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 before God to my chosen profession...
MISSION VISION AND VALUES
The Windsor Police Department is a dedicated, compassionate family of professionals whose unified purpose and calling is to advocate for justice and safeguard the well-being of all those we serve.
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Attachments
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 Windsor Police Department to perform their functions based on established legal authority.

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

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

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

100.3.1 ARREST AUTHORITY WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF THE WINDSOR POLICE DEPARTMENT
The arrest authority within the jurisdiction of the Windsor Police Department includes (CRS § 16-3-102):

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

100.3.2 ARREST AUTHORITY OUTSIDE THE JURISDICTION OF THE WINDSOR POLICE DEPARTMENT
The arrest authority of officers outside the jurisdiction of the Windsor Police Department includes:

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

(b) When the officer is in fresh pursuit from within the jurisdiction of the Windsor Police Department and any of the following conditions exist (CRS § 16-3-106):
   1. An arrest warrant has been issued for the person or the officer knows that such warrant has been issued for the person.
   2. An offense was committed in the officer’s presence.
   3. The officer has probable cause to believe that the person committed an offense.
Law Enforcement Authority

(c) When officers are accompanied by law enforcement officers who have the authority to make an arrest in that jurisdiction, are present at the scene of the arrest and participate in the arrest process (CRS § 16-3-202).

(d) When another agency has requested temporary assistance during a state of emergency (CRS § 29-5-104).

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

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

(a) As applicable under interstate compacts and memorandums of understanding in compliance with the laws of each state (CRS § 24-60-101; CRS § 29-1-206).

(b) When an officer enters Arizona, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma or Utah in fresh pursuit of a felony subject (ARS § 13-3832; Neb. Rev. Stat. § 29-416; NMSA § 31-2-1 (New Mexico); 22 O.S. § 221; Utah Code 77-9-1).

(c) When an officer enters Kansas in fresh pursuit of a subject who committed any offense (K.S.A. § 22-2404).

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

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

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

(a) A crime was committed by an Indian against the person or property of another Indian.

(b) An Indian who committed an offense has been punished by the local law of the tribe.

(c) An Indian tribe has been granted exclusive jurisdiction by stipulation of a treaty.

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

100.6 CONSTITUTIONAL REQUIREMENTS
All members shall observe and comply with every person’s clearly established rights under the United States and Colorado Constitutions.
Chief Executive Officer

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

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

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

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

102.3 OATH OF OFFICE
All department members, when appropriate, shall take and subscribe to the oaths or affirmations applicable to their positions. Prior to assuming the duties of a peace officer, certified members shall be required to affirm the oath of office expressing commitment and intent to respect constitutional rights in discharging the duties of a law enforcement officer (Colo. Const. art. XII, § 8).

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

102.3.1 CANON OF ETHICS
All Windsor Police Department officers shall be required to abide by a code or canon of ethics as adopted by the Department.

102.4 MAINTENANCE OF RECORDS
The oath of office shall be filed in accordance with the established records retention schedule.
Policy Manual

103.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The manual of the Windsor 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 Windsor Police Department and shall not be construed to create a higher standard or duty of care for civil or criminal liability against the Town, 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 Windsor Police Department reserves the right to revise any policy content, in whole or in part.

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

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

Adult - Any person 18 years of age or older.

CCR - Code of Colorado Regulations.
Windsor Police Department
Policy Manual

**Policy Manual**


**Town** - The Town of Windsor.

**Non-sworn** - Employees and volunteers who are not certified law enforcement officers.

**Department/WPD** - The Windsor Police Department.

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

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

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


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

**Member** - Any person employed or appointed by the Windsor Police Department, including:
- Full- and part-time employees
- Licensed, certified peace officers
- Non-sworn employees
- Volunteers.

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

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

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

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

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

**Shall or will** - Indicates a mandatory action.

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

**Supervisor** - A person in a position of authority that may include responsibility for hiring, transfer, suspension, promotion, discharge, assignment, reward or discipline of other department members, directing the work of other members or having the authority to adjust grievances. The supervisory exercise of authority may not be merely routine or clerical in nature but requires the use of independent judgment.
The term "supervisor" may also include any person (e.g., officer-in-charge, lead or senior worker) given responsibility for the direction of the work of others without regard to a formal job title, rank or compensation.

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

USC - United States Code.

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

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

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

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

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

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

All department members suggesting revision of the contents of the Policy Manual shall forward their written suggestions to their Division Commanders, who will consider the recommendations and forward them to the command staff as appropriate.
Chapter 2 - Organization and Administration
Organizational Structure and Responsibility

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

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

- Administration Division
- Operations Division
- Investigative Services Division

200.2.1 ORGANIZATIONAL CHART
The Chief of Police or the authorized designee is responsible for developing and updating, at least annually, a chart showing the organizational components and functions. The chart may be attached to this Policy Manual for distribution and should be posted permanently in at least one location in the Department that is accessible to all personnel.

200.2.2 ADMINISTRATION DIVISION
The Administration Division is commanded by the assigned Division Commander whose primary responsibility is to provide general management, direction and control for the Administration Division, including management of the Department Professional Standards Unit and the designation of the custodian of records.

200.2.3 OPERATIONS DIVISION
The Operations Division is commanded by the assigned Division Commander whose primary responsibility is to provide general management, direction and control for the Operations Division. The Operations Division consists of Uniformed Patrol and Special Operations, which includes the Traffic Safety Unit, Warrant Service Team, and Field Training Officer Program.

200.2.4 INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES DIVISION
The Investigative Services Division is commanded by the assigned Division Commander whose primary responsibility is to provide general management, direction and control for the Investigative Services Division. The Investigative Services Division consists of the assigned Investigative Sergeant, General Detectives, Community Engagement Team Officers, School Resource Officer, and Property and Evidence Technician.

200.3 COMMAND PROTOCOL
200.3.1 SUCCESSION OF COMMAND
The Chief of Police exercises command over all personnel in the Department. During planned absences the Chief of Police will designate a Commander to act in the place of the Chief of Police.

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

(a) Administration Division
(b) Operations Division
(c) Investigative Services Division

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

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

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

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

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

200.4 AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITIES
Each member will be assigned duties and responsibilities commensurate with the member’s assigned position within the Department and will have the delegated authority necessary to effectively execute those responsibilities. Each member will be held accountable for the appropriate application of that delegated authority.
200.5 PATROL STAFFING
The Operations Division Commander should conduct a workload assessment to determine patrol-staffing needs. In conducting the assessment, the Division Commander should consider:

(a) The number and types of incidents (e.g., calls for service, investigation of criminal and non-criminal acts, apprehension of criminal offenders) handled by patrol personnel during the specified period (e.g., an ten-hour shift).

(b) The average time required to handle an incident at the patrol level.

(c) The average percentage of uncommitted time that should be available to the patrol officer during a specified period.

(d) The time lost through days off, holidays and other leave compared to the total time required for each patrol assignment.
Interim Directive and Special Orders

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

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

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

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

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

201.2 RESPONSIBILITIES

201.2.1 STAFF
The staff shall review and approve revisions of the Policy Manual, which will incorporate changes originally made by a Interim Directive.

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

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

202.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
In compliance with the State of Colorado Emergency Operations Plan, the Town has prepared or adopted an Emergency Operations Plan (CRS § 24-33.5-707). This plan provides guidance and is to be used by all work groups and employees in the event of a major disaster, civil disturbance, mass arrest or other emergency event. The plan provides for a strategic response by all employees and assigns specific responsibilities in the event the plan is activated.

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

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

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

202.3 LOCATION OF THE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
Copies of the plan are available in the Operations Sergeants and Commanders offices. All supervisors should familiarize themselves with the Emergency Operations Plan and the roles personnel will play when the plan is implemented.

The State of Colorado Emergency Operations Plan and additional regional information can be found on the Colorado Office of Emergency Management website.

202.4 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.

202.5 PLAN REVIEW
At least once every two years, the Department should conduct a review of the Emergency Operations Plan and responses, incorporating a full or partial exercise, tabletop or command staff discussion.
202.6 PLAN TRAINING
The Department shall provide training in the Emergency Operations Plan for all supervisors and other appropriate personnel. All supervisors should familiarize themselves with the Emergency Operations Plan and the roles police personnel will play when the plan is activated.
Community Service Officers

203.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
It is the policy of the Windsor Police Department to utilize civilian, non-sworn paraprofessionals in the form of Community Service Officers for the delivery of police services to the community which do not require the attention of a sworn police officer. The Community Service Officer (CSO) position is designed and intended to deliver efficient service to the community in accordance with the Town of Windsor Municipal Code, the adopted Model Traffic Code, the procedures of the Windsor Police Department and this policy.

A large percentage of dispatched calls for service within the Town of Windsor require a service-oriented response rather than an enforcement-related response. Certain types of calls for service do not require the expertise of a sworn police officer and can be competently and effectively addressed by CSO's.

203.2 ASSIGNMENT
CSO's will be assigned to the Windsor Police Department Patrol Division; Individual assignments within or to other divisions will be at the Department's discretion, depending on Department needs, individual job enrichment opportunities, and the needs of the individual.

The CSO program coordination will be the responsibility of a designated patrol sergeant. Any program policy or procedure questions or concerns shall be directed solely to the program coordinator. CSO's will be integrated into the patrol shift schedule and will report to their respective shift sergeant, acting supervisor or officer in charge for daily operational needs and direct questions.

CSO's assigned to Early Week patrol shifts will attended required and pertinent training on Early Week patrol training days; CSO's assigned to Late Week patrol shifts will attend required and pertinent training on Late Week patrol training days.

203.3 COMMISSION
Community Service Officers

The CSO position operates under a limited police commission to enforce the Town of Windsor Municipal Code and the adopted Model Traffic Code. A CSO may issue citations into the Windsor Municipal Court for Municipal Code violations occurring within the Town of Windsor. CSO's shall not have authority to make arrests for violations of any law, nor shall they have the authority to issue citations into any County Court for violations of the Colorado Revised Statutes (CRS).

203.4 DUTIES
The primary duties of a CSO will include, but not be limited to the following:

1. Traffic Accident Investigation
2. Assist in Commercial Motor Vehicle Inspection Operations
3. Traffic Direction
4. Cold Criminal Report Taking
5. Crime Scene and Evidence Processing
7. Animal Control
8. Municipal Health, Animal, and Safety Enforcement
9. Crossing Guard Fill-In
10. Sex Offender Registration
11. VIN Checks
12. Citizen Fingerprinting
13. Department Tours and Talks
14. Courtroom Testimony
15. Directed assistance to Operations, Investigative Services, and Administration as needed
16. Special Assignment as directed

203.5 LIMITATIONS
Community Service Officers are specifically prohibited from the following actions and response to calls unless requested by the primary patrol officer or a supervisor to respond:

1. Emergency response to any call for service
2. Making motor vehicle stops, bicycle stops, or suspicious person contacts
3. Transporting prisoners
4. Carry or use of firearms
5. Making arrests
6. Performing civil standbys
Community Service Officers

7. Alarm call response (fire, burglary, hold-up, or other)
8. Missing persons calls, unless requested by the primary officer or supervisor to respond
9. Remaining in, or traveling to areas where police officers are actively engaged in any law enforcement activity or where patrol officers are actively searching for criminal suspects, including reported BOLOs or vehicles that are the subject of traffic complaints.

203.6 CSO ROLE IN COLD CRIMINAL REPORT INVESTIGATIONS
The types of service calls a CSO will commonly address are cold reports that involve property crimes or property damage reports. A cold report is typically one which has NO KNOWN SUSPECT(S) and involves an incident which occurred more than 15 minutes prior to the call, or one where rapid response by an officer would not aid in the apprehension of a suspect or in securing evidence at the scene. A cold report:

1. Is not a crime in progress
2. Should not regularly involve significant physical evidence at the scene
3. Should not involve an known suspect (criminal offenses)
4. Should not involve a major felony
5. Should not require extensive or immediate follow-up.

CSO call response and completion of an initial report for property crimes or property damage calls shall include but is not limited to:

1. Cold Vandalism
2. Cold Auto Prowl
3. Cold Theft
4. Cold Burglary
5. Fraud reports with no known suspects
6. Cold Stolen Vehicles

CSO’s shall not investigate calls involving person's crimes or crimes involving domestic violence unless otherwise directed to respond i.e. crime scene investigation, animal issues etc.

If a CSO responds to a call and finds that it is not one that the CSO should handle, the CSO shall call for a police officer to respond to the scene. If a CSO responds to and completes a report for a call that at the time does not have any known suspect but at a later date, a suspect is identified,
Community Service Officers

that report shall be forwarded to the patrol division for assignment to a patrol officer for further investigation.

Continuous evaluation of assigned calls must be made by both CSO’s and supervisors to assure that only appropriate calls are being handled by personnel in this position. CSO’s are not sworn personnel and are, therefore, to be limited in the scope of assigned tasks and responsibilities.

203.7 CSO ROLE IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION

1. 
2. 

Community Service Officers are authorized to investigate traffic accidents, with the following conditions:

1. CSO’s may investigate all property damage crashes that occur on public and private property including hit and run crashes with no known suspect information.

2. CSO’s may investigate non-injury, complaint of injury and non-incapacitating injury crashes.

3. A CSO shall not be the primary investigator of a fatal traffic accident or an accident involving serious bodily injury or incapacitating injury to any involved party. The CSO may assist in the investigation upon direction of the primary investigating police officer or a supervisor.

4. CSO response to traffic accidents shall be non-emergent only.

5. The CSO scope of investigation of traffic accidents involving impaired/intoxicated drivers shall be limited to an investigation of the accident only; the impaired/intoxicated driving investigation shall be completed by a sworn police officer.

6. In the event that an accident necessitates a physical arrest, the CSO shall request assistance from a police officer and shall not attempt the arrest on their own. The CSO should not inform the subject that they are going to be arrested prior to the arrival of a police officer to avoid unnecessary confrontation.

203.8 RESPONSE TO RESISTANCE

This section does not preclude the limitations set forth in this policy, which specifically prohibit a CSO from making an arrest under color of law nor does this section authorize a CSO to use force in the performance of their official duties. In the event a CSO finds themselves in a situation where their personal safety is at risk, they shall make every attempt to disengage from the situation and
Community Service Officers

retreat to a position of safety and request the assistance of a police officer. If this is not possible, they may defend themselves as outlined below.

A CSO, like any private citizen, is authorized, pursuant to C.R.S. 18-1-704, to use physical force upon another person in order to defend him or herself or a third person from what that CSO reasonably believes to be the use or imminent use of unlawful physical force by another person and, in doing so, may use the degree of force that he or she reasonably believes to be necessary in such defense.

203.9 VEHICLES, UNIFORMS, AND EQUIPMENT

1.
2.
3.
4.

The vehicle used by CSO's shall be of a type equipped to handle all phases of tasks assigned to the CSO.

1. The vehicle should be used in a routine patrol fashion to seek out violations in accordance to the assignment and to respond to calls for service.

2. The CSO vehicle is not considered an emergency vehicle nor shall it be used as one unless specifically authorized by a supervisor.

3. All traffic laws shall be followed at all times.

4. It shall be the responsibility of the CSO to thoroughly inspect their vehicle and keep it neat, clean, and orderly. The CSO shall notify their supervisor of any repair and maintenance needs.

CSO's will be outfitted with appropriate CSO duty equipment items, similar to those issued to police officers with the exception of firearms, taser, and a baton which will not be standard CSO equipment. The CSO uniform will consist of high visibility shirts and jackets to maximize safety.
Training

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

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

204.2 PHILOSOPHY
The Department seeks to provide ongoing training and encourages all personnel to participate in advanced training and formal education on a continual basis. Training is provided within the confines of funding, requirements of a given assignment, staffing levels and legal mandates. Whenever reasonably possible, the Department will use courses certified by the Colorado POST Board or other regulatory or nationally recognized entities. All sworn members of the organization shall maintain minimum Colorado POST requirements of 24 hours of annual in-service training that includes 12 hours of perishable skill (driving, firearms, arrest control) training.

204.3 OBJECTIVES
The objectives of the training program are to:

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

204.4 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 certified officers or hiring of non-sworn 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.

204.4.1 MANDATED TRAINING

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

(b) State-mandated training:
   1. DNA evidence collection (CRS § 24-31-311) (once)
   2. Racial profiling (CRS § 24-31-309) (once)
   3. Basic CPR/First aid
   4. Eyewitness identification training (CRS § 16-1-109)
   5. Annual completion of any additional training required by POST (CRS § 24-31-315; CRS § 30-10-501.6)

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

204.5 TRAINING NEEDS ASSESSMENT
The Training Sergeant will conduct an annual training needs assessment. The training needs assessment report will be provided to the Chief of Police and Commanders. 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.
204.6 TRAINING COMMITTEE
The Training Sergeant shall establish a Training Committee, which will serve to assist with identifying training needs for the Department.

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

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

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

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

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

204.7 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. Bid vacation
      3. Sick leave
      4. Physical limitations preventing the employee’s participation
      5. Emergency situations, to include shift staffing

   (b) When an employee is unable to attend mandatory training, that employee shall:

      1. Make arrangements through his/her supervisor and the Training Sergeant to attend the required training on an alternate date.
204.8 DAILY TRAINING BULLETINS
The Lexipol Daily Training Bulletins (DTBs) are contained in a web-accessed system that provides training on the Windsor 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.

204.9 TRAINING RECORDS
The Training Sergeant is responsible for the creation, filing and storage of all training records. Training records shall be retained in compliance with the current records retention schedule.

204.10 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

It is a violation of this policy to transmit a message under another user’s name or email address or to use the password of another to log into the system. Users are required to log off the network or secure the workstation when the computer is unattended. This added security measure would minimize the misuse of an individual’s email, name and/or password.
205.4 EMAIL RECORD MANAGEMENT
Email may, depending upon the individual content, be a record under the Colorado Criminal Justice Records Act (CRS § 24-72-301 et seq.) and must be managed in accordance with the established records retention schedule and in compliance with state law.

The Custodian of Records shall ensure that email messages are retained and recoverable as outlined in the Records Maintenance and Release Policy.
Administrative Communications

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

206.2 PERSONNEL ORDERS
Personnel Orders 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.

206.3 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.

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

206.5 OTHER COMMUNICATIONS
Interim Directives and other communications necessary to ensure the effective operation of the Department shall be issued by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee or Division Commanders.
Concealed Handgun Permit

207.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The Chief of Police is given the statutory authority to issue a permit to carry a concealed handgun to residents within the community. The Windsor Police Department currently refers all requests for concealed handgun permits to the County Sheriff's office. In the event an exception is made, this policy will provide a written process for the application, issuance, distribution, suspension and/or revocation of such permits and the dissemination of information related to such permits (CRS § 18-12-201 and CRS § 18-12-206(4)).

207.2 QUALIFIED APPLICANTS
In order to apply for a permit to carry a concealed firearm, an applicant must meet the following requirements (CRS § 18-12-203):

(a) Be a legal resident of the State of Colorado
(b) Be at least 21 years of age
(c) Is not ineligible to possess a firearm pursuant to CRS § 18-12-108 or federal law
(d) Has not been convicted of perjury under CRS § 18-8-503, in relation to information provided or deliberately omitted on a permit application submitted pursuant to state law
(e) Does not chronically and habitually use alcoholic beverages to the extent that the applicant's normal faculties are impaired
   1. An exception would apply if the applicant provides an affidavit signed by a licensed professional counselor that the applicant has refrained from using alcohol for at least three years.
(f) Is not an unlawful user of, or addicted to, any controlled substance
(g) Is not subject to:
   1. A protection order that is in effect at the time the application is submitted
   2. A permanent protection order
   3. A temporary protection order that is in effect at the time of the application
   4. An extreme risk protection order or a temporary extreme risk protection order
(h) Demonstrates competence with a handgun by submitting:
   1. Evidence of experience with a firearm through participation in organized shooting competitions or current military service
   2. Evidence that, at the time the application is submitted, the applicant is a certified instructor
   3. Proof of an honorable discharge from a branch of the United States armed forces within three years preceding submittal of the application
4. Proof of an honorable discharge from a branch of the United States armed forces that reflects pistol qualifications obtained within the 10 years preceding submittal of the application

5. A certificate showing retirement from a Colorado law enforcement agency that reflects pistol qualifications obtained within 10 years preceding submittal of the application; or

6. A training certificate from a handgun training class obtained within 10 years preceding submittal of the application

207.3 APPLICATION PROCESS
The following elements are required to process an application:

(a) Application forms shall be furnished by the Department upon request.

(b) The application will be completed in its entirety.

(c) Appropriate application and fingerprint fees are paid as allowed by law.

(d) Documentary evidence of handgun competency

(e) Full head color photograph

(f) Fingerprints as required

(g) Upon receipt of an application for a permit, an investigation and background check of the applicant to determine if he/she is eligible shall be conducted (CRS § 18-12-205).

The permit shall be issued to the applicant unless he/she is not qualified to possess a handgun pursuant to state or federal law or is not otherwise qualified to obtain a permit pursuant to state law (CRS § 18-12-203(1)).

The permit and the contents contained therein shall meet all state requirements and be good for a period of five years (CRS § 18-12-204).

207.3.1 DENIED APPLICATION
Regardless of whether the applicant meets the criteria above, the permit may be denied on the grounds that there is a reasonable belief that documented previous behavior by the applicant makes it likely the applicant will present a danger to him/herself or others (CRS § 18-12-203(2)).

207.4 TEMPORARY EMERGENCY PERMITS
State law does not prohibit issuing a temporary emergency permit. A temporary permit may include, but is not limited to, provisions specifying the period for which the permit is valid (CRS § 18-12-209).
207.5 APPLICATION FOR RENEWAL
To renew a concealed handgun permit, the permittee must complete and submit a renewal application within 120 days of expiration to the Chief of Police. The Chief of Police will issue a renewal if all statutory provisions are met (CRS § 18-12-211).

Prior to renewing any permit that was issued by another agency, the Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall contact the issuing agency to confirm whether the permit has been revoked or suspended (CRS § 18-12-209; CRS § 18-12-211).

207.6 PERMIT ISSUED IN ANOTHER STATE
A permit to carry a concealed handgun that is issued by a state that recognizes the validity of permits issued pursuant to Colorado law shall be valid in this state in all aspects as a permit issued pursuant to CRS § 18-12-201, et seq., if the permit is issued to a person who is:

(a) Twenty-one years of age or older, and
(b) A resident of the state that issued the permit, as demonstrated by the address stated on a valid picture identification issued by the state that issued the permit and is carried by the permit holder, or
(c) A resident of Colorado for no more than 90 days, as determined by the date of issuance on valid picture identification issued by Colorado and carried by the permit holder.

207.7 SUSPENDING OR REVOKING PERMITS
If the Chief of Police has a reasonable belief that a permittee no longer meets the criteria required under state or federal law, the Chief of Police shall suspend the permit until it is determined that the permittee is eligible to possess a permit (CRS § 18-12-203(3)(b)).

The Chief of Police shall deny, revoke or refuse to renew a permit if an applicant or permittee fails to meet the criteria under this policy’s Qualified Applicants section and may deny, revoke or refuse to renew the permit based on grounds in this policy’s Application Process section (CRS § 18-12-203(3)(a)).

207.7.1 REISSUING PERMIT AFTER A TEMPORARY EXTREME RISK PROTECTION ORDER
If a concealed carry permit issued by this department is taken from a permittee as a result of a temporary extreme risk protection order and a court later denies the issuance of an extreme risk protection order, the Chief of Police should reissue the permit within three days of notice of the denial at no charge to the permittee (CRS § 13-14.5-105).

207.8 APPLICATION NOTIFICATION
If the application is denied, suspended or revoked, the Department shall send the applicant written notification setting forth the reasons for the denial, suspension or revocation within 90 days of receipt of the application (CRS § 18-12-206).
Concealed Handgun Permit

If an application for a permit is denied, the applicant may seek a second review by the Chief of Police and submit additional information for the record or seek judicial review pursuant to CRS § 18-12-207 (CRS § 18-12-203(3)(c)).

207.9 CARRYING CONCEALED HANDGUNS IN RESTRICTED AREAS
Concealed handgun permittees shall carry the permit together with photo identification at all times when in actual possession of a concealed handgun and shall produce both documents upon demand by a law enforcement officer (CRS § 18-12-204(2)(a)).

Permittees may be prohibited from carrying concealed handguns within certain buildings or other areas, as allowed by law. Examples include, but are not limited to (CRS § 18-12-214):

(a) Locations where carrying a firearm is prohibited by federal law.
(b) Locations on the property of a public school except in a locked vehicle.
(c) Any public building equipped with metal detectors at each entrance or that has a sign posted at each entrance prohibiting the carrying of a concealed handgun.

207.10 ANNUAL REPORT
The Department shall annually prepare a report regarding applications as required by law and submit the report before March 1 each year to the general assembly.

A copy of the annual report shall be provided to the public upon request (CRS § 18-12-206(4)).
Retiree Concealed Firearms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Is in possession of photographic identification that identifies him/her as having been employed as a law enforcement officer and one of the following:

1. An indication from the person’s former law enforcement agency that he/she has, within the past year, been tested or otherwise found by the law enforcement
Retiree Concealed Firearms

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

2. A certification, issued by either the state in which the person resides or by a certified firearms instructor who is qualified to conduct a firearms qualification test for active duty law enforcement officers within that state, indicating that the person has, within the past year, been tested or otherwise found to meet the standards established by the state or, if not applicable, the standards of any agency in that state.

(b) Not under the influence of alcohol or another intoxicating or hallucinatory drug or substance.

(c) Not prohibited by federal law from receiving a firearm.

(d) Not in a location prohibited by Colorado law or by a private person or entity on his/her property if such prohibition is permitted by Colorado law.

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

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

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

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

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

(d) Successfully pass an annual criminal history background check (including National Crime Information Center (NCIC) and Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) queries) indicating that he/she is not prohibited by law from receiving or possessing a firearm (CRS § 24-33.5-112; CRS § 30-10-524; CRS § 31-30-106; CRS § 23-5-142).

(e) Pay a fee not to exceed the direct and indirect costs for issuing the card (CRS § 24-33.5-112; CRS § 30-10-524; CRS § 31-30-106; CRS § 23-5-142).

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

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

208.6 FIREARM QUALIFICATIONS
The Rangemaster may provide former officers from this department an opportunity to qualify. Written evidence of the qualification and the weapons used will be provided and will contain the date of the qualification. The Rangemaster will maintain a record of the qualifications and weapons used.
Chapter 3 - General Operations
Use of Force

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

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

300.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

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

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

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

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

**Serious bodily injury** - An injury that presents a substantial risk of death, a substantial risk of serious permanent disfigurement, a substantial risk of protracted loss or impairment of the function of any part or organ of the body, or breaks, fractures, or burns of the second or third degree.

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

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

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

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 AND REPORT
Any officer present and observing another law enforcement officer or a member using force that is clearly beyond that which is objectively reasonable under the circumstances shall, when in a position to do so, intercede to prevent the use of unreasonable force.

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

300.2.2 ADDITIONAL INTERVENTION AND REPORTING
An officer shall also intervene to prevent or stop another peace officer from using physical force that exceeds the degree of force permitted by CRS § 18-1-707.

An on-duty officer who witnesses another peace officer using force in excess of that permitted by CRS § 18-1-707 shall report such use of force in writing to the officer's immediate supervisor. Such report shall be within 10 days of the occurrence and include the date, time, and place of the occurrence, the identities, if known, and description of the participants, and a description of the events and the force used and must be included with all other reports of the incident (CRS § 18-8-802).

