECORDING OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITY</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PURSUIT INTERVENTION</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PURSUIT POLICY</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PURSUIT UNITS</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
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<td>PURSUITS</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Foot</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>RANGEMASTER</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Firearms</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inspections</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAPID RESPONSE AND DEPLOYMENT</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RECORDS BUREAU</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative hearings</td>
<td>291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impaired driving</td>
<td>291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REFLECTORIZED VESTS</td>
<td>277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REPORT CORRECTIONS</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REPORT PREPARATION</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REPORTING CONVICTIONS</td>
<td>367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Violence</td>
<td>367, 367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RESPONSE TO CALLS</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RESTRAINTS</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REVIEWS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bias-based policing - annual</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure control plan</td>
<td>370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyewitness identification policy - biennially</td>
<td>312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyewitness identification process - annual</td>
<td>309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incident review training</td>
<td>28</td>
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<tr>
<td>Policy manual</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>COPYRIGHT Lexipol, LLC 2020/07/08, All Rights Reserved. Published with permission by River Falls Police Department</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topic</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public records on social media</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of force</td>
<td>42, 43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIDE-ALONG</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROLL CALL TRAINING</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAFE HAVEN LAW</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAFETY</td>
<td>335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canine</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conduct</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First responder</td>
<td>341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal protective equipment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAFETY EQUIPMENT</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seat belts</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEARCH AND SEIZURE</td>
<td>315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEARCH WARRANTS</td>
<td>269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEARCHES</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime scene</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police vehicle inspections</td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operation planning and deconfliction</td>
<td>324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opioid</td>
<td>273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapid response and deployment</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social media</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of force</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warrant service</td>
<td>318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRAINING</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWAT</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEAT BELTS</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SECURITY Employment</td>
<td>394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMOKING AND TOBACCO USE</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOCIAL MEDIA</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPIT HOOD</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPIT MASK</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STANDARDS OF CONDUCT</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUBPOENAS</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUCCESSION OF COMMAND</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TECHNOLOGY USE</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TERMINATE A PURSUIT</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIME CARD</td>
<td>389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIME CARDS</td>
<td>389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRAFFIC FUNCTION</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRAFFIC OFFICER</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRAINING</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bias-motivated crimes</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child abuse</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child and dependent adult safety</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communicable diseases</td>
<td>374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crisis intervention incidents</td>
<td></td>
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<td>DNA intervention</td>
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