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

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
Use of Force

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
An officer should apply nonviolent means, when possible, and may use physical force only if nonviolent means would be ineffective to effect an arrest, prevent an escape, or prevent an imminent threat of injury to officers or others (CRS § 18-1-707).

Officers should only use that degree of force consistent with the minimization of injury to others (CRS § 18-1-707).

Officer/subject factors (e.g., age, size, relative strength, skill level, injuries sustained, level of exhaustion or fatigue, the number of officers available vs. subjects).

(d) The effects of suspected drug or alcohol use.

(e) The individual’s mental state or capacity.

(f) The individual’s ability to understand and comply with officer commands.

(g) Proximity of weapons or dangerous improvised devices.

(h) The degree to which the individual has been effectively restrained and his/her ability to resist despite being restrained.

(i) The availability of other reasonable and feasible options and their possible effectiveness.

(j) Seriousness of the suspected offense or reason for contact with the individual.

(k) Training and experience of the officer.

(l) Potential for injury to officers, suspects and others.
Use of Force

(m) Whether the individual appears to be resisting, attempting to evade arrest by flight, or is attacking the officer.

(n) The risk and reasonably foreseeable consequences of escape.

(o) The apparent need for immediate control of the individual or a prompt resolution of the situation.

(p) Whether the conduct of the individual being confronted no longer reasonably appears to pose an imminent threat to the officer or others.

(q) Prior contacts with the individual or awareness of any propensity for violence.

(r) Any other exigent circumstances.

300.3.3 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 individual can comply with the direction or orders of the officer.

(c) Whether the individual has been given sufficient opportunity to comply.

The application of any 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 Windsor Police Department for this specific purpose.

300.3.5 ALTERNATIVE TACTICS - DE-ESCALATION
When circumstances reasonably permit, officers should use non-violent strategies and techniques to decrease the intensity of a situation, improve decision-making, improve communication, reduce the need for force, and increase voluntary compliance (e.g., summoning additional resources, formulating a plan, attempting verbal persuasion).

300.3.6 RESPIRATORY RESTRAINTS
An officer is prohibited from using a chokehold upon another person. A chokehold is defined as a method by which a person applies sufficient pressure to a person to make breathing difficult or
impossible. It also includes pressure to stop the flow of blood to the brain via the carotid arteries (CRS § 18-1-707).

300.4 DEADLY FORCE APPLICATIONS
When reasonable, the officer shall, prior to the use of deadly force, make efforts to identify him/herself as a peace officer and to warn that deadly force may be used, unless the officer has objectively reasonable grounds to believe the person is aware of those facts or that doing so would unduly place officers or other persons at risk of injury or death (CRS § 18-1-707).

Use of deadly force is justified in the following circumstances involving imminent threat or imminent risk:

   (a) An officer may use deadly force to protect him/herself or others from what he/she reasonably believes is an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury.

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

Imminent does not mean immediate or instantaneous. An imminent danger may exist even if the suspect is not at that very moment pointing a weapon at someone. For example, an imminent danger may exist if an officer reasonably believes that the individual has a weapon or is attempting to access one and intends to use it against the officer or another person. An imminent danger may also exist if the individual is capable of causing serious bodily injury or death without a weapon, and the officer believes the individual intends to do so.

300.4.1 REASONABLE BELIEF
For purposes of this section, an officer reasonably believes a person may be in imminent threat of serious bodily injury if the officer has a reasonable basis to believe there is an imminent threat of bodily injury that, either at the time of the actual injury or at a later time, involves a substantial risk of death, a substantial risk of serious permanent disfigurement, a substantial risk of protracted loss or impairment of the function of any part or organ of the body, or breaks, fractures, or second- or third-degree burns (CRS § 18-1-901).

300.4.2 MOVING VEHICLES
Shots fired at or from a moving vehicle involve additional considerations and risks, and are rarely effective.

When feasible, officers should take reasonable steps to move out of the path of an approaching vehicle instead of discharging their firearm at the vehicle or any of its occupants. An officer should only discharge a firearm at a moving vehicle or its occupants when the officer reasonably believes there are no other reasonable means available to avert the imminent threat of the vehicle, or if deadly force other than the vehicle is directed at the officer or others.
Use of Force

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 requires the completion of a response to resistance form, as specified in department policy, procedure or law.

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

(a) The application caused a visible injury.
(b) The application would lead a reasonable officer to conclude that the individual may have experienced more than momentary discomfort.
(c) The individual subjected to the force complained of injury or continuing pain.
(d) The individual indicates intent to pursue litigation.
(e) Any application of the 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 unreasonable force was used or that any of the above has occurred.

300.5.2 REPORTING TO COLORADO DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE
Statistical data regarding all qualifying incidents shall be reported to the Colorado Division of Criminal Justice as required by CRS § 24-31-903 (see the Records Section Procedures Policy). For the purposes of this section, a qualifying incident means any (CRS § 24-31-903):

(a) Incident involving the use of force by an officer that results in death or serious bodily injury.
(b) Incident involving the use of force by an officer that involved the use of a weapon.
(c) Contact with the public conducted by officers, including entries into a residence.
(d) Instance of unannounced entry into a residence.

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

Individuals should not be placed on their stomachs for an extended period, as this could impair their ability to breathe.

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

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

Individuals who exhibit extreme agitation, violent irrational behavior accompanied by profuse sweating, extraordinary strength beyond their physical characteristics, and imperviousness to pain (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.

See the Medical Aid and Response Policy for additional guidelines.

300.7 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

A supervisor should respond to a reported application of force resulting in visible injury, if reasonably available. When a supervisor is able to respond to an incident in which there has been a reported application of force, the supervisor is expected to:

(a) Obtain the basic facts from the involved officers. Absent an allegation of misconduct or excessive force, this will be considered a routine contact in the normal course of duties.
(b) Ensure that any injured parties are examined and treated.
(c) When possible, separately obtain a recorded interview with the individual upon whom force was applied. If this interview is conducted without the individual having voluntarily waived his/her Miranda rights, the following shall apply:
   1. The content of the interview should not be summarized or included in any related criminal charges.
   2. The fact that a recorded interview was conducted should be documented in a property or other report.
3. The recording of the interview should be distinctly marked for retention until all potential for civil litigation has expired.

(d) Once any initial medical assessment has been completed or first aid has been rendered, ensure that photographs have been taken of any areas involving visible injury or complaint of pain, as well as overall photographs of uninjured areas.

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

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

(f) Review and approve all related reports.

(g) Determine if there is any indication that the individual may pursue civil litigation.

1. If there is an indication of potential civil litigation, the supervisor should complete and route a notification of a potential claim through the appropriate channels.

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

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 OPERATIONS COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITY
The Operations Commander 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 TRAINING
Officers will receive periodic training on this policy and demonstrate their knowledge and understanding.

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

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

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

300.9 USE OF FORCE ANALYSIS
All Response to Resistance Report Forms will be reviewed by the assigned and appropriate perishable skill coordinator. At least annually, the Operations Division Commander should prepare an analysis report on use of force incidents. The report should be submitted to the Chief of Police. The report should not contain the names of officers, suspects or case numbers, and should include:

(a) The identification of any trends in the use of force by members.
(b) Training needs recommendations.
(c) Equipment needs recommendations.
(d) Policy revision recommendations.
Use of Force Review Boards

301.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy establishes a process for the Windsor 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 Windsor 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 Administration Division Commander will convene the Use of Force Review Board as necessary. It will be the responsibility of the Division Commander or supervisor of the involved employee to notify the Administration Division Commander of any incidents requiring board review. The involved employee’s Division Commander or supervisor will also ensure that all relevant reports, documents and materials are available for consideration and review by the board.

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

- Representatives of each division
- Commanding officer in the involved member’s chain of command
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, and any applicable state or federal law.

The board shall make one of the following recommended findings:

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

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

The Chief of Police shall review the recommendation, make a final determination as to whether the employee’s actions were within policy and procedure and will determine whether any additional
actions, investigations or reviews are appropriate. The Chief of Police’s final findings will be forwarded to the involved employee’s Division Commander for review and appropriate action. If the Chief of Police concludes that discipline should be considered, a disciplinary process will be initiated.

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

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

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

302.3.3 RERAINT 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 checked for fit and 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.

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.
Handcuffing and Restraints

(b) Once applied, absent a medical or other emergency, restraints should remain in place until the officer arrives at the jail or other facility or the person no longer reasonably appears to pose a threat.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) The factors that led to the decision to use restraints.

(b)

(c) The type(s) of restraint used.

(d) Verification of restraint fit and securement.

(e) (If the person is not transported in a seated position and why/)

(f) If applicable, observations of the person’s behavior and any signs of physiological problems.

(g) If applicable, details regarding any known or suspected drug use or other medical problems.

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

(a) Proper placement and fit of handcuffs and other restraint devices approved for use by the Department.
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(b) Response to complaints of pain by restrained persons.

(c) Options for restraining those who may be pregnant without the use of leg irons, waist chains, or handcuffs behind the body.

(d) Options for restraining amputees or those with medical conditions or other physical conditions that may be aggravated by being restrained.
Control Devices and Techniques

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

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

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

303.6.3 TREATMENT FOR OC SPRAY EXPOSURE
Persons who have been sprayed with or otherwise affected by the use of OC should be promptly provided with clean water to cleanse the affected areas and monitored for a minimum of one hour prior to being released from custody. Any complaint or sign of symptoms that appear medical shall be requested and the person shall be examined by appropriate medical personnel.

303.7 POST-APPLICATION NOTICE
Whenever 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 cleanup will be at the owner’s expense. Information regarding the method of notice and the individuals notified should be included in related reports.

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:
Control Devices and Techniques

(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.

303.8.4 TREATMENT FOR KINETIC ENERGY PROJECTILE DEPLOYMENT
All persons who have been struck by a kinetic energy projectile (Bean Bag) shall be transported to a medical facility for examination or medically evaluated prior to booking. 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 Kinetic Energy Projectile (Bean Bag) struck the suspect 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 prior to booking.

303.8.5 PROTEST OR DEMONSTRATION CONSIDERATIONS
In response to protests or demonstrations, officers should not discharge kinetic energy projectiles in a manner that intentionally targets the head, neck, pelvis, or back of any person (CRS § 24-31-905).

Officers shall not indiscriminately discharge kinetic energy projectiles into a crowd (CRS § 24-31-905).

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.
303.11 ADDITIONAL CHEMICAL AGENT DEPLOYMENT CONSIDERATIONS
In response to a protest or demonstration, officers shall not use any chemical agents, including pepper spray or tear gas, without first issuing an order to disperse. The order shall be given in a reasonably sufficient manner to be heard, and repeated if necessary, and followed by sufficient time and space to allow compliance with the order (CRS § 24-31-905).
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, or an appropriate position on a load bearing vest.

(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.

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

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

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

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
(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 transported to a medical facility for examination 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.
Conducted Energy 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 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 department-approved TASER device instructors 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.
Conducted Energy Device

(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 policy and procedures for the investigation of an incident in which a person is injured or dies as the result of an officer-involved shooting or dies as a result of other action of an officer.

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

305.2 POLICY
The policy of the Windsor 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. The Windsor Police Department will refer to the current and established protocols of the 8th (Larimer) and 19th (Weld) Judicial District Critical Incident Response Team for guidance and direction. These protocols will supersede any conflict with Windsor Police Department policy.

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 Windsor Police Department would control the investigation if the suspect’s crime occurred in Town of Windsor.

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.
Officer-Involved Shootings and Deaths

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 Critical Incident Response Team protocol.

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. Officers and/or detectives of the Windsor Police Department will be assigned to the 8th and 19th Judicial District Critical Incident Response Teams.

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 WPD 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 WPD 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 WPD 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 Patrol Commander and Dispatch. If feasible, sensitive information should be communicated over secure networks.

(d) Take command of and secure the incident scene with additional WPD 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 WPD officer should be given an administrative order not to discuss the incident with other involved officers or WPD 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 OPERATIONS COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITIES
Upon learning of an officer-involved shooting or death, the Operations Commander shall respond immediately, if available, and assume responsibility and coordination from the Duty Supervisor of all aspects of the incident until relieved by the assigned team leader of the Critical Incident Response Team.

All outside inquiries about the incident shall be directed to the assigned Public Information Officer as designated by the Chief of Police.

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

- Chief of Police
- Investigative Services Division Commander
- CIRT rollout team
- Outside agency investigators (if appropriate)
- Professional Standards Unit supervisor
- Psychological/peer support personnel
- Coroner (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.
Officer-Involved Shootings and Deaths

1. Involved WPD 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-WPD officers should be referred to their employing agency.

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

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

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

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

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

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

   (e) Communications with a peer support team member will be considered privileged to the extent provided in CRS § 13-90-107.

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

305.6 CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

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

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

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

The following shall be considered for the involved officer:
Officer-Involved Shootings and Deaths

(a) WPD supervisors and Professional Standards Unit personnel should not participate directly in any voluntary interview of WPD 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 WPD OFFICERS

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

While the involved WPD 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 WPD 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 Section supervisor to assign appropriate investigative personnel to handle the investigation of related crimes. Department investigators will be assigned to work with investigators from the District Attorney's Office and may be assigned to separately handle the investigation of any related crimes not being investigated by the District Attorney's Office.

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

305.6.4 MULTI-AGENCY INVESTIGATION
Officer-involved shootings that result in injury or death or other uses of force by an officer that result in death shall be investigated by a multi-agency team. The multi-agency team shall include at least one other police or sheriff's agency or the Colorado Bureau of Investigation. The Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall ensure this protocol is posted on the Windsor Police Department website and is available to the public upon request (CRS § 16-2.5-301).

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 WPD officers to determine conformance with department policy. This investigation will be conducted under the supervision of the Professional Standards Unit and will be considered a confidential officer personnel file.
Officer-Involved Shootings and Deaths

Interviews of members shall be subject to department policies (see the Personnel Complaints Policy) and applicable laws.

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

(b) If any officer has voluntarily elected to provide a statement to criminal investigators, the assigned administrative investigator should review that statement before proceeding with any further interview of that involved officer.
   1. If a further interview of the officer is deemed necessary to determine policy compliance, care should be taken to limit the inquiry to new areas with minimal, if any, duplication of questions addressed in the voluntary statement. The involved officer shall be provided with a copy of his/her prior statement before proceeding with any subsequent interviews.

(c) In the event that an involved officer has elected not to provide criminal investigators with a voluntary statement, the assigned administrative investigator shall conduct an administrative interview to determine all relevant information.
   1. Although this interview should not be unreasonably delayed, care should be taken to ensure that the officer’s physical and psychological needs have been addressed before commencing the interview.
   2. If requested, the officer shall have the opportunity to select an uninvolved representative to be present during the interview. However, in order to maintain the integrity of each individual officer’s statement, involved officers shall not consult or meet with a representative 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. 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 Professional Standards Unit 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.

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 department employee involved in a shooting or death should not 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 should not review available MAV, body-worn video, or other video or audio recordings prior to making a recorded or written statement.

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 Town Attorney’s Office, as appropriate, or required by law.

305.10 DEBRIEFING
Following an officer-involved shooting or death, the Windsor 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 Administration Division Commander 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 Professional Standards Unit 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 Operations Division Commander, Investigative Services Division Commander and Public Information Officer in the event of inquiries from the media.

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

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

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.

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

306.2 POLICY
The Windsor 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 Division Commander. This exclusion does not apply to the carrying of a single folding pocketknife that is not otherwise prohibited by law.

306.3.1 PERSONALLY OWNED DUTY FIREARMS
The Department provides duty firearms to all sworn members and no member shall carry an authorized, but personally owned duty firearm, without written approval from the Chief of Police or the authorized designee. If approved, personally owned duty firearms are subject to the following restrictions:

(a) The firearm shall be in good working order and on the department list of approved firearms.

(b) The firearm shall be inspected by the Rangemaster prior to being carried and thereafter shall be subject to inspection whenever it is deemed necessary.
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(c) Prior to carrying the firearm, members shall qualify under range supervision and thereafter shall qualify in accordance with the department qualification schedule. Members must demonstrate proficiency and safe handling, and that the firearm functions properly.

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

306.3.2 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.

306.3.3 AUTHORIZED OFF-DUTY FIREARMS

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

(a) 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.
Firearms

(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 Windsor Police Department identification cards under circumstances requiring possession of such identification.

306.3.4 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 AND 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 modification or repair must be authorized in advance by the Rangemaster.

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 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.
(d) 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 firearms may be safely stored in lockers at the end of the shift. Department-owned firearms shall be stored in the appropriate equipment storage room. Handguns may remain loaded if they are secured in an appropriate holster. Shotguns and rifles shall be unloaded in a safe manner utilizing an agency-provided clearing barrel.

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 liability.

306.5.3 ALCOHOL AND DRUGS
Firearms shall not be carried by any member, either on- or off-duty, who has consumed any 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.

306.6 FIREARMS TRAINING AND QUALIFICATIONS
All members who carry a firearm while on-duty are required to successfully complete training as outlined in the Training Policy (300). In addition to training, all members will qualify at least annually with their duty, off-duty, and secondary firearms. 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 second shooting attempt shall be provided remedial training. If, after remedial training, the officer is unable to qualify on his/her third attempt the officer 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 may be removed from field assignment and may be subject to disciplinary action.

306.6.2 QUALIFICATION STANDARDS

The qualification standards, including the score required for qualification, target type, timing, distance and other conditions, are noted in an attachment to this policy. In addition to the range course qualification, members must achieve a passing score on any written tests based on the training provided.

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 his/her Division Commander or provide a recorded statement to investigators prior to the end of shift, unless otherwise directed.

(b) If off-duty at the time of the incident, a written report shall be submitted or a recorded statement provided no later than the end of the next regularly scheduled shift, unless otherwise directed by a supervisor.

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. Officers should follow their training to identify animal behaviors that may reasonably put local law enforcement officers or other individuals in imminent danger, in addition to animal behaviors that do not reasonably suggest or pose an imminent danger. Member/s who discharge a firearm in the course of duty shall report such discharge immediately to a supervisor.

In circumstances where there is sufficient advance notice that a potentially dangerous animal may be encountered, department members should develop reasonable contingency plans for dealing with the animal (e.g., fire extinguisher, TASER device, oleoresin capsicum (OC) spray, animal control officer). 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.

Subject to safety concerns or other exigent circumstances, officers should consider alternatives to the use of firearms. Such alternatives include using the officer’s TASER device or allowing the owner to control or remove the animal from the immediate area.
306.7.2 INJURED ANIMALS

Injured wildlife may be euthanized whenever the officer determines that no other reasonable action would be practical, humane or effective for the rehabilitation of the wildlife (2 CCR 406-14:1405). If practical, a supervisor should be notified prior to discharge of a firearm.

Any animal euthanized shall result in the completion of a police report.

306.7.3 WARNING AND OTHER SHOTS

Warning shots or shots fired for the purpose of summoning aid are prohibited.

306.7.4 NEGLIGENT DISCHARGE

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

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. Failure of any member to sign in and out with the Rangemaster may result in non-participation or non-qualification.

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

The 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 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 Windsor Police Department identification card, bearing the officer’s name, a full-face photograph, identification number, the officer’s signature and the signature of the Chief of Police or the official seal of the Department and must present this identification to airline officials when requested. The officer should also carry the standard photo identification needed for passenger screening by airline and TSA officials (e.g., driver’s license, passport).

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

(d) An official letter signed by the Chief of Police authorizing armed travel may also accompany the officer. The letter should outline the officer’s need to fly armed, detail his/her itinerary, and should include that the officer has completed the mandatory TSA training for a law enforcement officer flying while armed.

(e) Officers must have completed the mandated TSA security training covering officers flying while armed. The training shall be given by the department-appointed instructor.

(f) It is the officer’s responsibility to notify the air carrier in advance of the intended armed travel. This notification should be accomplished by early check-in at the carrier’s check-in counter.

(g) Any officer flying while armed should discreetly contact the flight crew prior to take-off and notify them of his/her assigned seat.

(h) Discretion must be used to avoid alarming passengers or crew by displaying a firearm. The officer must keep the firearm concealed on his/her person at all times. Firearms are not permitted in carry-on luggage and may not be stored in an overhead compartment.

(i) Officers should try to resolve any problems associated with flying armed through the flight captain, ground security manager, TSA representative or other management representative of the air carrier.

(j) Officers shall not consume alcoholic beverages while aboard an aircraft, or within eight hours prior to boarding an aircraft.

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):
Firearms

(a) The officer shall carry his/her Windsor Police Department identification card whenever carrying such firearm.

(b) The officer is not the subject of any current disciplinary action.

(c) The officer may not be under the influence of alcohol or any other intoxicating or hallucinatory drug.

(d) The officer will remain subject to this and all other department policies (including qualifying and training).

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

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

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

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

307.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
To more effectively and accurately address the increasing level of firepower and body armor utilized by criminal suspects, the Windsor Police Department will make patrol rifles available to qualified officers as an additional and more immediate tactical resource.

The rifle is a precision firearm deployed when it becomes necessary to engage a threat that is at a distance that prohibits other weapon systems, subject is wearing body armor, or any other situation where a high velocity precision firearm is needed.

307.2 POLICY
This Policy is subordinate to and is intended to supplement Policy 306 – Firearms.

All qualified sworn officers below the rank of Commander shall carry a Windsor Police Department-issued rifle and shall successfully complete an agency-approved training class as outlined in this policy. Sworn officers shall qualify on an approved qualification course and by the standards set forth in this policy prior to approval to carry the rifle. Commanders who choose to carry an agency-issued rifle must adhere to the same standards of training and qualification as all other officers.

(a) Only agency-issued rifles shall be carried in an official capacity.
(b) Make, type, caliber, sights, accessories, and all other options for the rifle will be determined by the Windsor Police Department.
(c) Agency-issued rifles shall not be altered from factory specifications or issued configurations, nor shall accessories be added to any rifle issued by the agency, except as approved by a qualified armorer or Rangemaster, and authorized in writing by the Chief of Police.

307.3 MAINTENANCE

(a) Primary responsibility for maintenance and cleaning of Agency-issued rifles shall fall on the officer to whom the rifle is issued.
(b) All personnel carrying an agency-issued rifle are required to field strip and clean the issued rifle upon the conclusion of each training day or qualification day or before their next scheduled shift or work day.
(c) All personnel carrying an agency-issued rifle shall be responsible for promptly reporting any damage or malfunction of an assigned agency-issued rifle to a sergeant or Commander and the Rangemaster or their designee.
(d) Any agency-issued rifle found to be defective or outside of operational standards shall also be clearly identified as non-serviceable, including details regarding the problem condition.
(e) Each agency-issued rifle shall be subject to inspection by a sergeant, Commander or the Rangemaster, or their designee at any time.
(f) All agency-issued rifles shall be repaired, modified and annually inspected by a qualified agency armorer for that system.

307.4 TRAINING AND QUALIFICATION

(a) All personnel who will be carrying an agency-issued rifle will receive a minimum of 16 hours of training prior to being authorized to carry it. This training will be provided by the Rangemaster, their designee, or a qualified member of the firearms training staff.

(b) The training team will offer ongoing, live-fire, in-service training to all rifle qualified personnel at least three times per year on their issued rifle. This training will be in addition to any simulated ammunition exercises or non-firing manipulation training that officers receive during the year. This training is mandatory for all personnel that are issued a rifle unless excused by their immediate supervisor.

(c) The Rangemaster or their designee shall keep on file lesson plans, instructor and student manuals, and syllabuses for all approved rifle training including Skills Academy, initial training on rifles, in-service, and remedial training currently in use by the Windsor Police Department.

(d) The Windsor Police Department, at its discretion, may provide access to outside training for rifle operators to increase their skill level and proficiency for the benefit of the agency.

(e) All rifle operators will conform to Policy 306.6 – Firearms Training and Qualifications.

307.5 DEPLOYMENT

Use of the agency-issued rifle at a tactical situation is at the discretion of the officer and in accordance with approved agency training. The rifle is also deployed at the discretion of the incident supervisor who may control the deployment of rifles as dictated by the situation. Whenever possible, officers deploying a rifle will notify other officers and supervisors on scene of the deployment.

307.6 DISCHARGE OF WEAPON SYSTEM

The discharge of the agency-issued rifle shall be governed by Policy 306.7 – Firearms discharge and Policy 300 – Use of Force.

307.7 CRUISER READY

All personnel carrying an agency-issued rifle in the field shall maintain the weapon in "cruiser ready" condition until deployed. A rifle is considered in cruiser ready condition when it has been inspected by the assigned officer and is prepared as follows:

(a) Chamber empty,

(b) Action closed,

(c) Safety on,

(d) Magazine loaded with agency-approved ammunition, and
(e) Sight system turned off.

307.8 STORAGE

(a) When carried in a Windsor Police Department-owned or assigned vehicle, the rifle shall be securely stored, locked, and in a cruiser ready condition.

(b) When not in use by the assigned officer, agency-issued rifles may be stored in an Agency assigned locker or at the assigned officer’s home. Storage of rifles in lockers or at home is governed by Policy 306.5 – Firearms (Safe Handling, Inspection and Storage)

(c) All personnel who will be carrying an agency-issued rifle and are assigned an agency vehicle or participate in the Agency take-home car program shall remove the rifle from the vehicle when the vehicle parked at their residence and is not in use or is left unattended and shall secure the rifle in their home in accordance with Policy 306.5 – Firearms unless the vehicle is parked in a locked garage as governed by Policy 703.4 – Individual Member Assignment to Vehicles.

(d) The rifle shall be removed from the vehicle when the vehicle is delivered to the fleet department or any other facility for service or repair.
Vehicle Pursuits

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

308.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Violent Felony** - When used in this policy, the term "violent felony" shall mean a crime in which a perpetrator used aggressive physical force which may cause serious bodily injury or death. Some examples include, without limitation: homicide, kidnapping, assault in the first or second degree, felony sexual assault, arson in the first degree, and hit and run accident involving serious bodily injury or death.
308.2 POLICY
It is the policy of this department to weigh the importance of apprehending suspects who unlawfully flee from law enforcement against the risks associated with vehicle pursuits.

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

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

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

308.3.1 WHEN TO INITIATE A PURSUIT
Officers are authorized to initiate a pursuit when it is reasonable to believe that a suspect, who has been given an appropriate signal to stop by a law enforcement officer, is attempting to evade arrest or detention by fleeing in a vehicle.

An officer in a marked police vehicle may engage in a police vehicle pursuit only if all of the following criteria exist:

1. When an officer knows or has reasonable suspicion to believe the fleeing suspect has committed or attempted to commit a violent felony.

AND

2. There is reasonable expectation of apprehension.

AND

3. Under the circumstances, it is reasonable for the officer to conclude that the suspect's actions are so dangerous that they present an imminent threat of serious bodily injury or death to persons other than themselves.

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

(a) The seriousness of the known or reasonably suspected crime and its relationship to community safety.
(b) The importance of protecting the public and balancing the known or reasonably suspected offense and the apparent need for immediate capture against the risks to officers, innocent motorists and others (CRS § 42-4-108).
Vehicle Pursuits

(c) The safety of the public in the area of the pursuit, including the type of area, time of day, the amount of vehicular and pedestrian traffic (e.g., school zones) and the speed of the pursuit relative to these factors.

(d) The pursuing officers’ familiarity with the area of the pursuit, the quality of radio communications between the pursuing vehicles and the dispatcher/supervisor, and the driving capabilities of the pursuing officers under the conditions of the pursuit.

(e) Whether weather, traffic and road conditions unreasonably increase the danger of the pursuit when weighed against the risks resulting from the suspect’s escape.

(f) Whether the identity of the suspect has been verified and whether there is comparatively minimal risk in allowing the suspect to be apprehended at a later time.

(g) The performance capabilities of the vehicles used in the pursuit in relation to the speed and other conditions of the pursuit.

(h) Emergency lighting and siren limitations on unmarked police department vehicles that may reduce visibility of the vehicle, such as visor or dash-mounted lights, concealable or temporary emergency lighting equipment and concealed or obstructed siren positioning.

(i) Vehicle speeds.

(j) Other persons in or on the pursued vehicle (e.g., passengers, co-offenders and hostages).

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

308.3.2 WHEN TO TERMINATE A PURSUIT

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

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

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

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

(a) The distance between the pursuing vehicle and the fleeing vehicle is so great that further pursuit would be futile or require the pursuit to continue for an unreasonable time or distance.

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

(c) The pursuing vehicle sustains damage or a mechanical failure that renders it unsafe to drive.

(d) The pursuing vehicle's emergency lighting equipment or siren becomes partially or completely inoperable.

(e) Hazards to uninvolved bystanders or motorists.

(f) The danger that the continued pursuit poses to the public, the officers or the suspect, balanced against the risk of allowing the suspect to remain at large.

(g) The identity of the suspect is known and it does not reasonably appear that the need for immediate capture outweighs the risks associated with continuing the pursuit.

308.4 PURSUIT UNITS

When involved in a pursuit, unmarked police department emergency vehicles should be replaced by marked emergency vehicles whenever practicable.

Vehicle pursuits should be limited to three police department vehicles (two units and a supervisor). However, the number of vehicles involved will vary with the circumstances.

An officer or supervisor may request that additional vehicles 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 number of suspects. 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 pursuit termination point at legal speeds, following the appropriate rules of the road, unless an emergent response is necessitated by the circumstances.

308.4.1 VEHICLES WITHOUT EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT

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

308.4.2 PRIMARY PURSUIT VEHICLE RESPONSIBILITIES

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

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

(a) The location, direction of travel and estimated speed of the suspect’s vehicle.
(b) The description of the suspect’s vehicle including the license plate number, if known.
(c) The reason for the pursuit.
(d) The use of firearms, threat of force, violence, injuries, hostages or other unusual hazards.
(e) The number of occupants and identity or description.
(f) The weather, road and traffic conditions.
(g) The need for any additional resources or equipment.
(h) The identity of other law enforcement agencies involved in the pursuit.

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

308.4.3 SECONDARY PURSUIT VEHICLE RESPONSIBILITIES

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

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

308.5 PURSUIT DRIVING

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

(a) Officers, considering their driving skills and vehicle performance capabilities, will space themselves from other involved vehicles such that they are able to see and avoid hazards or react safely to unusual maneuvers by the fleeing vehicle.

(b) Because intersections can present increased risks, the following tactics should be considered:

1. Available officers not directly involved in the pursuit may proceed safely to controlled intersections ahead of the pursuit in an effort to warn cross traffic.

2. Pursuing officers should exercise due caution and slow down as may be necessary when proceeding through controlled intersections.

(c) As a general rule, officers should not pursue a vehicle driving the wrong direction on a roadway, highway or freeway. In the event the pursued vehicle does so, the following tactics should be considered:

1. Request assistance from available air support.

2. Maintain visual contact with the pursued vehicle by paralleling the vehicle while driving on the correct side of the roadway.

3. Request other officers to observe exits available to the suspect.

(d) Notify the Colorado State Patrol or other law enforcement agency if it appears that the pursuit may enter its jurisdiction.

(e) Officers involved in a pursuit should not attempt to pass other pursuing vehicles unless the situation indicates otherwise or they are requested to do so by the pursuing officer and with a clear understanding of the maneuver process between the involved officers.

308.5.1 PURSUIT TRAILING
In the event that initial pursuing officers relinquish control of the pursuit to another agency, the initial officers may, with the permission of a supervisor, trail the pursuit to the termination point in order to provide information and assistance for the arrest of the suspect and reporting the incident.

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

The air support crew should coordinate the activities of resources on the ground, report progress of the pursuit, and provide officers and supervisors with details of upcoming traffic congestion, road hazards or other pertinent information to evaluate whether to continue the pursuit. If officers on the ground are not within visual contact of the pursued vehicle and the air support crew determines that it is unsafe to continue the pursuit, the air support crew should recommend terminating the pursuit.
308.5.3 OFFICERS NOT INVOLVED IN THE PURSUIT
Officers who are not involved in the pursuit should remain in their assigned areas, should not parallel the pursuit route and should not become involved with the pursuit unless directed otherwise by a supervisor. Uninvolved officers are authorized to use emergency equipment at intersections along the pursuit path to clear intersections of vehicular and pedestrian traffic to protect the public. Those officers should attempt to place their vehicles in locations that provide some safety or an escape route in the event of an unintended collision or if the suspect intentionally tries to ram the police department vehicle.

Non-pursuing members needed at the pursuit termination point should respond in a nonemergency manner, observing the rules of the road, unless otherwise directed by the duty supervisor.

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

308.6 SUPERVISORY CONTROL AND RESPONSIBILITIES
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:

(a) Immediately notifying involved officers and the dispatcher of supervisory presence and ascertaining all reasonably available information to continuously assess the situation and risk factors associated with the pursuit. This is 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 required law enforcement vehicles 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 assistance from air support, canines or additional resources is requested, if available and appropriate.

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

(h) Ensuring that the Operations Commander is notified of the pursuit, as soon as practicable.

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

(j) Controlling and managing Windsor Police Department officers when a pursuit enters another jurisdiction.
(k) Preparing a post-pursuit review and documentation of the pursuit as required.

308.6.1 OPERATIONS COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITIES
Upon becoming aware that a pursuit has been initiated, the Operations Commander should monitor and continually assess the situation and ensure the pursuit is conducted within the guidelines and requirements of this policy. The Operations Commander has the final responsibility for the coordination, control and termination of a vehicle pursuit and shall be in overall command.

The Commander Operations shall review all pertinent reports for content.

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

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

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

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

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

Notification of a pursuit in progress should not be construed as a request to join the pursuit. Requests to or from another agency to assume a pursuit should be specific. Because of communication limitations between local law enforcement agencies, a request for another agency’s assistance will mean that its personnel will assume responsibility for the pursuit. For the same reasons, when a pursuit leaves another jurisdiction and a request for assistance is made to this department, the other agency should relinquish control.
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308.8.2 PURSUITS EXTENDING INTO THIS JURISDICTION
The agency that initiates a pursuit shall be responsible for conducting the pursuit. Officers from this department should not join a pursuit unless specifically requested to do so by the pursuing agency and with approval from a supervisor. The exception to this is when a single vehicle from the initiating agency is in pursuit. Under this circumstance, an officer from this department may, with supervisor approval, immediately join the pursuit until sufficient vehicles from the initiating agency join the pursuit or until additional information is provided allowing withdrawal from the pursuit.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

308.9.2 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.

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

(a) Blocking or vehicle intercept should only be considered in cases involving felony suspects or impaired drivers who pose a threat to the public's safety, and when officers reasonably believe that attempting a conventional enforcement stop will likely result in the driver attempting to flee in the vehicle. Because of the potential risks involved, this intervention tactic should only be employed by properly trained officers and after giving consideration to the following:

1. The need to immediately stop the suspect vehicle or prevent it from leaving substantially outweighs the risk of injury or death to occupants of the suspect vehicle, officers or others.
2. All other reasonable intervention tactics have failed or reasonably appear ineffective.
3. Employing the blocking or vehicle intercept maneuver does not unreasonably increase the risk of danger to those involved or the public.
4. The suspect vehicle is stopped or traveling at a low speed.
5. Only law enforcement vehicles should be used in this tactic.

(b) Ramming a fleeing vehicle should be done only after other reasonable tactical means at the officer's disposal have been exhausted or would not be effective, and immediate control is necessary. Ramming should be reserved for situations where there does not appear to be another reasonable alternative method. If there does not reasonably appear to be a present or immediately foreseeable serious threat to the public, the use of ramming is not authorized. When ramming is used as a means to stop a fleeing vehicle, the following factors should be present:

1. The suspect is an actual or suspected felon, who reasonably appears to represent a serious threat to the public if not apprehended.
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2. The suspect is driving with willful or wanton disregard for the safety of other persons or is driving in a reckless and life-endangering manner or using the vehicle as a weapon.

(c) Boxing-in a suspect vehicle should only be attempted upon approval by a supervisor. The use of such a tactic must be carefully coordinated with all involved vehicles, taking into consideration the circumstances and conditions apparent at the time, as well as the potential risk of injury to officers, the public and occupants of the pursued vehicle. Officers and supervisors should weigh the potential consequences against the need to immediately stop the vehicle.

(d) Because roadblocks involve a potential for serious injury or death to occupants of the pursued vehicle if the suspect does not stop, the intentional placement of roadblocks in the direct path of a pursued vehicle is generally discouraged and should not be deployed without prior approval of a supervisor. If roadblocks are deployed, it should only be done under extraordinary conditions when all other reasonable intervention tactics have failed or reasonably appear ineffective and the need to immediately stop the pursued vehicle substantially outweighs the risks of injury or death to occupants of the pursued vehicle, officers or the public.

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

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

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

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

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

(c) After first obtaining the available information, the involved, or if unavailable, on-duty field supervisor shall promptly complete a supervisor's log or interoffice memorandum, briefly summarizing the pursuit to the Chief of Police or the authorized designee. This log or memorandum should include, at a minimum:

(a) Date and time of the pursuit.

(b) Initial reason and circumstances surrounding the pursuit.
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(c) Length of pursuit in distance and time, including the starting and termination points.

(d) Involved vehicles and officers.

(e) Alleged offenses.

(f) Whether a suspect was apprehended, as well as the means and methods used.
   (a) Any use of force shall be reported and documented in compliance with the
       Use of Force Policy.

(g) Arrestee information, if applicable.

(h) Any injuries and/or medical treatment.

(i) Any property or equipment damage.

(j) Name of 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.

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

(e) Annually, the Chief of Police should direct a documented review and analysis of
    department vehicle pursuits to minimally include policy suitability, policy compliance
    and training needs.

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

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

309.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE  
This policy provides for the safe and appropriate response to all emergency and non-emergency situations.

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

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

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

Officers dispatched to, or responding to an emergency call for service shall air the location they are responding from to provide other responding units with information that will assist in his/her response.

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

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

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

- An officer who requires urgent assistance.
- A burglary in process that appears to involve a threat to any person’s safety.
- A robbery in progress.
- A person brandishing a weapon.
- An apparent homicide.
- A suicide in progress.
- A fight, riot or other large disturbance involving injuries.
- An assault or other violence in progress.
- A domestic dispute where injury is reasonably believed to be imminent, or has just occurred and the suspect is present.
Officer Response to Calls

- A kidnapping in progress.
- A traffic collision or other event involving a serious injury or the possibility of injury that may reasonably require immediate medical aid.

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

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

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

Where a situation has stabilized and emergency response is not required, the requesting officer shall promptly notify Dispatch.

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

309.4 INITIATING EMERGENCY CALL RESPONSE
If an officer believes an emergency response to any call is appropriate, the officer shall immediately notify Dispatch of his/her response and the location they are responding from.

The duty supervisor will make a determination regarding the appropriateness of the response and reduce or enhance the response as warranted.

309.5 RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE RESPONDING OFFICER
Officers shall exercise sound judgment and care with due regard for life and property when responding to a call with an emergency response. During a call involving an emergency response officers may (CRS § 42-4-108(2)):

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

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. An officer shall also discontinue an emergency response when directed by a supervisor or as otherwise appropriate.

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

The first officer arriving at an emergency response scene should determine whether to increase or reduce the level of the response and notify 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.

309.5.1 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 consider the appropriateness of an emergency response without siren, emergency lights or both:

(a) An officer is attempting to confirm his/her suspicion that a driver has violated the traffic code and there is no other reasonable suspicion or probable cause to stop the driver (CRS § 42-4-108(3)).

(b) An emergency response requires an element of stealth that would be defeated by the use of emergency lighting or siren. This response should use a siren and emergency lights until a stealth response without lights and siren is required, and the response should then continue accordingly.

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

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

309.6 SUPERVISORY RESPONSIBILITIES
Upon being notified that an emergency response has been initiated, the field supervisor shall verify the following:

(a) The proper response has been initiated.

(b) No more than those units reasonably necessary under the circumstances are involved in the response.

(c) Affected outside jurisdictions are being notified as 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 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

309.7 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 field supervisor or Dispatch of the equipment failure so that another unit may be assigned to the emergency response.
Domestic Violence

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

310.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Officers should list the full name and date of birth (and school if available) of each child who was present in the household at the time of the offense. The names of other children who may not have been in the house at that particular time should also be obtained for follow-up.
(d) When practicable and legally permitted, video or audio record all significant statements and observations.

(e) All injuries should be photographed, regardless of severity, taking care to preserve the victim’s personal privacy. Where practicable, photographs should be taken by a person of the same sex. Victims whose injuries are not visible at the time of the incident should be asked to contact the Investigation Section 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.
310.4.1 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.

310.4.2 IF NO ARREST IS MADE OR NO CHARGES FILED
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.

310.5 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 violence information handout, even if the incident may not rise to the level of a crime.
   (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.
310.6 FOREIGN COURT ORDERS
Various types of orders may be issued in domestic violence cases. Any foreign court order properly issued by a court of another state, Indian tribe or territory shall be enforced by officers as if it were the order of a court in this state. An order should be considered properly issued when it reasonably appears that the issuing court has jurisdiction over the parties and reasonable notice and opportunity to respond was given to the party against whom the order was issued (18 USC § 2265). An otherwise valid out-of-state court order shall be enforced, regardless of whether the order has been properly registered with this state.

310.7 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.

310.7.1 VERIFICATION OF TRIBAL PROTECTION ORDERS
If any party to a domestic dispute is a member of a tribe or consider themselves a Native American person, officers should ask whether there are any protection orders from a tribal court.

Officers should take reasonable steps to verify the protection order, including calling the relevant tribe’s dispatch line, and not rely solely on National Crime Information Center or other databases.

310.8 LEGAL MANDATES AND RELEVANT LAWS
Colorado law provides for the following:

310.8.1 STANDARDS FOR ARRESTS
Officers investigating a domestic violence report should consider the following:

(a) If an officer has probable cause to believe an offender has committed an offense of domestic violence, an arrest shall be made (CRS § 18-6-803.6).
Domestic Violence

(b) An officer is not required to arrest both parties involved in an alleged act of domestic violence when both claim to have been victims of such domestic violence (CRS § 18-6-803.6). If an officer receives complaints of domestic violence from two or more opposing persons, the officer shall evaluate each complaint separately to determine if a crime has been committed by one or more persons.

(c) In determining whether a crime has been committed by one or more persons, the officer shall consider the following (CRS § 18-6-803.6):

1. Any prior complaints of domestic violence.
2. The relative severity of the injuries inflicted on each person.
3. The likelihood of future injury to each person.
4. The possibility that one of the persons acted in self-defense.

(d) Unless impractical, if probable cause exists to believe an offender has violated a court order and that such offender had notice of the court order, an arrest shall be made (CRS § 18-6-803.5). If the circumstances make arrest impractical, the officer shall seek a warrant of arrest for the offender (CRS § 18-6-803.5).

(e) If a restrained person is arrested for violating or attempting to violate any provision of a court order, the arresting officer shall make all reasonable efforts to contact the protected party to notify him/her of such arrest (CRS § 18-6-803.5).

310.8.2 REPORTS AND RECORDS

The Administrative Commander will maintain records on the number of domestic violence-related calls reported to the Windsor Police Department and forward such records to the state as required (CRS § 18-6-803.9).

In the event that an individual is arrested by the Windsor Police Department for violating a court order, the Administrative Commander shall forward to the issuing court a copy of the arrest report, a list of witnesses to the violation, and, if applicable, a list of any charges filed or requested against the restrained person. The Administrative Commander shall also ensure that a copy of the same information is provided to the protected party. The agency shall delete the address and telephone number of a witness from the list sent to the court upon request of such witness, and such address and telephone number shall not thereafter be made available to any person, except law enforcement officials and the prosecuting agency, without order of the court (CRS § 18-6-803.5).

If a restrained person is on bond in connection with a violation or attempted violation of a protection order in this or any other state and is subsequently arrested by the Windsor Police Department for violating or attempting to violate a protection order, the Administrative Commander shall notify the prosecuting attorney so that a motion may be filed with the court that issued the prior bond for the revocation of the bond and for the issuance of a warrant, if appropriate (CRS § 18-6-803.5).
310.8.3 SERVICE OF COURT ORDERS
Officers responding to a domestic violence call who encounter a person named in a court order that has not been otherwise served shall serve the person with a copy of the order (CRS § 13-14-107).
Search and Seizure

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

312.1 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 Windsor Police Department (34 USC § 11133).

312.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

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

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

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

Safety checks - Direct visual observation by a member of this department performed at random intervals, within time frames prescribed in this policy, to provide for the health and welfare of juveniles in temporary custody.

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

Examples of secure custody include:

(a) 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.
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(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 placed in a room that is capable of being locked or contains a fixed object designed for cuffing or restricting movement.

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

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

312.2 POLICY
The Windsor 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 Windsor Police Department. Juveniles should be held in temporary custody only for as long as reasonably necessary for processing, transfer or release.

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

(a) Unconsciousness or having been unconscious while being taken into custody or transported.

(b) Serious injuries or a medical condition requiring immediate medical attention.

(c) A suspected suicide risk or showing obvious signs of severe emotional or mental disturbance (see the Civil Commitments Policy).

1. If the officer taking custody of a juvenile believes that he/she may be a suicide risk, the officer shall ensure continuous direct supervision until evaluation, release or transfer to an appropriate facility is completed.

(d) Significant intoxication or showing signs of having ingested any substance that poses a significant risk to their health, whether or not they appear intoxicated.

(e) Extremely violent or continuously violent behavior.

(f) Afflicted with, or displaying symptoms of, a communicable disease that poses an unreasonable exposure risk.
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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 Windsor Police Department unless they have been evaluated by a qualified medical and/or mental health professional.

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

No juvenile should be held in temporary custody at the Windsor Police Department without authorization of the arresting officer's supervisor or the Patrol Commander. Juveniles taken into custody shall be held in non-secure custody unless otherwise authorized by this policy.

Any juvenile taken into custody shall be released to the care of the juvenile’s parent or other responsible adult or transferred to a juvenile custody facility or to other authority as soon as practicable. In no event shall a juvenile be held beyond six hours from the time of his/her entry into the Windsor Police Department (34 USC § 11133).

312.4.1 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 Windsor 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).

312.4.2 CUSTODY OF JUVENILE STATUS OFFENDERS
Status offenders should generally be released by citation or with a warning rather than taken into temporary custody. However, officers may take custody of a status offender if requested to do so by a parent or legal guardian in order to facilitate reunification (e.g., transported home or to the station to await a parent). Juvenile status offenders may not be held in secure custody (34 USC § 11133).

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

312.4.4 PETTY OFFENSE TICKETS
Offenders 10 years of age or older who have committed an offense that would be a petty offense or municipal ordinance violation if committed by an adult may be issued a petty offense ticket. The Windsor Police Department shall maintain annual data on the petty offense tickets issued,
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including the age, ethnicity and gender of each juvenile ticketed and the disposition of each ticket (CRS § 19-2-302.5).

312.4.5 REQUIREMENTS FOR CUSTODY OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS

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

(a) When there are reasonable grounds to believe that he/she has committed a violation of a statute, ordinance or court order that would subject an adult to an arrest.

(b) Pursuant to a lawful warrant issued by a court pursuant to CRS § 19-2-503.

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

The juvenile shall be released to the care of the juvenile's parents or other responsible adult unless a determination is made in accordance with CRS § 19-2-507(2) that the juvenile poses a substantial risk of serious harm to others.

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

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

When a juvenile is not released pending charges, the officer shall:

- Notify the screening team for the judicial district in which the juvenile was taken into custody (CRS § 19-2-507(1)).

- Promptly provide to the court and to defense counsel the affidavit supporting probable cause for the arrest and a copy of the arrest report if available (CRS § 19-2-508).

312.5 ADVISEMENTS

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

312.5.1 REPORTING

The Administrative Commander shall ensure incidents that result in a citation, summons, arrest or custody of a juvenile that occurs on public school grounds or vehicles, or at school activities or events are reported to the Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ) as required by CRS § 22-32-146. The reports shall be in the format provided by DCJ and include:
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(a) The juvenile’s full name, date of birth, race, ethnicity and gender.
(b) The name of the school where the incident occurred or the name of the school that either operated the vehicle or held the activity or event.
(c) The date the juvenile was arrested, taken into custody or issued a summons or ticket.
(d) The arrest or incident report number assigned by the Windsor Police Department.
(e) The most serious offense for which the juvenile was arrested, issued a summons or ticket, based on the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) crime code.
(f) The type of weapon involved, if any, for offenses classified under the NCIC incident-based reporting system as group A offenses.
(g) The originating reporting identifier of the Windsor Police Department.

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

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

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

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

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

(a) The Patrol Commander is notified if it is anticipated that a juvenile may need to remain at the Windsor Police Department more than four hours. This will enable the Patrol Commander to ensure no juvenile is held at the Windsor Police Department more than six hours.

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

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

(d) Personal visual checks and significant incidents/activities are noted on the log.

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

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

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

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

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

(k) Clean blankets may be provided as reasonably necessary to ensure the comfort of an individual.
   1.

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

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

(n) Juveniles have the right to the same number of telephone calls as an adult in custody (See the Temporary Custody of Adults Policy).

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

312.9 RELIGIOUS ACCOMMODATION
Juveniles have the right to the same religious accommodation as adults in temporary custody (see the Temporary Custody of Adults Policy).

312.10 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 Windsor Police Department when the juvenile presents a heightened risk. However, non-offenders and status offenders should not be handcuffed unless they are combative or threatening.

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

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

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

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

312.12 SECURE CUSTODY
Only juvenile offenders 14 years of age or older may be placed in secure custody. Patrol Commander or Supervisory approval is required before placing a juvenile offender in secure custody (Colo. Rev. Stat. Ann § 19-2-508).

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

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

When practicable, handcuffing one hand of a juvenile offender to a fixed object while otherwise maintaining the juvenile in non-secure custody should be considered as the method of secure custody. A member must be present at all times to ensure the juvenile’s safety while secured to a stationary object.

Generally, juveniles should not be secured to a stationary object for more than 60 minutes. Supervisor approval is required to secure a juvenile to a stationary object for longer than 60 minutes and every 30 minutes thereafter. Supervisor approval should be documented.
312.12.1 LOCKED ENCLOSURES
A thorough inspection of the area shall be conducted before placing a juvenile into the enclosure to ensure there are no weapons or contraband and that the area is clean and sanitary. An inspection should be conducted when he/she is released. Any damage noted to the area should be photographed and documented.

The following requirements shall apply:

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

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

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

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

(e) Unscheduled safety checks by department members should occur no less than every 15 minutes.

1. All safety checks shall be logged.

2. The safety check should involve questioning the juvenile as to his/her well-being.

3. Juveniles who are sleeping or apparently sleeping should be awakened.

4. Requests or concerns of the juvenile should be logged.

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

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

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

312.13 VISITATION
Juveniles who are in temporary custody in the facility will be allowed initial visits at any time by the parents, guardians and/or attorneys. Subsequent visits shall be as unrestrictive as reasonably practicable.

312.14 SUICIDE ATTEMPT, DEATH, OR SERIOUS INJURY OF A JUVENILE
The Operations Division Commander will ensure procedures are in place to address the suicide attempt, death, or serious injury of any juvenile held at the Windsor Police Department. The procedures should include the following:

(a) Immediate request for emergency medical assistance if appropriate.

(b) Immediate notification of the on-duty supervisor, Patrol Commander, Chief of Police, and Investigative Services Division Commander.

(c) Notification of the parent, guardian, or person standing in loco parentis of the juvenile.

(d) Notification of the appropriate prosecutor.
Temporary Custody of Juveniles

(e) Notification of the Town Attorney.
(f) Notification of the Coroner.
(g) Notification of the juvenile court.
(h) Evidence preservation.

312.15 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.

In any case where a juvenile is taken into temporary custody, officers should not attempt to interview or interrogate an unemancipated juvenile offender or status offender unless one of the following occurs (CRS § 19-2-511):

(a) A public defender or other counsel representing the juvenile is present.
(b) A parent, guardian, or legal or physical custodian of the juvenile is present and the juvenile and his/her parent, guardian, or legal or physical custodian are advised of the following:
   1. The juvenile's right to remain silent
   2. That any statements made may be used against him/her in a court of law
   3. The juvenile's right to the presence of an attorney during the interrogation
   4. The juvenile's right to have counsel appointed if he/she so requests at the time of the interrogation
(c) The juvenile and his/her parent, guardian, or legal or physical custodian have been fully advised of the juvenile's right and have expressly waived in writing the requirement that they be present during the juvenile's interrogation.

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

(a) A juvenile offender held for committing any of the following:
   1. A felony
   2. A Class 1 misdemeanor
   3. A misdemeanor under CRS § 42-4-1301 (driving under the influence or while impaired)
   4. A crime that includes an act of domestic violence as defined in CRS § 18-6-800.3(1)
(b) A juvenile who has not been fingerprinted prior to his/her first appearance before the court and has been ordered by the court to report for fingerprinting
312.17 TRAINING
Department members should be trained on and familiar with this policy and any supplemental procedures.
313.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for the investigation and reporting of suspected abuse of certain adults who may be more vulnerable than others. This policy also addresses mandatory notification for Windsor Police Department members as required by law.

313.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

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

**Qualified Investigator** - An officer who has received training in adult abuse criminal investigations.

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

313.3 MANDATORY NOTIFICATION
Members of the Windsor Police Department should notify the county department of human or social services when the member (CRS § 26-3.1-102):

(a) Observes the mistreatment or self-neglect of an at-risk adult.
(b) Has reasonable cause to believe that an at-risk adult has been mistreated or is self-neglecting.
(c) Has reasonable cause to believe that an at-risk adult is in imminent risk of mistreatment or self-neglect.

Cross reporting to social services is mandatory for at-risk adults who have an intellectual and developmental disability or are seventy years of age or older (CRS § 18-6.5-102; CRS § 18-6.5-108).

For purposes of notification, mistreatment includes abuse, neglect, exploitation, or any act by a person with a relationship to the at-risk adult even when it does not rise to the level of abuse, caretaker neglect, or exploitation but causes harm to the health, safety, or welfare of an at-risk adult (CRS § 26-3.1-101).

Notification is not required for someone who was merely present when a qualified person self-administered a prescribed medical aid-in-dying medication (CRS § 25-48-116).

313.3.1 NOTIFICATION PROCEDURE
Notification should occur as follows (CRS § 26-3.1-102; CRS § 18-6.5-108):
Adult Abuse

(a) Notification should occur as soon as practicable.
(b) Written report should be forwarded within 24 hours.
(c) The report should contain the following, if known:
   1. The name, address, and age of the adult victim.
   2. The name and address of the adult’s caretaker, if any.
   3. The nature and extent of any injuries.
   4. The nature and extent of the condition that may reasonably result in abuse.

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

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

Investigations and reports related to suspected cases of adult abuse should address, as applicable:
(a) The overall basis for the contact. This should be done by the investigating officer in all circumstances where a suspected adult abuse victim is contacted.
(b) Any relevant statements the victim may have made and to whom he/she made the statements.
(c) If a person is taken into protective custody, the reasons, the name and title of the person making the decision, and why other alternatives were not appropriate.
(d) Documentation of any visible injuries or any injuries identified by the victim. This should include photographs of such injuries, if practicable.
(e) Whether the victim was transported for medical treatment or a medical examination.
(f) Whether the victim identified a household member as the alleged perpetrator, and a list of the names of any other potential victims or witnesses who may reside in the residence.
Adult Abuse

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

(h) Previous addresses of the victim and suspect.

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

(j) Whether a death involved the Colorado End-of-Life Options Act (CRS § 25-48-119):
   (a) Whether an individual knowingly or intentionally forged or altered a request for medical aid-in-dying medication to end an individual’s life without the individual’s authorization.
   (b) Whether an individual knowingly or intentionally concealed or destroyed a rescission of a request for medical aid-in-dying medication.
   (c) Whether an individual knowingly or intentionally coerced or exerted undue influence on a person with a terminal illness to request medical aid-in-dying medication or to destroy a rescission of a request for such medication.

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

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

313.6 PROTECTIVE CUSTODY

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Exigent circumstances exist, such as:
   1. A reasonable belief that medical issues of the adult need to be addressed immediately.
   2. A reasonable belief that the adult is or will be in danger of harm if the interview or physical exam is not immediately completed.
   3. The alleged offender is a family member or guardian and there is reason to believe the adult may be in continued danger.

(b) A court order or warrant has been issued.

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

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

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

313.9.1 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES
The investigations supervisor should:
Adult Abuse

(a) Work with professionals from the appropriate agencies, including the county department of human or social services, other law enforcement agencies, medical service providers, and local prosecutors, to develop community-specific procedures for responding to situations where there are adult abuse victims endangered by exposure to methamphetamine labs or the manufacture and trafficking of other drugs.

(b) Activate any available interagency response when an officer notifies the investigations supervisor that he/she has responded to a drug lab or other narcotics crime scene where an adult abuse victim is present or where evidence indicates that an adult abuse victim lives at the scene.

(c) Develop a report format or checklist for use when officers respond to drug labs or other narcotics crime scenes. The checklist will help officers document the environmental, medical, social, and other conditions that may affect the adult.

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

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

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

313.10 STATE MANDATES AND OTHER RELEVANT LAWS
Colorado requires or permits the following:

313.10.1 RECORDS SECTION RESPONSIBILITIES
The Records Section is responsible for (CRS § 26-3.1-102; CRS § 18-6.5-108):

(a) Providing a copy of the adult abuse report to social services as required by law.

(b) Retaining the original adult abuse report with the initial case file.

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

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

(a) Participating in multidisciplinary investigations, as appropriate.

(b) Conducting interviews.

(c) Availability of therapy services for adults and families.

(d) Availability of specialized forensic medical exams.
Adult Abuse

(e) Cultural competence (including interpretive services) related to adult abuse investigations.

(f) Availability of victim advocates or other support.
Portable Fingerprint Scanners

314.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for the use of Portable Fingerprint Scanners (herein after referred to as scanners) to assist in the rapid identification of a person.

314.2 DEFINITIONS
Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) - a biometric identification (ID) system that uses digital imaging technology to obtain, store, and analyze fingerprint data.

Portable Fingerprint Scanner (scanner) - a handheld device that communicates with the Colorado Bureau of Investigation’s Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS). The scanner checks two fingerprints obtained from the person of interest and can provide positive identification if the fingerprints exist in the RISC database.

Repository of individuals of Special Concern (RISC) - a subset of the FBI's Criminal Master File with the ability to quickly access subject threat level and positive identification if the person of interest has a record in the RISC system.

314.3 POLICY
Portable Fingerprint Scanners provide officers with a specialized tool to assist in the positive identification of individuals. Identifications searched through the AFIS system are limited to subjects in the respective RISC databases. Scanners access AFIS and run the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) and the Colorado Crime Information Center (CCIC) databases for identification purposes only.

Officers will still need to run the person of interest through NCIC/CCIC and Department of Revenue (DOR) to determine the person's warrant, restraining order, or driving privilege status.

(a) No officer may use the scanner until after they have received the State-mandated training by the Colorado Bureau of Investigation.

(b) Officers will maintain the scanner in accordance with the manufacturers recommendations.

(c) Scanners shall not be used for random or intelligence gathering efforts and their use will be documented in the appropriate investigative, arrest, or criminal summons report.

(d) Scanners may also be used with the approval of the Coroner's office staff, to identify a deceased individual.

(e) Officers may use scanners if probable cause exists to arrest the persons, although the scanner does not replace the traditional fingerprint process.

(f) Officers may also use scanners to identify at-risk or likely missing persons who are not able to identify themselves.
Portable Fingerprint Scanners

(g) Officers will not take an individual's fingerprint on a consensual contact or a reasonable suspicion stop without the subject's consent. If at any time the subject withdraws consent, the officer must stop the fingerprint process.

(h) The subject may withdraw consent at any time. If the consent is withdrawn, the use of the fingerprint device is NOT AUTHORIZED and its use must stop immediately. The officer may not force or coerce the subject to submit to the fingerprinting.

(i) If the subject is a juvenile, the parent or legal guardian is required to give consent before the fingerprint device may be used.

(j) The mobile fingerprint device may be used without the consent of the subject: upon the arrest of the subject or if authorized by a valid search warrant or court order.

(k) Any "hit" or positive identification through one of the RISC databases must be documented in accordance with the State-mandated training. This reporting is a requirement for access to the RISC databases.
Discriminatory Harassment

315.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy is intended 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.

315.2 POLICY
The Windsor Police Department is an equal opportunity employer and is committed to creating and maintaining a work environment that is free of all forms of discriminatory harassment, including sexual harassment and retaliation. The Department will not tolerate discrimination against members in hiring, promotion, discharge, compensation, fringe benefits and other privileges of employment. The Department will take preventive and corrective action to address any behavior that violates this policy or the rights it is designed to protect.

The non-discrimination policies of the Department may be more comprehensive than state or federal law. Conduct that violates this policy may not violate state or federal law but still could subject a member to discipline.

315.3 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

315.3.1 DISCRIMINATION
The Department prohibits all forms of discrimination, including any employment-related action by a member that adversely affects an applicant or member and is based on actual or perceived race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, age, disability, pregnancy, genetic information, veteran status, marital status, and any other classification or status protected by law.

Discriminatory harassment, including sexual harassment, is verbal or physical conduct that demeans or shows hostility or aversion toward an individual based upon that individual’s protected class. It has the effect of interfering with an individual’s work performance or creating a hostile or abusive work environment.

Conduct that may, under certain circumstances, constitute discriminatory harassment can include making derogatory comments; making crude and offensive statements or remarks; making slurs or off-color jokes; stereotyping; engaging in threatening acts; making indecent gestures, pictures, cartoons, posters, or material; making inappropriate physical contact; or using written material or department equipment and/or systems to transmit or receive offensive material, statements, or pictures. Such conduct is contrary to department policy and to a work environment that is free of discrimination.
Discriminatory Harassment

315.3.2 RETALIATION
Retaliation is treating a person differently or engaging in acts of reprisal or intimidation against the person because the person has engaged in protected activity, filed a charge of discrimination, participated in an investigation, or opposed a discriminatory practice. Retaliation will not be tolerated.

315.3.3 SEXUAL HARASSMENT
The Department prohibits all forms of discrimination and discriminatory harassment, including sexual harassment. It is unlawful to harass an applicant or a member because of that person’s sex.

Sexual harassment includes, but is not limited to, unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors or other verbal, visual or physical conduct of a sexual nature when:

(a) Submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of employment, position or compensation.

(b) Submission to, or rejection of, such conduct is used as the basis for any employment decisions affecting the member.

(c) Such conduct has the purpose or effect of substantially interfering with a member's work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment.

315.3.4 ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS
Discrimination and discriminatory harassment do not include actions that are in accordance with established rules, principles, or standards, including:

(a) Acts or omission of acts based solely upon bona fide occupational qualifications under the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) and the Colorado Civil Rights Division.

(b) Bona fide requests or demands by a supervisor that the member improve the member's work quality or output, that the member report to the job site on time, that the member comply with Town or department rules or regulations, or any other appropriate work-related communication between supervisor and member.

315.4 RESPONSIBILITIES
This policy applies to all department members. All members shall follow the intent of these guidelines in a manner that reflects department policy, professional standards, and the best interest of the Department and its mission.

Members are encouraged to promptly report any discriminatory, retaliatory, or harassing conduct or known violations of this policy to a supervisor. Any member who is not comfortable with reporting violations of this policy to the member’s immediate supervisor may bypass the chain of command and make the report to a higher-ranking supervisor or manager. Complaints may also be filed with the Chief of Police, the Director of Human Resources, or the Town Manager.

Any member who believes, in good faith, that the member has been discriminated against, harassed, or subjected to retaliation, or who has observed harassment, discrimination, or
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retaliation, is encouraged to promptly report such conduct in accordance with the procedures set forth in this policy.

Supervisors and managers receiving information regarding alleged violations of this policy shall determine if there is any basis for the allegation and shall proceed with resolution as stated below.

315.4.1 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES
The responsibilities of supervisors and managers shall include but are not limited to:

(a) Continually monitoring the work environment and striving to ensure that it is free from all types of unlawful discrimination, including harassment or retaliation.

(b) Taking prompt, appropriate action within their work units to avoid and minimize the incidence of any form of discrimination, harassment, or retaliation.

(c) Ensuring that their subordinates understand their responsibilities under this policy.

(d) Ensuring that members who make complaints or who oppose any unlawful employment practices are protected from retaliation and that such matters are kept confidential to the extent possible.

(e) Making a timely determination regarding the substance of any allegation based upon all available facts.

(f) Notifying the Chief of Police or the Director of Human Resources in writing of the circumstances surrounding any reported allegations or observed acts of discrimination, harassment, or retaliation no later than the next business day.

315.4.2 SUPERVISOR'S ROLE
Supervisors and managers shall be aware of the following:

(a) Behavior of supervisors and managers should represent the values of the Department and professional standards.

(b) False or mistaken accusations of discrimination, harassment, or retaliation can have negative effects on the careers of innocent members.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent supervisors or managers from discharging supervisory or management responsibilities, such as determining duty assignments, evaluating or counseling members, or issuing discipline in a manner that is consistent with established procedures.

315.4.3 RESPONSIBILITIES UPON RECEIPT OF COMPLAINT
Upon receipt or notification of a complaint filed with the Colorado Civil Rights Division, the Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall assign the complaint for action. The person assigned the complaint is responsible to ensure completion of the following (CRS § 24-34-301, et seq.):

(a) Provide a written answer to the complaint within the time required after receiving it.

(b) Supply and explain all relevant information, data or papers upon request.

(c) Respond to all telephone or mail inquiries from the Colorado Civil Rights Division.
315.4.4 QUESTIONS OR CLARIFICATION
Members with questions regarding what constitutes discrimination, sexual harassment, or retaliation are encouraged to contact a supervisor, a manager, the Chief of Police, the Director of Human Resources, or the Town Manager for further information, direction, or clarification.

315.5 INVESTIGATION OF COMPLAINTS
Various methods of resolution exist. During the pendency of any such investigation, the supervisor of the involved members should take prompt and reasonable steps to mitigate or eliminate any continuing abusive or hostile work environment. It is the policy of the Department that all complaints of discrimination, retaliation, or harassment shall be fully documented, and promptly and thoroughly investigated.

315.5.1 SUPERVISOR RESOLUTION
Members who believe they are experiencing discrimination, harassment, or retaliation should be encouraged to inform the individual that the behavior is unwelcome, offensive, unprofessional, or inappropriate. However, if the member feels uncomfortable or threatened or has difficulty expressing the member's concern, or if this does not resolve the concern, assistance should be sought from a supervisor or manager who is a rank higher than the alleged transgressor.

315.5.2 FORMAL INVESTIGATION
If the complaint cannot be satisfactorily resolved through the process described above, a formal investigation will be conducted.

The member assigned to investigate the complaint will have full authority to investigate all aspects of the complaint. Investigative authority includes access to records and the cooperation of any members involved. No influence will be used to suppress any complaint and no member will be subject to retaliation or reprisal for filing a complaint, encouraging others to file a complaint, or for offering testimony or evidence in an investigation.

Formal investigation of the complaint will be confidential to the extent possible and will include but not be limited to details of the specific incident, frequency and dates of occurrences, and names of any witnesses. Witnesses will be advised regarding the prohibition against retaliation, and that a disciplinary process, up to and including termination, may result if retaliation occurs.

Members who believe they have been discriminated against, harassed, or retaliated against because of their protected status are encouraged to follow the chain of command but may also file a complaint directly with the Chief of Police, the Director of Human Resources, or the Town Manager.

315.5.3 ALTERNATIVE COMPLAINT PROCESS
No provision of this policy shall be construed to prevent any member from seeking legal redress outside the Department. Members who believe that they have been harassed, discriminated against, or retaliated against are entitled to bring complaints of employment discrimination to
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federal, state, and/or local agencies responsible for investigating such allegations. Specific time limitations apply to the filing of such charges. Members are advised that proceeding with complaints under the provisions of this policy does not in any way affect those filing requirements.

315.6 DOCUMENTATION OF COMPLAINTS
All complaints or allegations shall be thoroughly documented on forms and in a manner designated by the Chief of Police. The outcome of all reports shall be:

- Approved by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee, the Town Manager, or the Director of Human Resources, depending on the ranks of the involved parties.
- Maintained in accordance with the established records retention schedule.

315.6.1 NOTIFICATION OF DISPOSITION
The complainant and/or victim will be notified in writing of the disposition of the investigation and the action taken to remedy or address the circumstances giving rise to the complaint.

315.7 TRAINING
All new members shall be provided with a copy of this policy as part of their orientation. The policy shall be reviewed with each new member. The member shall certify by signing the prescribed form that the member has been advised of this policy, is aware of and understands its contents, and agrees to abide by its provisions during the member's term with the Department.

All members shall receive annual training on the requirements of this policy and shall certify by signing the prescribed form that they have reviewed the policy, understand its contents, and agree that they will continue to abide by its provisions.

315.7.1 QUESTIONS OR CLARIFICATION
Members with questions regarding what constitutes discrimination, sexual harassment or retaliation are encouraged to contact a supervisor, manager, the Division Commander, the Director of Human Resources or the Town Manager for further information, direction or clarification.
Child Abuse

316.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for the investigation of suspected child abuse. This policy also addresses when Windsor Police Department members are required to notify the county department of human or social services of suspected child abuse.

316.1.1 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.

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

Qualified Investigator - An officer who has received training in Child Abuse criminal investigations.

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

316.3 MANDATORY NOTIFICATION
Members of the Windsor Police Department shall notify the county department of human or social services when (CRS § 19-1-103; CRS § 19-3-308):

(a) They receive a report of a known or suspected incident of interfamilial abuse or neglect.

(b) They reasonably believe that the protection and safety of a child is at risk due to an act or omission on the part of persons responsible for the child’s care.

(c) They receive a report of third-party abuse or neglect in which the person allegedly responsible for such abuse or neglect is under age 10.

(d) They have probable cause to believe a child is a victim of human trafficking of a minor for sexual servitude (CRS § 18-3-504; CRS § 18-7-201.4).

For purposes of notification, abuse and neglect are acts or omissions that threaten the health or welfare of a child, including but not limited to suspicious injuries such as bruising, bleeding, or burns; sex offenses; emotional abuse; failure to provide adequate food, clothing, or care; or exposure to dangerous environments (CRS § 19-1-103).

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

Officers shall take into account accepted child-rearing practices of the culture in which the child participates, including but not limited to accepted work-related practices of agricultural communities, in determining abuse. Abuse does not include a reasonable exercise of parental discipline or acts that are reasonably necessary to subdue a child who is being taken into custody by law enforcement officers (CRS § 19-1-103).

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

(a) Notifications shall be made immediately to the county department of human or social services.

(b) A written summary of the investigation or case report shall be forwarded without delay to the county department of human or social services upon completion of any investigation undertaken.

(c) Notification, when possible, shall include (CRS § 19-3-307):
1. The name, address, age, sex, and race of the child.
2. The nature and extent of the child's injuries, including any evidence of previous cases of known or suspected abuse or neglect of the child or the child's siblings.
3. The names and addresses of the persons responsible for the suspected abuse or neglect, if known.
4. The family composition.
5. The source of the report and the name, address, and occupation of the person making the report.
6. Any action taken by the reporting source.
7. Any other information that the person making the report believes may be helpful.
8. The military affiliation of the person suspected of committing the abuse or neglect if the person is a member of the armed forces or is a spouse, significant other, or family member residing in the home of a member of the U.S. armed forces.

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

316.4 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.

316.5 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.

Unless unavailable, the county department of human or social services shall be the agency responsible for the coordination of all investigations of all reports of known or suspected incidents of interfamilial abuse or neglect (CRS § 19-3-308).

This agency shall have the responsibility for the coordination and investigation of all reports of third-party abuse or neglect alleged to have been committed by persons 10 years of age or older (CRS § 19-3-308).
**Child Abuse**

When the investigation involves a suspect who was acting in his/her official capacity as an employee of a school district, the investigating officer shall coordinate such investigation with any concurrent abuse investigation being conducted by the Department of Education or the school district to the extent that such coordination is possible and deemed appropriate (CRS § 19-3-308).

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

### 316.6 PROTECTIVE CUSTODY

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

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

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

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

(a) When a court order has been issued authorizing the removal of a child.

(b) Without a court order when the child is seriously endangered in his/her surroundings or seriously endangers others and immediate removal appears to be necessary for the child’s protection or the protection of others.

1. A child shall be removed from his/her home and placed in protective custody if an emergency exists because the child is seriously endangered, as described above, the safety or well-being of the child is immediately at issue, and there is no other reasonable way to protect the child without removing the child from his/her home.

(c) Without a court order when an arrest warrant has been issued for the child’s parent or guardian on the basis of an alleged violation of CRS § 18-3-304.

(d) A seriously endangered newborn child (less than 72 hours old) may be detained in a hospital, without a warrant, by an officer upon the recommendation of the county department of human or social services, a physician, a registered nurse, a licensed practical nurse, or a physician’s assistant, while an order of the court pursuant to CRS
§ 19-3-405(1) is being pursued. The newborn child must be released if a court order is denied.

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

(a) Believes that the circumstances or conditions of the child are such that continuing in his/her place of residence or in the care and custody of the person responsible for the child’s care and custody would present a danger to that child’s life or health in the reasonably foreseeable future.

(b) Believes that the child is able to remain safely in his/her place of residence or in the care and custody of the person responsible for the child’s care and custody only if certain emergency protection orders are entered.

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

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

(b) At the earliest opportunity, notify the court that the child has been taken into protective custody.

(c) Promptly file a brief written report with the court and any agency or person so designated by the court stating the facts that led to the child being taken into custody and the reason why the child was not released.

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

316.6.3 SAFE HAVEN ACT PROVISIONS
A parent is not guilty of child abuse as defined in CRS § 18-6-401 if the parent surrenders his/her newborn infant (72 hours old or younger) to an on-duty firefighter or staff member at a hospital or community clinic emergency center under the safe haven provisions of CRS § 19-3-304.5. A supervisor and the county department of human or social services should be notified without delay.

316.7 INTERVIEWS

316.7.1 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.

316.7.2 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.

316.8 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.

316.9 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.

316.9.1 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES
The Investigations Supervisor should:

(a) Work with professionals from the appropriate agencies, including the county department of human or social services, 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 their exposure to methamphetamine labs or the manufacture and trafficking of other drugs.

(b) Activate any available interagency response when an officer notifies the Investigations Supervisor that 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.

316.9.2 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 Investigations Supervisor so an interagency response can begin.

316.10 STATE MANDATES AND OTHER RELEVANT LAWS
Colorado requires or permits the following:

316.10.1 PROCESSING REPORTS AND RECORDS
Members documenting child abuse should make the notation “CHILD VICTIM” on the report or other record (CRS § 24-72-304).

316.10.2 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 (CRS § 19-1-307; CRS § 24-72-304).

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

316.10.4 SERVICE OF PROTECTION ORDER
Officers responding to a call for assistance who determine that a civil protection order has been issued and that the restrained person has not been personally served, shall serve the restrained person with a copy of the order (CRS § 19-1-104).

316.11 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.
Child Abuse

(e) Cultural competence (including interpretive services) related to child abuse investigations.

(f) Availability of victim advocate or guardian ad litem support.
Missing Persons

317.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides guidance for handling missing person investigations.

317.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

At risk - Includes persons who have dementia or related disability (as defined in CRS § 25-1-502), who have a verified developmental disability, or who are 60 years of age or older and have a verified impaired mental condition, whose whereabouts are unknown, and whose disappearance poses a credible threat to the safety and health of the person (CRS § 24-33.5-415.8). This term also includes persons who:

(a) Are 13 years of age or younger.
(b) Regardless of age, are believed or determined to be experiencing one or more of the following circumstances:
   1. Out of the zone of safety for his/her chronological age and developmental stage.
   2. Mentally or behaviorally disabled.
   3. Drug dependent, including prescribed medication and/or illegal substances, and the dependency is potentially life-threatening.
   4. Absent from home for more than 24 hours before being reported to law enforcement as missing.
   5. In a life-threatening situation.
   6. In the company of others who could endanger his/her welfare.
   7. Absent in a way that is inconsistent with established patterns of behavior and cannot be readily explained. Most children have an established and reasonably predictable routine.
   8. Involved in a situation that would cause a reasonable person to conclude the person should be considered at risk.
(c) Are children under the legal custody of the Colorado Department of Human Services or a county department of human or social services (CRS § 19-1-115.3).

Missing person - Any person who is reported missing to law enforcement when that person’s location is unknown. This includes persons whose safety or welfare is the subject of concern (CRS § 16-2.7-101(2)).

Missing person networks - Databases or computer networks that are available to law enforcement and are suitable for obtaining information related to missing person investigations. This includes the National Crime Information Center (NCIC), the Colorado Crime Information Center (CCIC), and the Colorado Bureau of Investigation (CBI).
317.2 POLICY
The Windsor Police Department does not consider any report of a missing person to be routine and assumes that the missing person is in need of immediate assistance until an investigation reveals otherwise. The Windsor Police Department gives missing person cases priority over property-related cases and does not require a specific amount of time to have passed before beginning a missing person investigation.

317.3 REQUIRED FORMS AND BIOLOGICAL SAMPLE COLLECTION KITS
The investigations supervisor shall ensure the following forms and kits are developed and available:

- Missing person report form
- Missing person investigation checklist that provides investigation guidelines and resources that could be helpful in the early hours of a missing person investigation
- Missing person school notification form
- Medical records release form
- Biological sample collection kits

317.4 ACCEPTANCE OF REPORTS
Any member encountering a person who wishes to report a missing person or runaway shall render assistance without delay. This can be accomplished by accepting the report via telephone or in-person and initiating the investigation. Those members who do not take such reports or who are unable to give immediate assistance shall promptly dispatch or alert a member who can take the report.

A report shall be accepted in all cases and regardless of where the person was last seen, where the person resides or any question of jurisdiction.

317.5 INITIAL INVESTIGATION
Officers or other members conducting the initial investigation of a missing person should take the following investigative actions, as applicable:

(a) Respond to a dispatched call as soon as practicable.
(b) Interview the reporting party and any witnesses to determine whether the person qualifies as a missing person and, if so, whether the person may be at risk.
(c) Notify a supervisor immediately if there is evidence that a missing person is either at risk or may qualify for a public alert, or both (see the Public Alerts Policy).
(d) Broadcast a "Be on the Look-Out" (BOLO) bulletin if the person is under 18 years of age or there is evidence that the missing person is at risk. The BOLO should be broadcast as soon as practicable but in no event more than one hour after determining the missing person is under 18 years of age or may be at risk.
(e) Ensure that entries are made into the appropriate missing person networks, as follows:
Missing Persons

1. Immediately, when the missing person is at risk.
2. In all other cases, as soon as practicable, but not later than two hours from the time of the initial report.

(f) Complete the appropriate report forms accurately and completely and initiate a search as applicable under the facts.

(g) Collect and/or review:
   1. A photograph and fingerprint card of the missing person, if available.
   2. A voluntarily provided biological sample of the missing person, if available (e.g., toothbrush, hairbrush).
   3. Any documents that may assist in the investigation, such as court orders regarding custody.
   4. Any other evidence that may assist in the investigation, including personal electronic devices (e.g., cell phones, computers).

(h) When circumstances permit and if appropriate, attempt to determine the missing person’s location through his/her telecommunications carrier (CRS § 18-9-312).
   1. If the officer has probable cause to believe the missing person is at risk of death or serious bodily injury, a supervisor should be notified and should determine whether to order the telecommunication provider to disclose the missing person’s location information without a court order.
   2. The supervisor shall ensure that a court order is obtained within 48 hours of the initial request for the location information.

(i) Contact the appropriate agency if the report relates to a missing person report previously made to another agency and that agency is actively investigating the report. When this is not practicable, the information should be documented in an appropriate report for transmission to the appropriate agency. If the information relates to an at-risk missing person, the member should notify a supervisor and proceed with reasonable steps to locate the missing person.

317.6 REPORT PROCEDURES AND ROUTING
Members should complete all missing person reports and forms promptly and advise the appropriate supervisor as soon as a missing person report is ready for review.

317.6.1 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES
The responsibilities of the supervisor shall include, but are not limited to:
   (a) Reviewing and approving missing person reports upon receipt.
      1. The reports should be promptly sent to the Records Section.
   (b) Ensuring resources are deployed as appropriate.
   (c) Initiating a command post as needed.
   (d) Ensuring applicable notifications and public alerts are made and documented.
(e) Ensuring that records have been entered into the appropriate missing persons networks.

(f) Taking reasonable steps to identify and address any jurisdictional issues to ensure cooperation among agencies.

   (a) If the case falls within the jurisdiction of another agency, the supervisor should facilitate transfer of the case to the agency of jurisdiction.

317.6.2 RECORDS SECTION RESPONSIBILITIES
The responsibilities of the Records Section receiving member shall include but are not limited to:

   (a) As soon as reasonable under the circumstances, notifying and forwarding a copy of the report to the agency of jurisdiction for the missing person’s residence in cases where the missing person is a resident of another jurisdiction.

   (b) Notifying and forwarding a copy of the report to the agency of jurisdiction where the missing person was last seen.

   (c) Notifying and forwarding a copy of the report to the agency of jurisdiction for the missing person’s intended or possible destination, if known.

   (d) Forwarding a copy of the report to the investigations.

   (e) Coordinating with the NCIC Terminal Contractor for Colorado to have the missing person record in the NCIC computer networks updated with additional information obtained from missing person investigations (34 USC § 41308).

317.7 INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES FOLLOW-UP
In addition to completing or continuing any actions listed above, the investigator assigned to a missing person investigation:

   (a) Should ensure that the missing person’s school is notified within 10 days if the missing person is a juvenile.

      1. The notice shall be in writing and should also include a photograph.

      2. The investigator should meet with school officials as appropriate to stress the importance of including the notice in the child’s student file, along with the investigator’s contact information if the school receives a call requesting the transfer of the missing child’s files to another school.

   (b) Should re-contact the reporting person and/or other witnesses within 30 days of the initial report and within 30 days thereafter to determine if any additional information has become available.

   (c) Should consider contacting other agencies involved in the case to determine if any additional information is available.

   (d) Shall verify and update CCIC, NCIC, and any other applicable missing person networks within 30 days of the original entry into the networks and every 30 days thereafter until the missing person is located (34 USC § 41308).

   (e) Should continue to make reasonable efforts to locate the missing person and document these efforts at least every 30 days.
(f) Shall maintain a close liaison with state and local child welfare systems and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) if the missing person is under the age of 21 and shall promptly notify NCMEC when the person is missing from a foster care family home or childcare institution (34 USC § 41308).

(g) Should make appropriate inquiry with the Coroner.

(h) Should obtain and forward medical and dental records, photos, X-rays, and biological samples, as applicable.

(i) Shall attempt to obtain the most recent photograph for persons under 18 years of age if it has not been obtained previously and forward the photograph to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation and enter the photograph into applicable missing person networks (34 USC § 41308).

(j) Should consider making appropriate entries and searches in the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs).

(k) In the case of an at-risk missing person or a person who has been missing for an extended time, should consult with a supervisor regarding seeking federal assistance from the FBI and the U.S. Marshals Service (28 USC § 566).

317.8 WHEN A MISSING PERSON IS FOUND
When any person reported missing is found, the assigned investigator shall document the location of the missing person in the appropriate report, notify the relatives and/or reporting party, as appropriate, and other involved agencies and refer the case for additional investigation if warranted.

The Administrative Commander should ensure that, upon receipt of information that a missing person has been located, the following occurs:

(a) Notification is made to CBI.
(b) A missing child’s school is notified.
(c) Entries are made in the applicable missing person networks.
(d) When a person is at risk, the fact that the person has been found should be reported within 24 hours to CBI.
(e) Notification shall be made to any other law enforcement agency that took the initial report or participated in the investigation.

317.8.1 UNIDENTIFIED PERSONS
Department members investigating a case of an unidentified person who is deceased or a living person who cannot assist in identifying him/herself should:

(a) Obtain a complete description of the person.
(b) Enter the unidentified person’s description into the NCIC Unidentified Person File.
(c) Use available resources, such as those related to missing persons, to identify the person.
**317.9 CASE CLOSURE**
The investigations supervisor may authorize the closure of a missing person case after considering the following:

(a) Closure is appropriate when the missing person is confirmed returned or evidence matches an unidentified person or body.

(b) If the missing person is a resident of Town of Windsor or this department is the lead agency, the case should be kept under active investigation for as long as the person may still be alive. Exhaustion of leads in the investigation should not be a reason for closing a case.

(c) If this department is not the lead agency, the case can be made inactive if all investigative leads have been exhausted, the lead agency has been notified and entries are made in the applicable missing person networks, as appropriate.

(d) A missing person case should not be closed or reclassified because the person would have reached a certain age or adulthood or because the person is now the subject of a criminal or civil warrant.

**317.10 TRAINING**
Subject to available resources, the Training Sergeant should ensure that members of this department whose duties include missing person investigations and reports receive training that includes:

(a) The initial investigation:
   1. Assessments and interviews
   2. Use of current resources, such as Mobile Audio Video (MAV)
   3. Confirming missing status and custody status of minors
   4. Evaluating the need for a heightened response
   5. Identifying the zone of safety based on chronological age and developmental stage

(b) Briefing of department members at the scene.

(c) Identifying NCIC Missing Person File categories (e.g., disability, endangered, involuntary, juvenile and catastrophe).

(d) Verifying the accuracy of all descriptive information.

(e) Initiating a neighborhood investigation.

(f) Investigating any relevant recent family dynamics.

(g) Addressing conflicting information.

(h) Key investigative and coordination steps.

(i) Managing a missing person case.
(j) Additional resources and specialized services.
(k) Update procedures for case information and descriptions.
(l) Preserving scenes.
(m) Internet and technology issues (e.g., Internet use, cell phone use).
(n) Media relations.
Public Alerts

318.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for alerting the public to important information and soliciting public aid when appropriate.

318.2 POLICY
Public alerts may be employed using the Emergency Alert System (EAS), local radio, television and press organizations and other groups to notify the public of incidents, or enlist the aid of the public, when the exchange of information may enhance the safety of the community. Various types of alerts may be available based upon each situation and the alert system’s individual criteria.

318.3 RESPONSIBILITIES

318.3.1 EMPLOYEE RESPONSIBILITIES
Employees of the Windsor Police Department should notify their supervisor or Commander as soon as practicable upon learning of a situation where public notification, a warning or enlisting the help of the media and public could assist in locating a missing person, apprehending a dangerous person or gathering information.

318.3.2 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES
A supervisor apprised of the need for a public alert is responsible to make the appropriate notifications based upon the circumstances of each situation. The supervisor shall promptly notify the Chief of Police, the appropriate Division Commander and the Public Information Officer when any public alert is generated.

The supervisor in charge of the investigation to which the alert relates is responsible for the following:

(a) Updating alerts
(b) Canceling alerts
(c) Ensuring all appropriate reports are completed
(d) Preparing an after-action evaluation of the investigation to be forwarded to the Division Commander

318.4 AMBER ALERTS
America's Missing: Broadcast Emergency Response (AMBER Alert™) is the recruitment of public assistance to locate an abducted child via a widespread media alert using the statewide Emergency Alert System (EAS). Utilizing local radio, television and press affiliates, the public will be notified of the circumstances of a child’s abduction and how it can assist law enforcement in the child’s recovery.
Public Alerts

The goal of the AMBER Alert program is the safe return of an abducted child by establishing an effective partnership between the community, the media and law enforcement (CRS § 24-33.5-415.7).

318.4.1 CRITERIA
An AMBER Alert may be activated by a law enforcement agency if (CRS § 24-33.5-415.7(2)):

(a) The child is 17 years of age or younger.

(b) The Department determines the child has been abducted.

(c) There is a credible threat to the safety and health of the child.

(d) The Department has sufficient descriptive information about the child or the person who is suspected of abducting the child, or other pertinent information, to believe a broadcast will assist in the recovery of the child.

318.4.2 PROCEDURE
In the event of a confirmed child abduction, the following procedures shall be followed:

(a) The Public Information Officer, Patrol Commander or Investigations Supervisor will prepare an initial press release that includes all available information that might aid in locating the child, such as:

1. The child’s identity, age and description.

2. Photograph if available.

3. The suspect’s identity, age and description, if known.

4. Pertinent vehicle description.

5. Details regarding time of the abduction, location of incident, direction of travel, potential destinations, if known.

6. Whether there is reason to believe the suspect has a relationship to the victim.

7. Name and telephone number of the Public Information Officer or other authorized individual to handle the media.

8. Telephone number of the Colorado Bureau of Investigation to call for further information.

9. A telephone number for the public to call with leads or information.

(b) The Public Information Officer, Patrol Commander or Investigations Supervisor will notify the Colorado Bureau of Investigation. After the information is checked, an AMBER Alert will be issued and the Colorado statewide EAS will be activated.

(c) Fax the press release to the local television and radio stations.

(d) The individual responsible for making notifications shall also consider the following resources as the circumstances dictate:

1. Colorado State Patrol

2. FBI local office
3. Prompt entry of information into the U.S. Department of Justice Missing Person System/National Crime Information Center (NCIC)

4. National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) (800-843-5678)

5. Department internet sites, communications and resources

(e) As additional information pertinent to the case becomes available, it shall be forwarded to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation.

(f) The investigation unit supervisor investigating the abduction or other individual responsible for making notifications shall prepare and forward to the previously described locations additional information regarding the search and investigation.

(g) Upon closure of the child abduction, because the child has been found, or the end of the notification period, the investigation unit supervisor shall immediately notify the Colorado Bureau of Investigation with pertinent information (CRS § 24-33.5-415.7(4)).

(h) After 24 hours the investigation unit supervisor investigating the abduction or other individual responsible for making notifications shall assess the need to continue the AMBER Alert.

318.5 BLUE ALERTS

Blue Alerts are for those instances where a person has killed or inflicted a life-threatening injury upon a peace officer. The Blue Alert program is a coordinated effort among the Colorado Bureau of Investigation, local law enforcement agencies and the state’s public and commercial television and radio broadcasters (CRS § 24-33.5-416.5; 8 CCR 1507-27).

318.5.1 CRITERIA

Supervisors may request a Blue Alert when a peace officer has been killed or has received a life-threatening injury and the suspect or suspects have fled the scene of the offense (CRS § 24-33.5-416.5).

318.5.2 PROCEDURE

A supervisor, after confirming that the criteria for a Blue Alert have been met, may notify the Colorado Bureau of Investigation and request a Blue Alert broadcast.

318.6 SENIOR CITIZEN/PERSON WITH DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES/DEMENTIA ALERT

To aid in the identification and location of missing senior citizens and missing persons with developmental disabilities or dementia disease, the Colorado Legislature created the Missing Senior Citizen, Missing Person with Developmental Disabilities, and Missing Person with Dementia and Related Disability Alert Program. This program is a coordinated effort among the Colorado Bureau of Investigation, local law enforcement agencies, and the state’s public and commercial television and radio broadcasters.

318.6.1 CRITERIA

These alerts apply to the following missing persons (CRS § 24-33.5-415.8):
Public Alerts

(a) "Missing person with a dementia disease or related disability" means a person:
   1. Whose whereabouts is unknown.
   2. Who was a resident of Colorado at the time he/she was reported missing.
   3. Who has a dementia disease or related disability, as defined by CRS § 25-1-502.
   4. Whose disappearance poses a credible threat to his/her health and safety, as
determined by a local law enforcement agency.

(b) “Missing person with developmental disabilities” means a person:
   1. Whose whereabouts is unknown.
   2. Who was a resident of Colorado at the time he/she was reported missing.
   3. Who has a verified developmental disability.
   4. Whose disappearance poses a credible threat to his/her health and safety, as
determined by a local law enforcement agency.

(c) “Missing senior citizen” means a person:
   1. Whose whereabouts is unknown.
   2. Who was a resident of Colorado at the time he/she was reported missing.
   3. Whose age at the time he/she was first reported missing was 60 years or older
and who has a verified impaired mental condition.
   4. Whose disappearance poses a credible threat to his/her health and safety, as
determined by a local law enforcement agency.

Confirmation, in the form of a signed statement from the family member, close friend, caregiver,
doctor, or medical facility that the missing person is a senior citizen with an impaired mental
condition, a person with developmental disabilities, or a person with dementia or related disability,
is required to meet the criteria for the alert (CRS § 24-33.5-415.8; 8 CCR 1507-26).

318.6.2 PROCEDURE
A supervisor, acting upon confirmation that the criteria for a Missing Senior Citizen/Missing Person
with Developmental Disabilities/Missing Person with Dementia and Related Disability Alert have
been met, may notify the Colorado Bureau of Investigation and request a broadcast. Supervisors
should ensure that all criteria for the alert are met prior to the request (8 CCR 1507-26).

318.7 MEDINA ALERTS
Medina Alerts are for those instances where a driver of a vehicle has killed or inflicted a serious
bodily injury on a person in a hit-and-run accident. The Medina Alert program is a coordinated
effort among the Colorado Bureau of Investigation, local law enforcement agencies and the state’s
public and commercial television and radio broadcasters (CRS § 24-33.5-416.7).

318.7.1 CRITERIA
Medina Alerts apply when (CRS § 24-33.5-416.7):
Public Alerts

(a) A person has been killed or suffered serious bodily injury as the result of a hit-and-run accident.

(b) There is additional information concerning the suspect or suspect’s vehicle, including one of the following:
   1. A complete license plate of the suspect’s vehicle.
   2. A partial license plate of the suspect’s vehicle along with the make, style and color of the suspect’s vehicle.
   3. The identity of the suspect.

318.7.2 PROCEDURE
A supervisor, after confirming that the criteria for a Medina Alert have been met, may notify the Colorado Bureau of Investigation and request a Medina Alert broadcast (8 CCR 1507-33).
Victim and Witness Assistance

319.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to ensure that crime victims and witnesses receive appropriate assistance, that they are provided with information from government and private resources, and that the agency meets all related legal mandates.

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

319.3 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 be the point of contact for individuals requiring further assistance or information from the Windsor 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.

319.3.1 SPECIFIC VICTIM LIAISON DUTIES
The victim liaison should:

(a) Ensure that the Department affords victims and witnesses the rights described in CRS § 24-4.1-302.5.
(b) Facilitate the return of property to victims (CRS § 24-4.1-303).
(c) Ensure child victims and child witnesses are provided appropriate services commensurate with their age and needs (CRS § 24-4.1-304).
(d) Be the liaison to the local Victim Witness Assistance Unit.
(e) Forward copies of crime reports requested by personnel at the local victim centers. The Records Maintenance and Release Policy in this manual regarding the release of reports shall be followed in all cases.
(f) Provide the victim with the contact information for the assigned investigator and district attorney, cold case information, and any other required information (CRS § 24-4.1-303).

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

Officers should never guarantee a victim’s safety from future harm but may make practical safety suggestions to victims who express fear of future harm or retaliation. Officers should never
guarantee that a person qualifies as a victim for the purpose of compensation or restitution but may direct him/her to the proper written department material or available victim resources.

**319.4.1 SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS REGARDING VICTIMS**

All reasonable attempts will be made to protect any victim or the victim’s immediate family from harm, harassment, intimidation or retaliation arising from their cooperation in the reporting, investigation or prosecution of a crime. Additionally, members of this department should make reasonable efforts to minimize contact between the victim and the victim’s immediate family and the defendant and the relatives of the defendant before, during and immediately after a judicial proceeding (CRS § 24-4.1-303(5)).

**319.5 VICTIM INFORMATION**

The Administration supervisor shall ensure that victim information handouts are available and current. These should include as appropriate:

(a) Shelters and other community resources for victims of domestic violence.
(b) Community resources for victims of sexual assault.
(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; CRS § 18-3-407.5).
(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.
(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) Information regarding available compensation for qualifying victims of crime (CRS § 24-4.1-101 et seq.).
(l) How to file a claim in their judicial district through the Victim Compensation Administrator or online through the Colorado Department of Public Safety Victim Compensation Program.
(m) Information required pursuant to the Victim Rights Act (CRS § 24-4.1-301 et seq.).
(n) Information related to the Colorado Organization for Victim Assistance (COVA).
Victim and Witness Assistance

(o) Information regarding the ability of a victim of domestic violence, unlawful sexual behavior, or stalking to terminate a landlord-tenant agreement pursuant to CRS § 38-12-402.

(p) An advisement that the victim may apply to have a substitute address designated for public records and confidential mail forwarding (CRS § 24-30-2102 et seq.).

(q) A physical document identifying a sexual assault victim’s rights to information regarding the status of forensic medical evidence submitted for testing, the right to object to destruction of the evidence, and to be informed of any change in status of the case (CRS § 24-4.1-302.5).

319.6 WITNESSES
Officers should never guarantee a witness’ safety from future harm or that his/her identity will always remain confidential. Officers may make practical safety suggestions to witnesses who express fear of future harm or retaliation.

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

319.6.1 SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS REGARDING WITNESSES
Officers should provide all witnesses with the applicable witness information handouts (CRS § 24-4.1-302.5; CRS § 24-4.1-304).

319.7 WITNESS INFORMATION
The Administration supervisor shall ensure that witness information handouts are available and current. These should include information specifically related to witness rights and resources (CRS § 24-4.1-302.5; CRS § 24-4.1-304).

319.8 NOTIFICATION OF NEXT OF KIN
In the event of a serious illness, life-threatening injury or death, the supervisor responsible for notification of the incident should ensure the victim’s next of kin is notified or coordinate such notification with the Coroner, department chaplain or another suitable person. Notification should be made in a courteous manner as soon as practicable following positive identification of the victim.

Supervisors may perform notifications at the request of other agencies for next of kin residing in the jurisdiction of the Windsor Police Department. Such notifications will be performed in accordance with the Outside Agency Assistance Policy.

The identity of any person who is seriously ill, seriously injured or deceased should not be released until notification is made to the victim’s next of kin.
Bias-Motivated Crimes

320.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The Windsor 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.

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

320.2 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

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

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

320.3 PREVENTING AND PREPARING FOR LIKELY BIAS-MOTIVATED CRIMES
While it is recognized that not all crime can be prevented, this department is committed to taking a proactive approach to preventing and preparing for likely bias-motivated crimes by among other things:

(a) Making an affirmative effort to establish contact with persons and groups within the community who are likely targets of bias-motivated crimes to form, and cooperate with, prevention and response networks.
(b) Providing victim assistance and follow-up as outlined below, including community follow-up.
(c) Educating community and civic groups about bias-motivated crime laws.
320.4 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 or Town Attorney.

320.5 INVESTIGATION SECTION RESPONSIBILITIES
If a case is assigned to the Investigation Section, 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.
Bias-Motivated Crimes

320.5.1 STATE BIAS-MOTIVATED CRIME REPORTING
This department shall report bias-motivated crime offenses in the form and manner and at regular intervals as prescribed by rules adopted by the Department of Public Safety. This shall be conducted by the Administrative Commander or assigned to the Investigation Section.

320.5.2 FEDERAL BIAS-MOTIVATED CRIME REPORTING
The Administrative Commander 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 Records Section procedures and in compliance with (28 USC § 534(a)).

320.6 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

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

321.2 POLICY
The continued employment or appointment of every member of the Windsor 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.

321.3 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

321.5 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.

321.5.1 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 Town manuals.

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

(c) Violation of federal, state, local or administrative laws, rules or regulations.
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321.5.2 ETHICS
   (a) Using or disclosing one’s status as a member of the Windsor 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.

321.5.3 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.

321.5.4 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.
321.5.5 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.

321.5.6 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.

321.5.7 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.
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321.5.8 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 or, on department property except as expressly authorized by Town policy, the collective bargaining agreement or contract, or the Chief of Police.

(h) Engaging in political activities during assigned working hours except as expressly authorized by Town policy or the Chief of Police.

(i) Any act on- or off-duty that brings discredit to this department.

321.5.9 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
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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 Town.

(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 or contract to include fraud in securing the appointment or hire.

(l) Initiating any civil action for recovery of any damages or injuries incurred in the course and scope of employment or appointment without first notifying the Chief of Police of such action.

(m) Any other on- or off-duty conduct which any member knows or reasonably should know is unbecoming a member of this department, is contrary to good order, efficiency or morale, or tends to reflect unfavorably upon this department or its members.

(n) Knowingly investigate or evaluate the work performance or conduct of another department member without the authorization of the Chief of Police. When members of the department become concerned of another members work performance or conduct, they shall report their concern to their immediate supervisor. No other action shall be taken by the reporting officer to investigate the matter unless directed to do so.

(o) Providing information, or threatening to provide information concerning any internal matter of the Windsor Police Department to any non-department member or organization that diminishes public trust and confidence.

321.5.10 SAFETY

(a) Failure to observe or violating department safety standards or safe working practices.
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(b) Failure to maintain current licenses or certifications required for the assignment or position (e.g., driver’s license, first aid).

(c) Failure to maintain good physical condition sufficient to adequately and safely perform law enforcement duties.

(d) Unsafe firearm or other dangerous weapon handling to include loading or unloading firearms in an unsafe manner, either on- or off-duty.

(e) Carrying, while on the premises of the work place, any firearm or other lethal weapon that is not authorized by the member’s appointing authority.

(f) Unsafe or improper driving habits or actions in the course of employment or appointment.

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

(h) Concealing or knowingly failing to report any on-the-job or work-related disease, injury or death as soon as practicable, but no later than within 4 working days (CRS § 8-43-102).

321.5.11 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

322.1 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.

322.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Department reserves the right to access, audit and disclose, for whatever reason, any message, including attachments, and any information accessed, transmitted, received or reviewed over any technology that is issued or maintained by the Department, including the department email system, computer network and/or any information placed into storage on any department system or device. This includes records of all keystrokes or Web-browsing history made at any department computer or over any department network. The fact that access to a database, service or website requires a username or password will not create an expectation of privacy if it is accessed through department computers, electronic devices or networks.
322.4 RESTRICTED USE
Members shall not access computers, devices, software or systems for which they have not received prior authorization or the required training. Members shall immediately report unauthorized access or use of computers, devices, software or systems by another member to their supervisor.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

322.4.2 HARDWARE
Access to technology resources provided by or through the Department shall be strictly limited to department-related activities. Data stored on or available through department computer systems shall only be accessed by authorized members who are engaged in an active investigation or assisting in an active investigation, or who otherwise have a legitimate law enforcement or department-related purpose to access such data. Any exceptions to this policy must be approved by a supervisor.

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

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

322.4.4 OFF-DUTY USE
Members shall only use technology resources provided by the Department while on-duty or in conjunction with specific on-call assignments unless specifically authorized by a supervisor. This includes the use of telephones, cell phones, texting, email or any other "off the clock" work-related activities. This also applies to personally owned devices that are used to access department resources.

Refer to the Personal Communication Devices Policy for guidelines regarding off-duty use of personally owned technology.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Activity to be documented in a written report includes:

(a) All arrests
(b) All felony crimes
(c) Non-felony incidents involving threats or stalking behavior
(d) Situations covered by separate policy. These include:
   1. Use of Force Policy
Report Preparation

2. Domestic Violence Policy
3. Child Abuse Policy
4. Adult Abuse Policy
5. Bias-Motivated Crimes Policy
6. Suspicious Activity Reporting Policy

(e) All misdemeanor crimes where the victim desires a report

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

323.2.2 NON-CRIMINAL ACTIVITY
Incidents that shall be documented using the appropriate approved report include:

(a) Anytime an officer points a firearm at any person.
(b) Any use of physical force against any person by a member of this department (see the Use of Force Policy).
(c) Any firearm discharge (see the Firearms Policy) except during approved range training.
(d) Anytime a person is reported missing (regardless of jurisdiction) (see the Missing Persons Policy).
(e) Any found property or found evidence.
(f) Any traffic collisions above the minimum reporting level (see the Traffic Accident Response and Reporting Policy).
(g) Suspicious incidents that may indicate a potential for crimes against children, or that a child's safety is in jeopardy.
(h) All protective custody detentions.
(i) Suspicious incidents that may place the public or others at risk.
(j) Whenever the employee believes the circumstances should be documented or at the direction of a supervisor.

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

(a) Sudden or accidental deaths
(b) Suicides
(c) Homicide or suspected homicide

(d) Unattended deaths (no physician or qualified hospice care during the period immediately preceding death)

(e) Found dead bodies or body parts

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

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

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

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

323.2.6 ALTERNATE REPORTING FOR VICTIMS
Reports that may be submitted by the public via online or other self-completed reporting processes include:

(a) Lost property.
(b) Misdemeanor thefts of property, other than firearms or materials that threaten public safety, when there is no suspect information, serial number or ability to trace the item.
   1. Misdemeanor thefts of cellular telephones may be reported even though they have a serial number.
(c) Misdemeanor vandalism with no suspect information and no hate crime implications.
(d) Vehicle burglaries with no suspect information or evidence.
(e) Annoying telephone calls with no suspect information.
(f) Identity theft without an identifiable suspect.
(g) Online or email fraud solicitations without an identifiable suspect and if the financial loss classifies the crime as a misdemeanor.
(h) Hit-and-run vehicle accidents with no suspect or suspect vehicle.
(i) Supplemental property lists.

Members at the scene of one of the above incidents should not refer the reporting party to an alternate means of reporting without authorization from a supervisor. Members may refer the victim...
to online victim assistance programs (e.g., Federal Communications Commission (FCC) website for identity theft, Internet Crime Complaint Center (IC3) website for computer crimes).

323.3 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.

323.3.1 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.

323.3.2 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.

323.4 REPORT CORRECTIONS
Supervisors shall review reports for content and accuracy. If a correction is necessary, the reviewing supervisor shall log the reasons for rejection. The original report 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.

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

323.6 ELECTRONIC SIGNATURES
The Windsor Police Department has established an electronic signature procedure for use by all employees of the Windsor Police Department. The Operations Division Commander 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.
Report Preparation

- 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

324.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides guidelines for media releases and media access to scenes of disasters, criminal investigations, emergencies and other law enforcement activities.

324.2 RESPONSIBILITIES
The ultimate authority and responsibility for the release of information to the media shall remain with the Chief of Police. However, in situations not warranting immediate notice to the Chief of Police and in situations where the Chief of Police has given prior approval, Commanders, Duty Supervisors, and the designated Public Information Officer (PIO) may prepare and release information to the media in accordance with this policy and the applicable law. When information is released, a short and detailed summary should be provided to Command Staff and the Town's Communication Manager via email.

324.2.1 MEDIA REQUEST
Any media request for information or access to a law enforcement situation shall be referred to the designated Department media representative, or if unavailable, to the first available supervisor. Prior to releasing any information to the media, employees shall consider the following:

(a) At no time shall any employee of this department make any comment or release any official information to the media without prior approval from a supervisor or the designated Department media representative.

(b) In situations involving multiple law enforcement agencies or other criminal justice agencies including, but not limited to, prosecutors and coroners, 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 comments to the media regarding any law enforcement incident not involving this department without prior approval of the Chief of Police.

324.3 MEDIA ACCESS
Authorized members of the media should be provided access to scenes of disasters, criminal investigations, emergencies and other law enforcement activities. 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. 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 PIO or other designated spokesperson.

(c) No member of this department shall be required to submit to media visits or interviews without the consent of the involved employee.

(d) Media interviews with individuals who are in custody shall not be permitted unless in compliance with a jail facility policy. Exceptions are only permitted with the approval of the Chief of Police and the express written consent of the person in custody.

A tactical operation should be handled in the same manner as a crime scene, except the news media shall be permitted within the outer perimeter of the scene, subject to any restrictions as determined by the supervisor in charge. Department members shall not jeopardize a tactical operation in order to accommodate the news media. All comments to the media shall be coordinated through a supervisor or the PIO.

324.3.1 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 the Operations Commander. 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).

324.3.2 PROVIDING ADVANCE INFORMATION
To protect the safety and rights of officers 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 news 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 minimum, whether the release of information or presence of the media would unreasonably endanger any individual, prejudice the rights of any person or is otherwise prohibited by law.

324.4 SCOPE OF INFORMATION SUBJECT TO RELEASE
The Department will maintain a daily information log of significant law enforcement activities that shall be made available, upon request, to media representatives through the Records Section. This log will consist of data classified as public and should generally contain:
Media Relations

(a) The date, time, location, case number, type of crime, extent of injury or loss and names of individuals (except confidential informants) involved in crimes occurring within this jurisdiction, unless the release of such information would endanger the safety of any individual or jeopardize the successful completion of any ongoing investigation.

(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.

(c) The time and location of other significant law enforcement activities or requests for service with a brief summary of the incident subject to the restrictions of this policy and applicable law.

Any requests for copies of related reports or additional information not contained in this log shall be referred to the designated media representative, the custodian of records, or if unavailable, to the Investigative Services Commander. Such requests will be processed in accordance with policy and state law.

324.4.1 STATE RESTRICTED INFORMATION

It shall be the responsibility of the authorized employee dealing with media requests to ensure that restricted information is not inappropriately released to the media by this department (see the Records Maintenance and Release and the Personnel Records policies). When in doubt, authorized and available legal counsel should be obtained.

324.5 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.
Subpoenas and Court Appearances

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

325.2 POLICY
Windsor Police Department members will respond appropriately to all subpoenas and any other court-ordered appearances.

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

Civil subpoenas should be served by delivering a copy to the named member or as otherwise ordered by a court consistent with due process (CRCP Rule 4; CRCP Rule 45).

Criminal subpoenas should be delivered to the member named in the subpoena unless substituted service is otherwise authorized by local court rules (Crim. P. Rule 17).

Subpoenas should not be accepted without properly posted fees pursuant to applicable law (CRCP Rule 45; Crim. P. Rule 17).

325.3.1 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 Chief of Police or the prosecutor shall notify his/her immediate supervisor without delay regarding:

(a) Any civil case where the Town 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 Windsor Police Department.
(e) Any personnel or disciplinary matter when called to testify or to provide information by a government entity other than the Windsor 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.
Subpoenas and Court Appearances

No member shall be retaliated against for testifying in any matter.

325.3.2 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 memorandum of understanding.

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

325.3.3 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.

325.4 REQUIREMENT TO APPEAR
Members are required to comply with the terms of any properly served subpoena or court-ordered appearance. This includes properly served orders to appear issued by a state administrative agency.

325.5 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.

325.6 COURTHOUSE PROTOCOL
When appearing in court, members shall:

(a) Be punctual and prepared to proceed immediately with the case for which they are scheduled to appear.

(b) Dress in the department uniform or business attire.

(c) Observe all rules of the court in which they are appearing and remain alert to changes in the assigned courtroom where their matter is to be heard.

325.6.1 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.

325.6.2 EVIDENCE
When a member is directed by a subpoena to appear in court with evidence, that member should:

(a) Notify the Property and Evidence Section promptly after receiving the subpoena that the specified evidence is needed for court and verify that the evidence is readily available.
Subpoenas and Court Appearances

(b) Verify whether the evidence will be analyzed by the time of the court appearance, if applicable, and advise the prosecutor of any delay.

(c) Check with the prosecuting attorney on a timely basis if in doubt about what items or materials to bring to court.

(d) Notify the prosecuting attorney on a timely basis in the event that evidence has been lost, stolen, or misplaced, or if previously undisclosed information about the evidence has become available.

(e) Comply with provisions of the Property and Evidence Policy regarding checking out the evidence and transferring custody of the evidence to the prosecutor or the court, whichever is appropriate.

325.7 OVERTIME APPEARANCES
When a member appears in court on his/her off-duty time, he/she will be compensated in accordance with current Department policy regarding overtime compensation.
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 Windsor 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 Operations Commander for approval. In some instances, a memorandum of understanding or other established protocol may exist that eliminates the need for approval of individual requests.

When another law enforcement agency requests assistance from this department, a Commander may authorize, if available, an appropriate number of personnel to assist (CRS § 29-5-104). 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 RECIPROCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGREEMENT
The Department may, at the discretion of the Chief of Police, establish an agreement for reciprocal law enforcement with another agency, including those of neighboring states, provided those agreements meet statutory requirements pursuant to CRS § 29-1-206 and CRS § 29-1-203.

326.3.2 TERMS OF AGREEMENT
Any reciprocal law enforcement agreement with another agency should include:

(a) An estimate of the types, amounts and general location of aid and resources available from each involved agency.

(b) Information on which agency will respond to calls for service by type of event.
Outside Agency Assistance

(c) A plan for interagency communication to ensure prompt and appropriate response.
(d) A strategy for providing backup support between jurisdictions.
(e) Clear reporting and documentation requirements.
(f) Guidelines concerning jurisdiction of prosecutors and courts.

326.3.3 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 Windsor Police Department shall notify his/her supervisor or the Operations Division Commander and Dispatch as soon as practicable. 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 (CRS § 29-5-104). 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 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 Duty Supervisor or Operations Commander.

326.6 MANDATORY SHARING
Equipment and supplies purchased with federal funds or grants that require such equipment and supplies be shared with other agencies should be documented and updated as necessary by the Investigative Services Commander or the authorized designee.

The documentation should include:

(a) The conditions relative to sharing.
(b) The training requirements for:
   1. The use of the supplies and equipment.
   2. The members trained in the use of the supplies and equipment.
(c) Any other requirements for use of the equipment and supplies.

Copies of the documentation should be provided to Dispatch and the Investigation Section Commander to ensure use of the equipment and supplies is in compliance with the applicable sharing agreements.
Outside Agency Assistance

The Training Sergeant should maintain documentation that the appropriate members have received the required training.
Registered Offender Information

327.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy establishes guidelines by which the Windsor Police Department will address issues associated with certain offenders who are residing in the jurisdiction and how the Department will disseminate information and respond to public inquiries for information about registered sex offenders.

327.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the Windsor Police Department to identify and monitor registered offenders living within this jurisdiction and to take reasonable steps to address the risks those persons may pose.

327.3 REGISTRATION
The Investigative Services supervisor shall establish a process to reasonably accommodate registration of certain offenders. The process should rebut any allegation on the part of the offender that the registration process was too confusing, burdensome or difficult for compliance. If it is reasonable to do so, an investigator assigned to related investigations should conduct the registration in order to best evaluate any threat the person may pose to the community. Employees assigned to register offenders should receive appropriate training regarding the registration process.

Upon conclusion of the registration process, the investigator shall ensure that the registration information is provided to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation (CBI) (CRS § 16-22-109; CRS § 16-22-110; CRS § 16-13-903).

The refusal of a registrant to provide any of the required information or complete the process should initiate a criminal investigation for failure to register.

327.3.1 CONTENTS OF REGISTRATION
The registrant shall be required to complete the registration form provided by CBI.

Registration by a person who lacks a fixed residence shall be accepted unless it includes a location that would violate state law or local ordinance. The registrant shall be advised of any such violation and allowed five days to secure an alternate location (CRS § 16-22-108).

327.3.2 WAIVERS OF IN-PERSON RE-REGISTRATION
The Investigative Services supervisor should (CRS § 16-22-108):

(a) Establish procedures for determining whether a registrant is eligible for a waiver under CRS § 16-22-108.

(b) Submit verification forms to CBI and other applicable law enforcement agencies.

(c) Review existing waivers to confirm registrants still meet eligibility requirements for the waiver.

(d) Notify victims, upon request by the victim, that a waiver has been authorized.
327.3.3 AUTOMATIC TERMINATION OF REGISTRATION
The Investigation Section supervisor or the authorized designee shall notify a registrant whose
duty to register has automatically terminated under CRS § 16-22-103 of the termination upon
attempt to register. The Investigation Section supervisor shall remove the registrant from the
registry and notify CBI of the termination (CRS § 16-22-108).

327.4 MONITORING OF REGISTERED OFFENDERS
The Investigative Services supervisor should establish a system to periodically, and at least once
annually, verify that a registrant remains in compliance with his/her registration requirements after
the initial registration. This verification should include:

(a) Efforts to confirm residence using an unobtrusive method, such as an internet search
or drive-by of the declared residence.
(b) Review of information on CBI’s Convicted Sex Offender Registry website.
(c) Contact with a registrant’s parole or probation officer.

Any discrepancies should be reported to the Investigative Services supervisor.

The Investigative Services supervisor should also establish a procedure to routinely disseminate
information regarding registered offenders to Windsor Police Department personnel, including
timely updates regarding new or relocated registrants.

327.4.1 MANDATORY CONFIRMATION
Following a registrant’s first registration with the Department, the residence verification referenced
above shall occur as soon as possible after the registration and annually thereafter. Residence
confirmation shall occur quarterly if the registrant is a sexually violent predator (CRS § 16-22-109).

327.5 DISSEMINATION OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
Employees will not unilaterally make a public notification advising the community of a particular
registrant’s presence in the community. Employees who identify a significant risk or other public
safety issue associated with a registrant should promptly advise their supervisors. The supervisor
should evaluate the request and forward the information to the Chief of Police or the authorized
designee if warranted. A determination will be made by the Chief of Police or the authorized
designee, with the assistance of legal counsel as necessary, whether such a public alert should
be made.

Members of the public requesting information on registrants should be provided with CBI’s
Convicted Sex Offender Registry website or the Windsor Police Department’s website.

The Administrative Commander shall release local registered offender information to residents in
accordance with state law (CRS § 16-22-112; CRS § 24-72-301 et seq.) and in compliance with
a Colorado Criminal Justice Records Act request.

327.5.1 RELEASE NOTIFICATIONS
Sex registrant information that is released shall include the written statement: “The Colorado sex
offender registry includes only those persons who have been required by law to register and who
Registered Offender Information

are in compliance with the sex offender registration laws. Persons should not rely solely on the sex offender registry as a safeguard against perpetrators of sexual assault in their communities. The crime for which a person is convicted may not accurately reflect the level of risk.” (CRS § 16-22-112(5))

327.5.2 MANDATORY DISSEMINATION
The Department shall release local sex offender information to residents in accordance with Colorado law and the rules set forth by CBI. Information released shall include, at a minimum, the name, address or addresses, and aliases of the registrant; the registrant’s date of birth; a photograph of the registrant, if requested and readily available; and the offense that led to the registration requirement and the date of the offense (CRS § 16-22-110; CRS § 16-22-112). Information concerning victims shall not be released.

The Department will also make the mandated community notifications regarding sexually violent predators. These community notifications shall only occur under the circumstances and in the manner specified by the Colorado Department of Public Safety’s Sex Offender Management Board (SOMB) (CRS § 16-13-904; CRS § 16-13-905; CRS § 16-13-906).

327.5.3 DISCRETIONARY DISSEMINATION
The Department may also provide local sex offender information to any other person the Department determines warrants notification as permitted by law. If the Department elects not to release registrant information to a non-resident, the Department may submit a request from the non-resident to CBI (CRS § 16-22-112).

327.5.4 INFORMATION AVAILABLE VIA THE INTERNET
The Department may post the following registered offender information on its website only if the person is adjudicated or convicted of the offenses in CRS § 16-22-112:

(a) Offender information, including the offender’s name or aliases, photograph, sex, height, weight, name, address and offenses committed, as allowed by law
(b) Educational information concerning protection from sex offenders that has been developed in conjunction with SOMB and a sexual assault victims’ advocacy group, or a link to educational information included on the CBI website
(c) A link to the National Sex Offender Public Website
(d) A link to the CBI Convicted Sex Offender Registry website
(e) A link to other law enforcement agencies

327.5.5 PURGE OF LOCAL SEX OFFENDER REGISTRY
When a court order discontinuing a registrant’s duty to register is received by the Department, the Investigative Services supervisor shall ensure that the registrant’s registration information is removed from the department local sex offender registry (CRS § 16-22-113).
327.6 NOTIFICATION PRIOR TO RELEASE OR DISCHARGE
Notification of a registrant’s release on parole will be made by the sentencing court, the probation department, community corrections, the county jail or the Colorado Department of Corrections (CDOC) (CRS § 16-22-106; CRS § 16-22-107).

Prior to registrants being discharged from the CDOC, this department shall verify that (CRS § 16-22-107(4)(a)):

(a) The address provided by the person is a residence.
(b) The occupants or owners of the residence know of the person’s history of unlawful sexual behavior.
(c) The occupants or owners of the residence have agreed to allow the person to reside at the address.
(d) If the registrant is being released on parole, the address complies with any conditions of the parole.

If any of the information required for verification is not true, the Department shall notify the CDOC that the person provided false information concerning the address at which he/she intends to reside (CRS § 16-22-107(4)(b)).

327.6.1 CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION
The forms completed by persons required to register pursuant to Colorado law shall be confidential and shall not be open to inspection by the public or any person other than law enforcement personnel except as provided by law (CRS § 16-22-109(4)).
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 Windsor 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 affected Division Commander. The following list of incident types is provided as a guide for notification and is not intended to be all-inclusive:

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

328.4 DUTY SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES
The Duty Supervisor, or designate is responsible for making the appropriate notification. The Duty Supervisor 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.
Major Incident Notification

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 affected Division Commander.

328.4.2 DETECTIVE NOTIFICATION
If the incident requires that an officer or investigator respond from home, the immediate supervisor of the appropriate detail shall be contacted.

328.4.3 TRAFFIC SAFETY UNIT NOTIFICATION
In the event of a traffic fatality or major injury, the traffic sergeant shall be notified, who will then contact the appropriate investigator. The traffic sergeant will notify the Operations Commander.

328.4.4 PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER (PIO)
After members of the staff have been notified, the Public Information Officer shall be called if it appears the media may have a significant interest in the incident.
Death Investigation

329.1 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 CRS § 30-10-606.

329.2 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 Coroner, a Deputy Coroner or an appointed Coroner Investigator. A supervisor shall be notified in all death investigations.

329.2.1 CORONER REQUEST
The Coroner shall be called as soon as practicable after the scene is safe and secure in all deaths. Investigating officers shall investigate and work in cooperation with the Coroner involving any of the following circumstances (CRS § 30-10-606(1)):

(a) The death is, or may be, unnatural, as a result of external influences, injury or violence.
   1. It is due to the influence of, or is the result of, intoxication by alcohol, drugs or poison.
   2. It is the result of an accident, including an accident at the workplace.
   3. It involves the unexpected or unexplained death of an infant or child.

(b) There is no physician in attendance, or when the physician is at the scene but is unable to certify the cause of death.

(c) The death occurs within 24 hours of admission to a hospital.

(d) The death is the result of a criminal abortion, including any situation where such abortion may have been self-induced.

(e) It is the result of a disease that may be hazardous or contagious, or may constitute a threat to the health of the public.

(f) The death results from the action of a peace officer, or while the person was in the custody of law enforcement officials or incarcerated in a public institution.

(g) The death was sudden, and happened to a person who was in apparent good health.

(h) The body is unidentifiable, decomposed, charred or skeletonized.

(i) The death occurs under circumstances that the Coroner determines may warrant further inquiry in order to determine the cause and manner of death, or that requires further law enforcement investigation.
Death Investigation

In cases involving any of the above mentioned circumstances, the body of the deceased shall not be removed from the place of death prior to the arrival of the Coroner. This restriction shall not apply if the Coroner grants permission for removal or removal is necessary to identify the victim, protect property from damage, preserve evidence, or protect life, health or safety.

When the Coroner arrives at the scene, law enforcement personnel shall make all reasonable accommodations to allow him/her to collect time-sensitive information.

If a suicide note is found at the place of death, investigating officers or the Coroner shall take custody of the note based on a prior agreement. If there is no prior agreement, investigating officers have the authority to take custody of the suicide note and shall provide a copy to the Coroner.

329.2.2 SEARCHING DEAD BODIES
The Coroner 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 Coroner, the investigating officer shall first obtain verbal consent from the Coroner when practicable.

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 Coroner. 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 Coroner, a receipt shall be obtained. This receipt shall be attached to the death report.

329.2.3 DEATH NOTIFICATION
When reasonably practicable, and if not handled by the Coroner, notification to the next-of-kin of the deceased person shall be made, in person, by the officer assigned to the incident. If the next-of-kin lives in another jurisdiction, a law enforcement official from that jurisdiction shall be requested to make the personal notification. If the relatives live outside this county, the Coroner may be requested to make the notification. The Coroner needs to know if notification has been made. Assigned officers/deputies 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.

329.2.4 DEATH INVESTIGATION REPORTING
All incidents involving a death shall be documented in a police report.

329.2.5 SUSPECTED HOMICIDE
If the initially assigned officer suspects that the death involves a homicide or other suspicious circumstances, the officer shall take steps to protect the scene. The Investigative Services
Death Investigation

Division shall be notified to determine the possible need for an investigator to respond to the scene for further immediate investigation.

If the on-scene supervisor, through consultation with the Investigative Services Supervisor, is unable to determine the manner of death, the investigation shall proceed as though it is a homicide.

The assigned investigator investigating a homicide or a death under suspicious circumstances may, with the approval of his/her supervisor, request the Coroner to conduct physical examinations and tests, and to provide a report. The assigned investigator should attempt to attend any scheduled autopsy.

329.2.6 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 may ensure that the regional Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) office is notified by telephone or teletype with all pertinent information.
Identity Theft

330.1 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.

330.2 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:

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 should be encouraged to promptly report the identity theft to the law enforcement agency where he/she resides (CRS § 16-5-103(4)).

(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) The reporting officer should inform victims of identity theft that an Order of Factual Innocence is available to help those who are wrongly linked to crimes (CRS § 16-5-103(2)(b)). A court may order identifying information contained in criminal justice records to show that the information is not accurate and does not reflect the perpetrator's identity because of identity theft. Information can be obtained by contacting the Department of Revenue.

(f) 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.

330.3 PREVENTIVE MEASURES
The victim should be advised to place a security freeze on his/her consumer report, as allowed by law. A victim may also access additional information on the official Colorado state government website.
Identity Theft

330.4 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 find FTC contact information online through its official website. Additional information may be found at the U.S. Department of Justice and/or FBI websites.
Private Persons Arrests

331.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance for handling private person’s arrests and detentions made pursuant to CRS § 16-3-201, CRS § 16-3-202(2) and CRS § 16-19-115.

331.2 ADVISING PRIVATE PERSONS OF THE ARREST PROCESS
Officers should use sound discretion in determining whether to advise an individual of the arrest process.

(a) When advising any individual regarding the right to make a private person's arrest, officers should refrain from encouraging or dissuading any individual from making such an arrest and should instead limit advice to the legal requirements for such an arrest, as listed below.

(b) Private individuals should be discouraged from using force to effect a private person's arrest. Absent immediate threat to their own safety or the safety of others, private individuals should be encouraged to refer matters to law enforcement officials for further investigation or arrest.

331.3 ARRESTS BY PRIVATE PERSONS
A private person may arrest another under the following circumstances (CRS § 16-3-201, CRS § 16-3-202(2) and CRS § 16-19-115):

(a) For any crime that has been or is being committed or attempted in his/her presence

(b) When directed by any peace officer to assist a peace officer

(c) When there is reasonable information that the accused has been charged in the courts of a state with a crime punishable by death or imprisonment for a term exceeding one year

   1. The accused shall be taken before a judge without unnecessary delay and a complaint must be made against the accused under oath by the private person making the arrest.

331.4 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES
Any officer presented with a private person who has made a private person's arrest must determine whether there is reasonable cause to believe that such an arrest would be lawful.

(a) Should any officer determine that there is no reasonable cause to believe that a private person’s arrest is lawful, the officer should take no action to further detain or restrain the individual beyond that which reasonably appears necessary to investigate the matter, to determine the lawfulness of the arrest and protect the public safety.
1. Any officer who determines that a private person's arrest appears to be unlawful should promptly release the arrested individual. The officer must include the basis of such a determination in a related report.

2. Absent reasonable cause to support a private person's arrest or other lawful grounds to support an independent arrest by the officer, the officer should advise the parties that no arrest will be made and that the circumstances will be documented in a related report.

(b) Whenever an officer determines that there is reasonable cause to believe that a private person's arrest is lawful, the officer may exercise any of the following options:

   1. Take the individual into physical custody for booking.
   2. Release the individual upon a misdemeanor citation or pending formal charges.

331.5 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
In all circumstances in which a private person is claiming to have made an arrest, the individual must complete and sign a Private Person’s Arrest Form. If the person fails or refuses to do so, the arrested subject shall be released unless the officer has an independent reason to take the person into custody.

In addition to the Private Person's Arrest Form (and any other related documents, such as citations and booking forms), officers shall complete a narrative report regarding the circumstances and disposition of the incident.
Limited English Proficiency Services

332.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides guidance to members when communicating with individuals with limited English proficiency (LEP) (42 USC § 2000d).

332.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

Authorized interpreter - A person who has been screened and authorized by the Department to act as an interpreter and/or translator for others.

Interpret or interpretation - The act of listening to a communication in one language (source language) and orally converting it to another language (target language), while retaining the same meaning.

Limited English proficient (LEP) - Any individual whose primary language is not English and who has a limited ability to read, write, speak or understand English. These individuals may be competent in certain types of communication (e.g., speaking or understanding) but still be LEP for other purposes (e.g., reading or writing). Similarly, LEP designations are context-specific; an individual may possess sufficient English language skills to function in one setting but these skills may be insufficient in other situations.

Qualified bilingual member - A member of the Windsor Police Department, designated by the Department, who has the ability to communicate fluently, directly and accurately in both English and another language. Bilingual members may be fluent enough to communicate in a non-English language but may not be sufficiently fluent to interpret or translate from one language into another.

Translate or translation - The replacement of written text from one language (source language) into an equivalent written text (target language).

332.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the Windsor Police Department to reasonably ensure that LEP individuals have meaningful access to law enforcement services, programs and activities, while not imposing undue burdens on its members.

The Department will not discriminate against or deny any individual access to services, rights or programs based upon national origin or any other protected interest or right.

332.3 LEP COORDINATOR
The Chief of Police shall delegate certain responsibilities to an LEP Coordinator. The LEP Coordinator shall be appointed by, and directly responsible to, the Operations Commander or the authorized designee.

The responsibilities of the LEP Coordinator include, but are not limited to:
Limited English Proficiency Services

(a) Coordinating and implementing all aspects of the Windsor Police Department’s LEP services to LEP individuals.

(b) Developing procedures that will enable members to access LEP services, including telephonic interpreters, and ensuring the procedures are available to all members.

(c) Ensuring that a list of all qualified bilingual members and authorized interpreters is maintained and available to each Operations Commander and Dispatch Supervisor. The list should include information regarding the following:
   1. Languages spoken
   2. Contact information
   3. Availability

(d) Ensuring signage stating that interpreters are available free of charge to LEP individuals is posted in appropriate areas and in the most commonly spoken languages.

(e) Reviewing existing and newly developed documents to determine which are vital documents and should be translated, and into which languages the documents should be translated.

(f) Annually assessing demographic data and other resources, including contracted language services utilization data and community-based organizations, to determine if there are additional documents or languages that are appropriate for translation.

(g) Identifying standards and assessments to be used by the Department to qualify individuals as qualified bilingual members or authorized interpreters.

(h) Periodically reviewing efforts of the Department in providing meaningful access to LEP individuals, and, as appropriate, developing reports, new procedures, or recommending modifications to this policy.

(i) Receiving and responding to complaints regarding department LEP services.

(j) 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.

332.4 FOUR-FACTOR ANALYSIS
Since there are many different languages that members could encounter, the Department will utilize the four-factor analysis outlined in the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) Guidance to Federal Financial Assistance Recipients, available at the DOJ website, to determine which measures will provide meaningful access to its services and programs. It is recognized that law enforcement contacts and circumstances will vary considerably. This analysis, therefore, must remain flexible and will require an ongoing balance of four factors, which are:

(a) The number or proportion of LEP individuals eligible to be served or likely to be encountered by department members, or who may benefit from programs or services within the jurisdiction of the Department or a particular geographic area.
Limited English Proficiency Services

(b) The frequency with which LEP individuals are likely to come in contact with department members, programs or services.

(c) The nature and importance of the contact, program, information or service provided.

(d) The cost of providing LEP assistance and the resources available.

332.5 TYPES OF LEP ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE
Windsor Police Department members should never refuse service to an LEP individual who is requesting assistance, nor should they require an LEP individual to furnish an interpreter as a condition for receiving assistance. The Department will make every reasonable effort to provide meaningful and timely assistance to LEP individuals through a variety of services.

The Department will utilize all reasonably available tools when attempting to determine an LEP individual's primary language.

LEP individuals may choose to accept department-provided LEP services at no cost or they may choose to provide their own.

Department-provided LEP services may include, but are not limited to, the assistance methods described in this policy.

332.6 WRITTEN FORMS AND GUIDELINES
Vital documents or those that are frequently used should be translated into languages most likely to be encountered.

332.7 AUDIO RECORDINGS
The Department may develop audio recordings of important or frequently requested information in a language most likely to be understood by those LEP individuals who are representative of the community being served.

332.8 QUALIFIED BILINGUAL MEMBERS
Bilingual members may be qualified to provide LEP services when they have demonstrated through established department procedures a sufficient level of skill and competence to fluently communicate in both English and a non-English language. Members utilized for LEP services must demonstrate knowledge of the functions of an interpreter/translator and the ethical issues involved when acting as a language conduit. Additionally, bilingual members must be able to communicate technical and law enforcement terminology, and be sufficiently proficient in the non-English language to perform complicated tasks, such as conducting interrogations, taking statements, collecting evidence or conveying rights or responsibilities.

When a qualified bilingual member from this department is not available, personnel from other Town departments, who have been identified by the Department as having the requisite skills and competence, may be requested.
332.9 AUTHORIZED INTERPRETERS
Any person designated by the Department to act as an authorized interpreter and/or translator must have demonstrated competence in both English and the involved non-English language, must have an understanding of the functions of an interpreter that allows for correct and effective translation, and should not be a person with an interest in the department case or investigation involving the LEP individual. A person providing interpretation or translation services may be required to establish the accuracy and trustworthiness of the interpretation or translation in a court proceeding.

Authorized interpreters must pass a screening process established by the Department which demonstrates that their skills and abilities include:

(a) The competence and ability to communicate information accurately in both English and in the target language.

(b) Knowledge, in both languages, of any specialized terms or concepts peculiar to this department and of any particularized vocabulary or phraseology used by the LEP individual.

(c) The ability to understand and adhere to the interpreter role without deviating into other roles, such as counselor or legal adviser.

(d) Knowledge of the ethical issues involved when acting as a language conduit.

332.9.1 SOURCES OF AUTHORIZED INTERPRETERS
The Department may contract with authorized interpreters who are available over the telephone. Members may use these services with the approval of a supervisor and in compliance with established procedures.

Other sources may include:

- Qualified bilingual members of this department or personnel from other Town departments.
- Individuals employed exclusively to perform interpretation services.
- Contracted in-person interpreters, such as state or federal court interpreters, among others.
- Interpreters from other agencies who have been qualified as interpreters by this department, and with whom the Department has a resource-sharing or other arrangement that they will interpret according to department guidelines.

332.10 CONTACT AND REPORTING
While all law enforcement contacts, services and individual rights are important, this department will utilize the four-factor analysis to prioritize service to LEP individuals so that such services may be targeted where they are most needed, according to the nature and importance of the particular law enforcement activity involved.
Limited English Proficiency Services

Whenever any member of this department is required to complete a report or other documentation, and interpretation services are provided to any involved LEP individual, such services should be noted in the related report. Members should document the type of interpretation services utilized and whether the individual elected to use services provided by the Department or some other identified source.

332.11 RECEIVING AND RESPONDING TO REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE
The Windsor Police Department will take reasonable steps and will work with the Department of Human Resources to develop in-house language capacity by hiring or appointing qualified members proficient in languages representative of the community being served.

332.12 FIELD ENFORCEMENT
Field enforcement will generally include such contacts as traffic stops, pedestrian stops, serving warrants and restraining orders, crowd/traffic control and other routine field contacts that may involve LEP individuals. The scope and nature of these activities and contacts will inevitably vary. Members and/or supervisors must assess each situation to determine the need and availability of language assistance to all involved LEP individuals and utilize the methods outlined in this policy to provide such assistance.

Although not every situation can be addressed in this policy, it is important that members are able to effectively communicate the reason for a contact, the need for information and the meaning or consequences of any enforcement action. For example, it would be meaningless to request consent to search if the officer is unable to effectively communicate with an LEP individual.

If available, officers should obtain the assistance of a qualified bilingual member or an authorized interpreter before placing an LEP individual under arrest.

332.13 INVESTIGATIVE FIELD INTERVIEWS
In any situation where an interview may reveal information that could be used as the basis for arrest or prosecution of an LEP individual and a qualified bilingual member is unavailable or lacks the skills to directly communicate with the LEP individual, an authorized interpreter should be used. This includes interviews conducted during an investigation with victims, witnesses and suspects. In such situations, audio recordings of the interviews should be made when reasonably possible. Identification and contact information for the interpreter (e.g., name, address) should be documented so that the person can be subpoenaed for trial if necessary.

If an authorized interpreter is needed, officers should consider calling for an authorized interpreter in the following order:

- An authorized department member or allied agency interpreter
- An authorized telephone interpreter
- Any other authorized interpreter
Limited English Proficiency Services

Any *Miranda* warnings shall be provided to suspects in their primary language by an authorized interpreter or, if the suspect is literate, by providing a translated *Miranda* warning card.

The use of an LEP individual’s bilingual friends, family members, children, neighbors or bystanders may be used only when a qualified bilingual member or authorized interpreter is unavailable and there is an immediate need to interview an LEP individual.

### 332.14 CUSTODIAL INTERROGATIONS

Miscommunication during custodial interrogations may have a substantial impact on the evidence presented in a criminal prosecution. Only qualified bilingual members or, if none is available or appropriate, authorized interpreters shall be used during custodial interrogations. *Miranda* warnings shall be provided to suspects in their primary language by the qualified bilingual member or an authorized interpreter.

In order to ensure that translations during custodial interrogations are accurately documented and are admissible as evidence, interrogations should be recorded whenever reasonably possible. See guidance on recording custodial interrogations in the Investigation and Prosecution Policy.

### 332.15 BOOKINGS

When gathering information during the booking process, members should remain alert to the impediments that language barriers can create. In the interest of the arrestee’s health and welfare, the safety and security of the facility, and to protect individual rights, it is important that accurate medical screening and booking information be obtained. Members should seek the assistance of a qualified bilingual member whenever there is concern that accurate information cannot be obtained or that booking instructions may not be properly understood by an LEP individual.

### 332.16 COMPLAINTS

The Department shall ensure that LEP individuals who wish to file a complaint regarding members of this department are able to do so. The Department may provide an authorized interpreter or translated forms, as appropriate.

Investigations into such complaints shall be handled in accordance with the Personnel Complaints Policy. Authorized interpreters used for any interview with an LEP individual during an investigation should not be members of this department.

Any notice required to be sent to an LEP individual as a complaining party pursuant to the Personnel Complaints Policy should be translated or otherwise communicated in a language-accessible manner.

### 332.17 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.
332.18 TRAINING
To ensure that all members who may have contact with LEP individuals are properly trained, the Department will provide periodic training on this policy and related procedures, including how to access department-authorized telephonic and in-person interpreters and other available resources.

The Training Sergeant shall be responsible for ensuring new members receive LEP training. Those who may have contact with LEP individuals should receive refresher training at least once every two years thereafter. The Training Sergeant shall maintain records of all LEP training provided, and will retain a copy in each member’s training file in accordance with established records retention schedules.

332.18.1 TRAINING FOR AUTHORIZED INTERPRETERS
All members on the authorized interpreter list must successfully complete prescribed interpreter training. To complete interpreter training successfully, an interpreter must demonstrate proficiency in and ability to communicate information accurately in both English and in the target language, demonstrate knowledge in both languages of any specialized terms or phraseology, and understand and adhere to the interpreter role without deviating into other roles, such as counselor or legal adviser.

Members on the authorized interpreter list must receive refresher training annually or they will be removed from the authorized interpreter list. This annual training should include language skills competency (including specialized terminology) and ethical considerations.

The Training Sergeant shall be responsible for coordinating the annual refresher training and will maintain a record of all training the interpreters have received.
Communications with Persons with Disabilities

333.1 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.

333.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

Auxiliary aids - These are used to communicate with people who have a disability or impairment. They include, but are not limited to, the use of gestures or visual aids to supplement oral communication; use of a notepad and pen or pencil to exchange written notes; use of a computer or typewriter; use of an assistive listening system or device to amplify sound; use of a teletypewriter (TTY), videophones (video relay service or VRS); use of taped text; use of qualified readers; or use of a qualified interpreter.

Disability or impairment - A physical or mental impairment that substantially limits a major life activity, including hearing or seeing, regardless of whether the disabled person uses assistive or adaptive devices or auxiliary aids. Individuals who wear ordinary eyeglasses or contact lenses are not considered to have a disability (42 USC § 12102). This includes a person who has a functional hearing loss of sufficient severity to prevent aural comprehension, even with the assistance of hearing aids (CRS § 13-90-202).

Qualified interpreter - A person who is able to interpret effectively, accurately and impartially, both receptively and expressively, using any necessary specialized vocabulary. Qualified interpreters include oral interpreters, transliterators, sign language interpreters and intermediary interpreters. Qualified interpreters should have a valid certification of competency accepted by the Commission for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing (CRS § 13-90-202(8)).

333.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the Windsor 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.

333.3 AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES (ADA) COORDINATOR
The Windsor Police Department shall defer all ADA Coordinator (28 CFR 35.107) responsibilities to the Town of Windsor ADA Coordinator. When necessary, the Chief of Police will assign an Sergeant or Commander to act as a liason to the ADA Coordinator to assist with the following responsibilities:

(a) To ensure equal access to services, programs, and activities.
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(b) To develop reports, new procedures, or recommending modifications to this policy.

(c) To act as a liaison with local disability advocacy groups or other disability groups regarding access to department services, programs, and activities.

(d) To ensure that a list of qualified interpreter services is maintained.

(e) To develop procedures that will enable members to access auxiliary aids or services, including qualified interpreters, and ensure the procedures are available to all members.

(f) To ensure signage is posted in appropriate areas, indicating that auxiliary aids are available free of charge to people with disabilities.

(g) To ensure 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.

333.4 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.

333.5 INITIAL AND IMMEDIATE CONSIDERATIONS
Recognizing that various law enforcement encounters may be potentially volatile and/or emotionally charged, members should remain alert to the possibility of communication problems. Members should exercise special care in the use of all gestures, and verbal and written communication to minimize initial confusion and misunderstanding when dealing with any individual with known or suspected disabilities.
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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 Windsor 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.

333.6 TYPES OF ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE
Windsor 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.

333.7 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.
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333.8 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).

333.9 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.

333.10 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.
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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.

333.11 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.

333.12 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.

333.13 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.

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
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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.

333.13.1 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 speech-read 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.

333.13.2 QUALIFIED INTERPRETER OR AUXILIARY SERVICE REQUIRED FOR VICTIMS AND WITNESSES
An officer shall make arrangements to provide a qualified interpreter or auxiliary service to assist in an interview or questioning of a victim or witness who is deaf or hard of hearing, or deaf-blind and uses sign language for effective communication (CRS § 13-90-204(1)(f)).

333.14 CUSTODIAL INTERROGATIONS
In an effort to ensure that the rights of individuals who are deaf, hard of hearing, deaf-blind, 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.
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who are deaf, hard of hearing, or deaf-blind by a qualified interpreter or by providing a written Miranda warning card (CRS § 13-90-204(1)(d)).

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.

333.14.1 WAIVER
Any waiver to a qualified interpreter or auxiliary service shall be in writing. The person may have access to counsel for advice and shall have actual, full knowledge of the right to effective communication (CRS § 13-90-208).

If there is no waiver, Miranda warnings shall be given by the interpreter prior to any attempt to interrogate or take a statement from the person (CRS § 13-90-204(1)(d)).

333.15 ARRESTS AND BOOKING
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.

333.16 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.
333.17 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.

333.18 TRAINING
To ensure that all members who may have contact with individuals who are disabled are properly trained, the Department will provide periodic training that should include:

(a) Awareness and understanding of this policy and related procedures, related forms and available resources.

(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.
Pupil Arrest Reporting

334.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to describe the procedures to follow when a pupil is arrested on school grounds and during school hours.

334.2 PUPIL ARREST REPORTING
In the event a school pupil is arrested on school grounds and during school hours, the arresting officer shall include in the report the necessary information to ensure that the Records Section notifies the chief administrative officer of the school or the appropriate designee of the arrest of a pupil.

If the arrest involved alcohol or a controlled substance, the Records Section shall ensure the chemical abuse pre-assessment team of the school is notified regarding the arrest, as allowed by law.

334.2.1 PUPIL ARREST AFTER NOTIFICATION
Based upon the circumstances of the investigation, it may be appropriate to notify the school prior to the arrest. Prior notification and assistance from the school may reduce disruption to school operations and other students.

334.2.2 PUPIL ARREST BEFORE NOTIFICATION
Based upon the circumstances of the investigation, it may be appropriate to arrest the pupil before notifying the school. This may be appropriate if the pupil is a flight risk, if prior notification will impede the investigation or if notification creates additional risks to students, faculty, the officer or the public.

Proper notification to the school after the pupil’s arrest should then be made when circumstances reasonably allow.

334.2.3 PARENTAL NOTIFICATION
Upon arrest, it is the arresting officer’s responsibility to ensure the parents of the arrested pupil are properly notified. Notification shall be made by the officer, regardless of subsequent notifications by the juvenile detention facility. Notifications should be documented and include the charges against the pupil and information as to where the pupil will be taken.
Biological Samples

335.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides guidelines for the collection of biological samples from those individuals required to provide samples upon conviction or arrest for certain offenses. This policy does not apply to biological samples collected at a crime scene or taken from a person in conjunction with a criminal investigation. Nor does it apply to biological samples collected from those required to register, for example, as sex offenders.

335.2 POLICY
The Windsor Police Department will assist in the expeditious collection of required biological samples from arrestees and offenders in accordance with the laws of this state and with as little reliance on force as practicable.

335.3 PERSONS SUBJECT TO DNA COLLECTION
The following persons must submit a biological sample (CRS § 16-23-103; CRS § 16-11-102.4):

(a) Every adult arrested for a felony offense, as part of the booking process, or who is charged with a felony by an indictment, information or felony complaint

(b) In all other cases, upon the adult's first appearance in court following the filing of charges, when a court requires the adult to submit a sample to the investigating agency responsible for fingerprinting pursuant to CRS § 16-21-104

(c) Persons who have been convicted and are required to submit a sample under CRS § 16-11-102.4

335.4 PROCEDURE
When an individual is required to provide a biological sample, a trained employee shall attempt to obtain the sample in accordance with this policy.

335.4.1 COLLECTION
The following steps should be taken to collect a sample:

(a) Verify that the individual is required to provide a sample pursuant to CRS § 16-23-103 or CRS § 16-11-102.4.

(b) Verify that a biological sample has not been previously collected from the offender by querying the person's criminal history. There is no need to obtain a biological sample if one has been previously obtained.

(c) Use the designated collection kit provided by the Colorado Bureau of Investigation (CBI) to perform the collection and take steps to avoid cross contamination.
335.5 USE OF FORCE TO OBTAIN SAMPLES
If a person refuses to cooperate with the sample collection process, officers should attempt to identify the reason for refusal and seek voluntary compliance without resorting to using force. Force will not be used in the collection of samples except as authorized by court order and only with the approval of a supervisor. Methods to consider when seeking voluntary compliance include contacting:

(a) The person’s parole or probation officer when applicable.
(b) The prosecuting attorney to seek additional charges against the person for failure to comply or to otherwise bring the refusal before a judge.
(c) The judge at the person’s next court appearance.
(d) The person’s attorney.
(e) A chaplain.
(f) Another custody facility with additional resources, where an arrestee can be transferred to better facilitate sample collection.
(g) A supervisor who may be able to authorize custodial disciplinary actions to compel compliance, if available.

The supervisor shall review and approve any plan to use force and be present to document the process.

335.5.1 VIDEO RECORDING
A video recording should be made any time force is used to obtain a biological sample. The recording should document all staff participating in the process, in addition to the methods and all force used during the collection. The recording should be part of the investigation file, if any, or otherwise retained in accordance with the department’s records retention schedule.

335.6 LEGAL MANDATES AND RELEVANT LAWS
Colorado law provides for the following:

335.6.1 LITIGATION
The Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall immediately notify the Colorado Attorney General’s Office in the event this department is named in a lawsuit involving the DNA database.

335.6.2 FORWARDING BIOLOGICAL SAMPLES
All biological samples and related materials shall be promptly forwarded to CBI using CBI material, labels and instructions for prompt analysis (CRS § 16-23-103(6); CRS § 16-23-104).
Child and Dependent Adult Safety

336.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides guidelines to ensure that children and dependent adults are not left without appropriate care in the event their caregiver or guardian is arrested or otherwise prevented from providing care due to actions taken by members of this department.

This policy does not address the actions to be taken during the course of a child abuse or dependent adult investigation. These are covered in the Child Abuse Policy and the Adult Abuse Policy.

336.2 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 Windsor 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.

336.3 PROCEDURES DURING AN ARREST
When encountering an arrest or prolonged detention situation, officers should make reasonable attempts to determine if the arrestee is responsible for children or dependent adults. In some cases, this may be obvious, such as when children or dependent adults are present. However, officers should inquire if the arrestee has caregiver responsibilities for any children or dependent adults who are without appropriate supervision. The following steps should be taken:

(a) Inquire about and confirm the location of any children or dependent adults.
(b) Look for evidence of children and dependent adults. Officers should be mindful that some arrestees may conceal the fact that they have a dependent for fear the individual may be taken from them.
(c) Consider inquiring of witnesses, neighbors, friends and relatives of the arrestee as to whether the person is responsible for a child or dependent adult.

Whenever reasonably possible, officers should take reasonable steps to accomplish the arrest of a parent, guardian or caregiver out of the presence of his/her child or dependent adult. Removing children or dependent adults from the scene in advance of the arrest will generally ensure the best outcome for the individual.

Whenever it is safe to do so, officers should allow the parent or caregiver to assure children or dependent adults that they will be provided care. If this is not safe or if the demeanor of the parent or caregiver suggests this conversation would be non-productive, the officer at the scene should explain the reason for the arrest in age-appropriate language and offer reassurance to the child or dependent adult that he/she will receive appropriate care.
336.3.1 AFTER AN ARREST
Whenever an arrest is made, the officer should take all reasonable steps to ensure the safety of the arrestee's disclosed or discovered children or dependent adults.

Officers should allow the arrestee reasonable time to arrange for care of children and dependent adults. Temporary placement with family or friends may be appropriate. However, any decision should give priority to a care solution that is in the best interest of the child or dependent adult. In such cases the following guidelines should be followed:

(a) Allow the person reasonable time to arrange for the care of children and dependent adults with a responsible party, as appropriate.
   1. 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 the 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 Department of Human Services, if appropriate.

(e) Notify the field supervisor or Patrol Commander 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.

336.3.2 DURING THE BOOKING PROCESS
During the booking process, the arrestee should be allowed to make additional telephone calls to relatives or other responsible individuals as is reasonably necessary to arrange for the care of any child or dependent adult. These telephone calls should be given as soon as practicable and are in addition to any other telephone calls allowed by law.

If an arrestee is unable to resolve the care of any child or dependent adult through this process, a supervisor should be contacted to determine the appropriate steps to arrange for care. These steps may include additional telephone calls or contacting a local, county or state services agency.
336.3.3 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:

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

336.3.4 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.

336.4 DEPENDENT WELFARE SERVICES

Whenever an arrestee is unwilling or incapable of arranging for the appropriate care of any child or dependent adult, the handling officer should 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.
336.5 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

337.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
Service animals play an important role in helping to overcome the limitations often faced by people with disabilities. The Windsor 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.

337.2 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).

Service animals also include assistance dogs that are in the process of being trained and are accompanied by a trainer (CRS § 24-34-803).

337.2.1 USE OF SERVICE ANIMALS
Some service animals may be readily identifiable. However, many do not have a distinctive symbol, harness or collar. Service animals are not pets and may be trained by an individual or organization to assist people with disabilities.

Service animals may be used in a number of ways to provide assistance, including:

• Guiding people who are blind or have low vision.
• Alerting people who are deaf or hard of hearing.
• Retrieving or picking up items, opening doors or flipping switches for people who have limited use of their hands, arms or legs.
• Pulling wheelchairs.
• Providing physical support and assisting with stability and balance.
• Doing work or performing tasks for persons with traumatic brain injury, intellectual disabilities or psychiatric disabilities, such as reminding a person with depression to take medication.
• Alerting a person with anxiety to the onset of panic attacks, providing tactile stimulation to calm a person with post-traumatic stress disorder, assisting people with schizophrenia to distinguish between hallucinations and reality, and helping people with traumatic brain injury to locate misplaced items, or follow daily routines.
337.3 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 Windsor Police Department affords to all members of the public.

If an animal exhibits vicious behavior, poses a direct threat to the health of others or unreasonably disrupts or interferes with normal business operations, an officer may direct the owner to remove the animal from the premises. Barking alone is not a threat nor does a direct threat exist if the person takes prompt, effective action to control the animal. Each incident must be considered individually. Past incidents alone are not cause for excluding a service animal. Removal of a service animal may not be used as a reason to refuse service to an individual with disabilities. Members of this department are expected to provide all services as are reasonably available to an individual with the disability.

If it is apparent or if an officer is aware the animal is a service animal, the owner should not be asked any questions as to the status of the animal. If it is unclear whether an animal meets the definition of a service animal, the officer should ask the individual only the following questions:

- Is the animal required because of a disability?
- What task or service has the 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 in all areas that other customers or members of the public are allowed.

Absent a violation of law independent of the ADA, officers should take no enforcement action beyond keeping the peace. Individuals who believe they have been discriminated against as a result of a disability should be referred to the Civil Rights Division of the U.S. Department of Justice.
Volunteers

338.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
It is the policy of this department to use qualified volunteers for specified tasks and duties in order to create efficiencies for the Department and improve services to the community. Volunteers are intended to supplement and support, rather than supplant, certified officers and non-sworn personnel. Volunteers can be an important part of any organization and have proven to be a valuable asset to law enforcement agencies. Volunteers help to increase department responsiveness, delivery of services and information input, and provide new program opportunities. In addition, volunteers bring new skills and expertise to the Department and prompt new enthusiasm.

338.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

Volunteer - An individual who performs a service for the Department without promise, expectation or receipt of compensation for services rendered. This may include unpaid chaplains, unpaid officers, interns, persons providing administrative support and youth involved in a law enforcement Explorer Post, among others.

338.1.2 VOLUNTEER ELIGIBILITY
Requirements for participation as a Windsor Police Department volunteer include:

(a) Residency in the Town of Windsor.
(b) At least 18 years of age for all positions.
(c) A valid driver’s license if the position requires vehicle operation.
(d) Liability insurance for any personally owned equipment, vehicles or horses utilized during volunteer work.
(e) No conviction of a felony, any crime of a sexual nature, any crime related to assault, any crime related to moral turpitude or any crime related to impersonating a law enforcement officer.
(f) No conviction of a misdemeanor crime within the past 10 years, excluding petty traffic offenses.
(g) No condition of mental health disorder or chemical dependency that may adversely affect the person's ability to serve in the position.
(h) Physical requirements reasonably appropriate to the assignment.
(i) A personal background history and character suitable for a person representing the Department, as validated by a background investigation.

The Chief of Police may apply exceptions for eligibility based on organizational needs and the qualification of the individual.

338.2 VOLUNTEER MANAGEMENT
**Volunteers**

338.2.1 VOLUNTEER COORDINATOR
The function of the Volunteer Coordinator is to provide a central coordinating point for effective volunteer management within the Department, and to direct and assist staff and volunteer efforts to jointly provide more productive services. The Volunteer Coordinator or the authorized designee shall be responsible for the following:

- Recruiting, selecting and training qualified volunteers for various positions
- Maintaining records for each volunteer
- Tracking and evaluating the contribution of volunteers
- Outlining expectations, policies and responsibilities for all volunteers
- Maintaining a record of volunteer schedules and work hours
- Completion and dissemination as appropriate of all necessary paperwork and information
- Planning periodic recognition events
- Administering discipline when warranted
- Maintaining liaison with other community volunteer programs and assisting in community-wide efforts to recognize and promote volunteering

338.2.2 RECRUITMENT
Volunteers should be recruited on a continuous and ongoing basis in accordance with department policy on equal opportunity nondiscriminatory employment. A primary qualification for participation in the application process should be an interest in, and an ability to assist, the Department in serving the public.

Requests for volunteers should be submitted in writing by interested staff to the Volunteer Coordinator through the chain of command. A complete position description and a requested time frame should be included in the request. All parties should understand that the recruitment of volunteers is enhanced by creative and interesting assignments. The Volunteer Coordinator may withhold assignment of any volunteer until such time as the requesting unit is prepared to make effective use of volunteer resources.

338.2.3 SCREENING
All prospective volunteers should complete the volunteer application form. The Volunteer Coordinator or the authorized designee should conduct a face-to-face interview with the applicant.

A documented background investigation shall be completed on each volunteer applicant and shall include, but not necessarily be limited to, the following:

- Traffic and criminal background check
- Employment
- References
- Credit check
A volunteer whose assignment requires the use of, access to or places him/her in the vicinity of criminal histories, investigative files or information portals shall require submission of prints and clearance through the Colorado Bureau of Investigation.

338.2.4 SELECTION AND PLACEMENT
Service as a volunteer shall begin with an official notice of acceptance or appointment to a volunteer position. Notice may only be given by an authorized representative of the Department, who will normally be the Volunteer Coordinator. No volunteer should begin performance of any position until he/she has been officially accepted for that position and completed all necessary screening and documentation.

At the time of final acceptance, each volunteer should complete all necessary enrollment documentation and will receive a copy of the job description and agreement of service with the Department. All volunteers shall receive a copy of the employee handbook and shall be required to sign a volunteer agreement.

Volunteers should be placed only in assignments or programs that are consistent with their knowledge, skills, abilities and with the needs of the Department.

338.2.5 TRAINING
Volunteers will be provided with an orientation program to acquaint them with the Department, personnel, policies and procedures that have a direct impact on their work assignment.

Volunteers should receive position-specific training to ensure they have adequate knowledge and skills to complete tasks required by the position and should receive periodic ongoing training as deemed appropriate by their supervisor or the Volunteer Coordinator.

Depending on the assignment, training may include the following:

(a) Role of the volunteer
(b) Department policies
(c) Training specific to the procedure manual for the volunteer position
(d) Discrimination and harassment training
(e) CPR/first aid
(f) Evidence preservation
(g) Basic traffic direction and control
(h) Roadway incursion safety
(i) Self-defense techniques
(j) Vehicle operations, including specialized vehicles
Training should reinforce to volunteers that they should not intentionally represent themselves as, or by omission infer, that they are certified officers or other full-time members of the Department. They shall always represent themselves as volunteers.

All volunteers shall comply with the rules of conduct and with all orders and directives, either oral or written, issued by the Department. Whenever a rule, regulation or guideline in this manual refers to a certified officer, it shall also apply to a volunteer, unless by its nature it is inapplicable.

338.2.6 FITNESS FOR DUTY
No volunteer shall report to work or be on-duty when his/her judgment or physical condition has been impaired by alcohol, medication, other substances, illness or injury.

Volunteers shall report to their supervisor any changes in status that may affect their ability to fulfill their duties. This includes, but is not limited to, the following:

(a) Driver's license
(b) Medical condition
(c) Arrests
(d) Criminal investigations
(e) All law enforcement contacts

All volunteers shall adhere to the guidelines set forth by this department regarding drug and alcohol use.

338.2.7 DRESS CODE
As representatives of the Department, volunteers are responsible for presenting a professional image to the community. Volunteers shall dress appropriately for the conditions and performance of their duties.

Volunteers shall conform to approved dress consistent with their duty assignment. Uniforms authorized for volunteers should be readily distinguishable from those worn by certified officers. No volunteer shall wear his/her uniform or identifiable parts of that uniform while off-duty.

Volunteers shall be required to return any issued uniform or department property at the termination of service.

338.3 SUPERVISION OF VOLUNTEERS
Each volunteer who is accepted to a position with the Department must have a clearly identified supervisor who is responsible for direct management of that volunteer. This supervisor will be responsible for day-to-day management and guidance of the work of the volunteer and should be available to the volunteer for consultation and assistance.

A volunteer may be assigned as, and act as, a supervisor of other volunteers, provided the supervising volunteer is under the direct supervision of a paid staff member.
Volunteers

Functional supervision of volunteers is the responsibility of the supervisor in charge of the unit
where the volunteer is assigned. Following are some considerations to keep in mind while
supervising volunteers:

(a) Take the time to introduce volunteers to employees on all levels.

(b) Ensure volunteers have work space and the necessary office supplies.

(c) Make sure the work is challenging. Do not hesitate to give them an assignment or task
that will tap these valuable resources.

338.4 CONFIDENTIALITY
With appropriate security clearance, volunteers may have access to private and confidential
information, such as criminal histories or investigative files. Unless otherwise directed by a
supervisor, the duties of the position or department policy, all information shall be considered
confidential. Only that information specifically identified and approved by authorized personnel
shall be released. Confidential information shall be given only to persons who have a need and a
right to know as determined by department policy and supervisory personnel.

Each volunteer will receive training in data practices and be required to sign a nondisclosure
agreement before being given an assignment with the Department. Subsequent unauthorized
disclosure of any private or confidential information, verbally, in writing or by any other means, by
the volunteer is grounds for immediate dismissal and possible criminal prosecution.

Volunteers shall not address public gatherings, appear on radio or television, prepare any article
for publication, act as correspondents to a newspaper or other periodical, release or divulge
any information concerning the activities of the Department, or maintain that they represent the
Department in such matters without permission from the proper department personnel.

338.5 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT
Volunteers will be issued an identification card that must be worn and visible at all times while
on-duty. Any fixed and portable equipment issued by the Department shall be for official and
authorized use only. Any property or equipment issued to a volunteer shall remain the property of
the Department and shall be returned at the termination of service.

338.5.1 VEHICLE USE
Volunteers assigned to duties that require the use of a vehicle must first complete the following:

(a) A driving safety briefing

(b) Verification that the volunteer possesses a valid driver's license

(c) Verification that the volunteer carries current vehicle insurance

The Volunteer Coordinator should ensure that all volunteers receive safety briefing updates and
license and insurance verification at least once a year.
Volunteers

When operating a Department vehicle, volunteers shall obey all rules of the road, including seat belt requirements.

Volunteers should not operate a marked patrol car unless there is a prominently placed sign indicating that it is out of service and is being operated for maintenance purposes only; that it is being operated during an approved skills course; that it is being used to transport equipment; that it is being used to provide supplementary assistance under the direction of an on-duty certified officer. Volunteers are not authorized to operate a Department vehicle for enforcement patrol operations or under emergency conditions (lights and siren).

338.5.2 RADIO AND MDT USAGE
Volunteers shall successfully complete state and federal database access training and radio procedures training prior to using the law enforcement radio or MDT and shall comply with all related provisions. The Volunteer Coordinator should ensure that radio and database access training is provided for volunteers whenever necessary.

338.6 DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES/TERMINATION
A volunteer may be removed from the volunteer program at the discretion of the Chief of Police or the Volunteer Coordinator. Volunteers shall have no property interests in their continued appointment. However, if a volunteer is removed for alleged misconduct, the volunteer will be afforded an opportunity solely to clear his/her name through a liberty interest hearing. The hearing shall be limited to a single appearance before the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

Volunteers may resign from volunteer service with this department at any time. It is requested that volunteers who intend to resign provide advance notice of their departure and a reason for their decision.

338.6.1 EXIT INTERVIEWS
Exit interviews, where possible, should be conducted with volunteers who are leaving their positions. The interview should ascertain why the volunteer is leaving the position and solicit the volunteer’s suggestions on improving the position. When appropriate, the interview should also include a discussion on the possibility of involvement in some other capacity with the Department.

338.7 EVALUATION
An evaluation of the overall volunteer program will be conducted on an annual basis by the Volunteer Coordinator. Regular evaluations should be conducted with volunteers to ensure the best use of human resources, to ensure personnel problems can be identified and dealt with promptly and fairly, and to ensure optimum job satisfaction on the part of volunteers.

338.8 EMERGENCY CALL-OUT FOR VOLUNTEER PERSONNEL
The Volunteer Coordinator shall develop a plan outlining an emergency call-out procedure for volunteer personnel.
Off-Duty Law Enforcement Actions

339.1 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 Windsor Police Department with respect to taking law enforcement action while off-duty.

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

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

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

339.3 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 drugs that would tend to adversely affect the officer's senses or judgment. The carrying of firearms is prohibited while under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance (CRS § 18-12-106(d)).

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

(a) The tactical disadvantage of being alone and that there may be multiple or hidden suspects.

(b) The inability to communicate with responding units.
Off-Duty Law Enforcement Actions

(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.

339.4.1 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 Windsor Police Department officer until acknowledged. Official identification should also be displayed.

339.4.2 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.

339.4.3 RESPONSIBILITIES
Non-sworn 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.

339.4.4 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.

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

Officers should cooperate fully with the agency having jurisdiction in providing statements or reports as requested or as appropriate.
Department Use of Social Media

340.1 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).

340.1.1 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.

340.2 POLICY
The Windsor 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.

340.3 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.

340.4 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.
Department Use of Social Media

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.

340.4.1 INCIDENT-SPECIFIC USE
In instances of active incidents where speed, accuracy and frequent updates are paramount (e.g., crime alerts, public safety information, traffic issues), the Public Information Officer or the authorized designee will be responsible for the compilation of information to be released, subject to the approval of the Incident Commander.

340.4.2 OTHER REQUIREMENTS
Where reasonably possible, each social media page shall include an introductory statement that clearly specifies the purpose and scope of the department’s presence on the website.

340.5 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.
   1. Members shall observe all copyright, trademark and service mark restrictions in posting materials to social media.
(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 Windsor 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.

340.5.1 PUBLIC POSTING PROHIBITED
Department social media sites shall be designed and maintained to prevent posting of content by the public.

The Department may provide a method for members of the public to contact department members directly.

340.6 RETENTION OF RECORDS
The Administration Division Commander should work with the Custodian of Records to establish a method of ensuring that public records generated in the process of social media use are retained in accordance with established records retention schedules.

340.7 TRAINING
Authorized members should receive training that, at a minimum, addresses legal issues concerning the appropriate use of social media sites, as well as privacy, civil rights, dissemination and retention of information posted on department sites.
Community Relations

341.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for community relationship-building.

Additional guidance on community relations and outreach is provided in other policies, including the:

- Bias-Motivated Crimes Policy.
- Limited English Proficiency Services Policy.
- Communications with Persons with Disabilities Policy.
- Patrol Function Policy.
- Suspicious Activity Reporting Policy.

341.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the Windsor Police Department to promote positive relationships between department members and the community by treating community members with dignity and respect and engaging them in public safety strategy development and relationship-building activities, and by making relevant policy and operations information available to the community in a transparent manner.

341.3 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES
Officers should, as time and circumstances reasonably permit:

(a) Make casual and consensual contacts with community members to promote positive community relationships (see the Detentions, Contacts and Photographing Detainees Policy).

(b) Become reasonably familiar with the schools, businesses and community groups in their assigned jurisdictional areas.

(c) Work with community members and the department community relations coordinator to identify issues and solve problems related to community relations and public safety.

(d) Conduct periodic foot patrols of their assigned areas to facilitate interaction with community members. Officers carrying out foot patrols should notify an appropriate supervisor and Dispatch of their status (i.e., on foot patrol) and location before beginning and upon completion of the foot patrol. They should also periodically inform Dispatch of their location and status during the foot patrol.

341.4 COMMUNITY AND YOUTH ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMS
When opportunities exist and time and resources allow the Windsor Police Department shall commit to organize or assist with programs and activities that create opportunities for department members and community members, especially youth, to interact in a positive setting. Examples of such programs and events include:
Community Relations

(a) Department-sponsored athletic programs (e.g., baseball, basketball, soccer, bowling).
(b) Police-community get-togethers (e.g., cookouts, meals, charity events).
(c) Youth leadership and life skills mentoring.
(d) School resource officer/Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E®) programs.
(e) Neighborhood Watch and crime prevention programs.

341.5 LAW ENFORCEMENT OPERATIONS EDUCATION
When opportunities exist and time and resources allow the Windsor Police Department shall commit to develop methods to educate community members on general law enforcement operations so they may understand the work that officers do to keep the community safe. Examples of educational methods include:

(a) Development and distribution of informational cards/flyers.
(b) Department website postings.
(c) Presentations to driver education classes.
(d) Instruction in schools.
(e) Department ride-alongs (see the Ride-Along Policy).
(f) Scenario/Simulation exercises with community member participation.
(g) Youth internships at the Department.
(h) Citizen academies.

Instructional information should include direction on how community members should interact with the police during enforcement or investigative contacts and how community members can make a complaint to the Department regarding alleged misconduct or inappropriate job performance by department members.

341.6 SAFETY AND OTHER CONSIDERATIONS
Department members responsible for community relations activities should consider the safety of the community participants and, as much as reasonably practicable, not allow them to be present in any location or situation that would jeopardize their safety.

Department members in charge of community relations events should ensure that participating community members have completed waiver forms before participation, if appropriate. A parent or guardian must complete the waiver form if the participating community member has not reached 18 years of age.

Community members are subject to a criminal history check before approval for participation in certain activities, such as citizen academies.
Community Relations

341.7 TRANSPARENCY
The Department should periodically publish statistical data and analysis regarding the department’s operations. The reports should not contain the names of officers, suspects or case numbers.

341.8 TRAINING
Subject to available resources, members should receive training related to this policy, including training on topics such as:

(a) Effective social interaction and communication skills.
(b) Cultural, racial and ethnic diversity and relations.
(c) Building community partnerships.
(d) Community policing and problem-solving principles.
(e) Enforcement actions and their effects on community relations.

Where practicable and appropriate, community members, especially those with relevant expertise, should be involved in the training to provide input from a community perspective.

341.8.1 STATE-MANDATED TRAINING
The Training Sergeant is responsible for ensuring that members attend community policing and community partnership training as required by CRS § 24-31-315.
Extreme Risk Protection Orders

342.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for petitioning for and serving Extreme Risk Protection Orders (ERPO), and accounting for firearms and concealed carry permits obtained pursuant to those orders in accordance with Title 13, Article 14.5 of the Colorado Revised Statutes (CRS).

342.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

Antique Firearm/Relic - Any antique firearm as defined in 18 U.S.C. sec. 921(a)(16), as amended, or a curio or relic, as defined in 27 CFR 478.11, as amended (including any firearm with a matchlock, flintlock, percussion cap, or similar type of ignition system) manufactured in or before 1898.

Extreme Risk Protection Order (ERPO) - A temporary or continuing order granted pursuant to Title 13, Article 14.5, CRS.

Federal Firearms Dealer - A person licensed in the United States, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. sec. 923, as amended, that enables an individual or company engaged in a business pertaining to the manufacture or importation or firearms and ammunition, or the interstate and intrastate sale of firearms.

Firearm - Any handgun, automatic, revolver, pistol, rifle, shotgun, or other instrument or device capable of discharging bullets, cartridges, or other explosive charges.

Prohibited by ERPO - Possession of firearms and concealed carry permits held by persons that are prohibited by an ERPO.

Respondent - The person who is the subject of the ERPO.

342.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the Windsor Police Department to petition for and serve ERPOs in compliance with state law, and to properly account for prohibited items obtained by the Department pursuant to such orders.

342.3 EXTREME RISK PROTECTION ORDER COORDINATOR
The Chief of Police will appoint an extreme risk protection order coordinator. The responsibilities of the coordinator include:

(a) Developing and maintaining procedures for the filing of a petition for an order or a renewal of an order by department members. Procedures should include (CRS § 13-14.5-103; CRS § 13-14.5-104):

1. For temporary extreme risk protection orders, that a search warrant shall be sought concurrently with any petition.
2. A process for handling notices received from non-law enforcement petitioners to determine whether department attendance at a hearing is appropriate.

3. Involving agency counsel as required.


(b) Developing and maintaining factors to consider when assessing the need to seek an order, including:

1. Whether threats have been made, and if so, whether the threats are credible and specific.

2. Whether the potential victim is within close proximity.

3. Whether the person has expressed suicidal tendencies.

4. Whether the person has access to firearms.

5. The criminal history of the person, in particular any history of criminal violence, including whether the person is currently on parole, probation, or monitored release.

6. The mental health history of the person, in particular whether the person has any history of mental illness or has ever been detained for being a danger to self or others.

7. Any upcoming holidays, anniversaries, or other dates of significance that may serve as a trigger for the person, such as the death of a family member.

8. Whether the person has any history of drug or alcohol abuse.

(c) Developing and maintaining procedures for the receipt and service of orders consistent with the requirements of CRS § 13-14.5-103 and CRS § 13-14.5-106. Procedures should include (CRS § 13-14.5-106):

1. Evaluation of an order to determine appropriate service and necessary precautions (see the Warrant Service and Operations Planning and Deconfliction policies).

   (a) Additional time to allow for the proper and safe planning and execution of the court order may be requested, if needed.

2. Forwarding orders, receipts, and other required notices to the Administrative Commander for recording in appropriate databases and required notice to the court, as applicable (CRS § 13-14.5-108).

3. Developing a process for achieving timely service of orders.

(d) Coordinating with the Training Sergeant to provide officers who may be involved in petitioning for or serving orders with training on such orders. Training should include determining when a petition is appropriate, the process for seeking an order, and the service of such orders.

(e) Reviewing each petition and any associated court documents for an order to ensure compliance with this policy, department procedures, and state law.
Extreme Risk Protection Orders

(f) Developing and maintaining procedures for members to accept surrendered prohibited items at times other than when an order is being served by the department.

1. Procedures should include preparing and providing a receipt identifying all prohibited items to the person surrendering the items.

(g) Developing a process for receiving and reviewing notices from the court that a respondent of an extreme risk protection order has failed to make required filings and determining whether there is evidence that the respondent has failed to surrender any prohibited items (CRS § 13-14.5-108).

342.4 EXTREME RISK PROTECTION ORDERS
An officer who reasonably believes that an ERPO is appropriate should obtain approval from an appropriate supervisor, the ERPO coordinator or authorized designee prior to seeking an order.

342.4.1 STANDARDS
ERPOs may be appropriate if a person poses a significant risk of causing personal injury to him/herself or others by having a firearm in his/her custody or control (CRS § 13-14.5-104). If a person poses a significant risk of causing personal injury to him/herself or others in the near future by having a firearm in his/her custody or control, a temporary extreme risk protection order may be appropriate (CRS § 13-14.5-103).

342.4.2 REQUIREMENTS OF PETITION
An application for an extreme risk protection order should be prepared, filed, and served consistent with state law and the procedures developed by the extreme risk protection order coordinator (CRS § 13-14.5-103; CRS § 13-14.5-104).

342.4.3 NOTICE TO FAMILIES AND PERSONS AT RISK
Upon the issuance of an extreme risk protection order, officers should make a reasonable good-faith effort to provide notice to a family or household member of the person named in the order and to any other person who may be at direct risk of violence. Officers should also provide family or household members with referrals to appropriate resources, including domestic violence, behavioral health, and counseling resources (CRS § 13-14.5-105).

Officers should document all efforts to provide notice and indicate whether or not the efforts were successful.

342.5 SERVICE OF ORDERS
Officers shall serve a copy of an ERPO, along with any accompanying notice of hearing and petition, as applicable, on the person named in the order as soon as practicable.

Service of orders shall take precedence over the service of other orders, except for orders of a similar emergency nature (CRS § 13-14.5-103; CRS § 13-14.5-105; CRS § 13-14.5-106).
342.5.1 ADDITIONAL SERVICE REQUIREMENTS
If officers are not able to complete service within five days, they shall notify the petitioner and gather additional information of the respondent’s potential whereabouts (CRS § 13-14.5-106).

A notice providing referrals to appropriate resources, including domestic violence, behavioral health, and counseling resources should be provided to the person being served with a temporary ERPO at the same time as service of the order (CRS § 13-14.5-103).

342.5.2 SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS
Upon receipt of an ERPO, the Operations Commander or authorized designee should evaluate the circumstances of the order and consider what precautions are appropriate for service of the protection order. If necessary, determine if additional time to allow for the proper and safe planning and execution of the court order should be requested.

When appropriate based on the circumstances and department procedures, service of an order should be executed pursuant to the Operations Planning and Deconfliction Policy.

In no circumstances should fewer than two officers be present when an order is being served.

342.5.3 SEARCH WARRANTS
Officers should consider whether a search warrant may be reasonably necessary prior to attempting service of an order.

Officers should also consider whether to seek a search warrant if the respondent refuses to surrender any prohibited items or if an officer serving an ERPO reasonably believes there are prohibited items within the respondent's custody, control, or possession that have not been surrendered (CRS § 13-14.5-103; CRS § 16-3-301.5; CRS § 13-14.5-108).

If it has been deemed appropriate for an Officer to seek a Temporary ERPO, a Search Warrant must be concurrently filed.

342.5.4 SURRENDER OF PROHIBITED ITEMS
Officers serving an extreme risk protection order should request that the named person immediately surrender all prohibited items as required by the order. Officers shall take custody of any items surrendered pursuant to the order.

A receipt identifying all surrendered items shall be prepared by the officers and a copy given to the person (CRS § 13-14.5-108). The officers should ensure the original receipt is included in the original case report and forwarded to the Administrative Commander as soon as practicable.

All items collected should be handled and booked in accordance with the Property and Evidence Policy.

342.6 COLLECTION OF PROHIBITED ITEMS
Officers will be in the position to take possession of prohibited items pursuant to an ERPO by two (2) methods: voluntary surrender by the respondent, as directed in the language of the ERPO;
or via seizure by officers during a lawful search pursuant to a search warrant, plain view search, or consent.

Surrender or seizure of prohibited items pursuant to an ERPO shall only take place in conjunction with a lawfully issued search warrant or other lawful search. If applicable, and named in the warrant, will also seize the respondent’s concealed carry permit. Procedures shall comply with the requirements of CRS §13-14.5-108

Officers shall request that the respondent surrender all firearms and concealed carry permit, and shall conduct any search permitted by law for any firearms or concealed carry permit. Once officers have taken custody of prohibited items, respondent may inform officers of their preference for sale, transfer or storage.

(a) Prohibited items may be sold or transferred to a licensed Federal Firearms Dealer. Department shall retain custody of the firearms until they are sold or transferred.

(b) Antique, relic, or curio firearms may be transferred to a family member or relative currently eligible to possess a firearm, who does not reside within the subject household.

(c) Prohibited items may be surrendered to law enforcement. All items collected by officers will be handled and stored in accordance with department policy.

(d) If applicable, and set forth in the Order, officers will also take custody the respondent’s concealed carry permit.

342.7 MANAGEMENT OF PROHIBITED ITEMS
A receipt identifying all surrendered or seized items shall be prepared by the officers and a copy given to the respondent (CRS § 13-14.5-108). The officers should ensure the original receipt is included in the original case report and forwarded to the Administrative Commander as soon as practicable.

Within 72 hours after service of the order, the officer serving the order shall file the original receipt with the court and shall ensure that the department retains a copy of the receipt, or if the officer did not take custody of any firearms, shall file a statement to that effect with the court.

All items collected should be handled and booked in accordance with the Property and Evidence Policy.

342.8 RELEASE OF PROHIBITED ITEMS
Any person requesting the release of any prohibited items in Department custody pursuant to an ERPO should be referred to the Property and Evidence Section or ERPO Coordinator.

(a) If a party other than the respondent claims verifiable title to the firearms, the firearms will be released to that person upon verification of eligibility.
Extreme Risk Protection Orders

(b) If the Department is notified by the issuing Court that an ERPO is terminated or if an ERPO expires without renewal, all reasonable attempts should be made to return any seized item(s) to the respondent or verified designee within 72 hours.

(c) Release of any firearm(s) by the Department shall require verification that the receiving party is eligible to possess a firearm(s), via a CBI InstaCheck.

(d) Any firearm(s) voluntarily surrendered or taken into custody by a lawful order, that remains unclaimed by the respondent, or lawful owner for at least one year from the expiration date of the ERPO, will be considered abandoned property and will become property of the Department. The firearm(s) will then be disposed of in accordance with agency policy.

(e) Release or other disposition of any prohibited item(s) shall be documented in an incident report with notification made to the court and, if applicable, the respondent or lawful owner of the item(s).

342.9 RENEWAL OF EXTREME RISK PROTECTION ORDER
The Investigation Section supervisor is responsible for the review of any extreme risk protection order obtained by the Department to determine if renewal or extension of the order should be requested within the time prescribed by law (CRS § 13-14.5-107).
Co-Responder Program

343.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for provision of clinical assessment and services for community members experiencing emotional or psychological crisis.

343.2 DEFINITIONS
Co-Responder: A certified mental health clinician trained and authorized to provide medical and counseling services. Co-responders will be assigned an MDT-equipped response vehicle equipped to safely and securely transport clinical subjects. Co-responders will also have access to the Weld County Communications Center radio and CAD systems.

343.3 POLICY
It is the policy of the Windsor Police Department to provide the highest quality police services to all community members, including access to available resources for those experiencing emotional or psychological crisis.

The Windsor Police Department and Northrange Behavioral Health are members of a regional partnership whose mission is to provide community members with access to certified clinical co-responder services. Agency members will work in partnership with co-responders to assist in the provision of services while maintaining the safety and security of all community members.

343.4 REQUEST FOR SERVICES
When members of the Windsor Police Department contact or otherwise become aware of a community member who is experiencing emotional or psychological crisis, a co-responder should be requested through dispatch, regardless of anticipated availability.

When available, a co-responder will contact the requesting officer or designee by phone or in-person, and be briefed on the nature of the incident before taking further action.

343.5 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES
a. Application of clinical resources and services: Following a briefing with the primary officer or designee, the co-responder(s) will attempt to engage the subject, assess the situation, and determine what intervention efforts or clinical resources are required. Scene safety is paramount. If at any time the situation is unsafe for anyone involved, clinical intervention efforts will be suspended and resume only when the scene is made safe. If the scene cannot be made safe, clinical intervention efforts will be terminated.

Following clinical assessment, clinical staff will debrief with law enforcement personnel to discuss the intervention plan. If no crime has been committed and the clinician’s suggestions are lawful, reasonable, and attainable, officers should make all reasonable efforts to follow the clinician’s suggested action plan. Transportation of the subject to a medical facility may be necessary and clinical staff should be equipped to safely and adequately accommodate this...
Co-Responder Program

need. If police transportation assistance is necessary based on the circumstances, agency
staff should make reasonable efforts to accommodate these needs.

b. **Emergency Mental Health Holds:** When emergency mental health holds are needed,
officers are directed to follow agency policies governing those actions.

c. **If a crime has been committed:** If a crime has been committed, officers will brief clinical
staff of this as well as planned actions relating to criminal procedure. When possible, subjects
should be cited rather than jailed. If the subject is to be jailed, officers will follow their agency’s
existing policies and procedures relating to arrests.

**343.6 INCIDENT DOCUMENTATION**
In any instance where a decision is made to seek or to not seek co-responder assistance, an
incident report shall be completed by the primary officer and any assisting officers detailing
pertinent information related to the event.
Chapter 4 - Patrol Operations
Patrol Function

400.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to define the functions of the Patrol Division (Operations) of the Department to ensure intraorganizational cooperation and information sharing.

400.1.1 FUNCTION
Officers will generally patrol in clearly marked vehicles. They will patrol assigned jurisdictional areas of Town of Windsor, 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 the following services within the limits of available resources:

(a) Patrol that is directed at the prevention of criminal acts, traffic violations and collisions, the maintenance of public order and the discovery of hazardous situations or conditions.

(b) Crime prevention activities, such as residential inspections, business inspections and community presentations.

(c) Calls for service, both routine and emergency.

(d) Investigation of both criminal and non-criminal acts.

(e) The apprehension of criminal offenders.

(f) Community Oriented Policing and problem-solving activities, such as citizen assists and individual citizen contacts of a positive nature.

(g) The sharing of information between the patrol and other divisions within the Department, as well as other government agencies.

(h) The application of resources to specific problems or situations within the community that may be improved or resolved by Community Oriented Policing and problem-solving strategies.

1. Problem-solving strategies should be designed specifically to address crime and disorder issues and should include the following components:

   (a) Review of the situation

   (b) Identification of the problem

   (c) Development of a response to address the problem

   (d) Evaluation of the effectiveness of the response

   (i) Traffic direction and control.

   (j) Response to disasters, civic unrest and natural emergencies.
Patrol Function

(k) Assist in the service of civil papers.

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

It is the goal of the Windsor Police Department to make every reasonable effort to accurately and appropriately gather and report any information that may relate to either foreign or domestic terrorism. Officers should advise a supervisor as soon as practicable of any activity believed to be terrorism related and should document such incidents with a written report or Field Interview (FI).

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

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

400.2 PATROL INFORMATION SHARING PROCEDURES
The following guidelines are intended to develop and maintain intraorganizational cooperation and information flow between the various divisions of the Windsor Police Department.

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

400.2.2 PATROL BRIEFINGS
Patrol supervisors and specialty unit sergeants 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 for display of suspect information, investigative reports and photographs. New Interim Directives will be made available for patrol supervisors and will be discussed at briefings and shift meetings. Any interim or special directives issued shall be kept on the bulletin board for reference.

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
Patrol Function

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 Windsor 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 (CRS § 24-31-309).

401.2 POLICY
The Windsor 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 BIAS-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 racial- or bias-based profiling to a supervisor. Members should, when reasonable to do so, intervene to prevent any biased-based actions by another member.

Officers shall provide, without being asked, a business card to any person who was detained in a traffic stop and was not cited or arrested. The business card shall include identifying information including, but not limited to, the officer's name, division, precinct and badge or other identification number and a telephone number that may be used, if necessary, to report any comments, either positive or negative, regarding the traffic stop (CRS § 24-31-309(4)(a)).
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.

After making a consensual or nonconsensual contact for the purpose of enforcing the law or investigating possible violations of the law, officers should complete a report as required by CRS 24-31-309. 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. Supervisors should ensure that the identity of a person filing a bias-based profiling complaint is kept confidential to the extent permitted by law or unless necessary for further processing of the complaint (CRS § 24-31-309).

(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 Data Terminal, (MDT) data and any other available resource used to document contact between officers and the public to ensure compliance with this policy.
   1. Supervisors should document these periodic reviews.
   2. Recordings that capture a potential instance of bias-based policing should be appropriately retained for administrative investigation purposes.

(c) Supervisors shall initiate investigations of any actual or alleged violations of this policy.

(d) Supervisors should take prompt and reasonable steps to address any retaliatory action taken against any member of this department who discloses information concerning bias-based policing.

401.6 STATE REPORTING
The Department shall compile, on at least an annual basis, any information derived from complaints of profiling that are received due to the distribution of business cards as provided in this policy. The information shall be made available to the public but shall not include the names of officers or the names of persons alleging profiling (CRS § 24-31-309).
Bias-Based Policing

401.7 ADMINISTRATION
Each year, the Investigation Section Commander should review the efforts of the Department to provide fair and objective policing and submit an annual report, including public concerns and complaints, to the Chief of Police. The annual report should not contain any identifying information about any specific complaint, citizen or officers. It should be reviewed by the Chief of Police to identify any changes in training or operations that should be made to improve service.

Supervisors should review the information compiled from complaints, as provided in this policy and the annual report, and discuss the results with those they are assigned to supervise.

401.8 TRAINING
Training on fair and objective policing and review of this policy should be conducted as directed by the Training Section.

All certified members will attend regular training on the subject of bias-based policing (CRS § 24-31-309). All newly employed officers should receive a copy of this policy and initial training on the subject of bias-based policing.

401.9 PUBLIC INFORMATION
The Investigation Section Commander will ensure that this policy is made available to the public for inspection during business hours (CRS § 24-31-309).
Shift Briefing

402.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
Shift Briefing is generally conducted at the beginning of the officer’s assigned shift. Shift Briefing provides an opportunity for important exchange between employees and supervisors. A supervisor generally will conduct shift briefing. However, officers may conduct shift briefing for training purposes with supervisor approval.

Shift Briefing should accomplish, at a minimum, the following basic tasks:

(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 Interim Directives or changes in Interim Directives.

(d) Reviewing recent incidents for training purposes.

(e) Providing training on a variety of subjects.

402.2 SHIFT BRIEFING AND ROLL CALL TRAINING
Shift Briefing and roll call training is generally conducted at the beginning or conclusion of the officer’s assigned shift, yet it may occur at another period. Shift Briefing and roll call training should incorporate short training segments on a variety of subjects and may include:

(a) Review and discussion of new or updated policies.

(b) Presentation and discussion of the proper application of existing policy to routine daily activities.

(c) Presentation and discussion of the proper application of existing policy to unusual activities.

(d) Reviewing recent incidents for training purposes.

402.3 PREPARATION OF MATERIALS
The supervisor conducting shift briefing and/or roll call training, or the officer if the supervisor is unable to participate in a group briefing or roll call training session, is responsible for collection and preparation of the materials necessary for a constructive briefing and/or roll call training. A supervisor may delegate this responsibility to a subordinate officer in his/her absence or for training purposes.

402.4 RETENTION OF SHIFT BRIEFING AND ROLL CALL TRAINING RECORDS
Shift Briefing and roll call training materials and a curriculum or summary shall be forwarded to the Training Sergeant for inclusion in training records, as appropriate.
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 Windsor 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.
Ride-Alongs

404.1 POLICY
Ride-along opportunities will be provided to members of the public, Town employees, and members of this department to observe and experience, first-hand, various functions of the Windsor Police Department. The term “ride-along” includes riding as a passenger with an officer on patrol or observing the work day of members engaged in other functions within the Department, such as Records.

404.2 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for a ride-along with members of the Windsor Police Department. This policy provides the requirements, approval process, hours of operation, and member responsibilities for ride-alongs.

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

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

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

404.2.2 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 or a Commander.

404.3 REQUESTS TO PARTICIPATE
Generally, ride-along and job observation requests will be maintained and scheduled by the Patrol Commander. The applicant will complete and sign a ride-along or job observation waiver form. If the applicant is under 18 years of age, a parent or guardian must be present to complete the waiver form. Information requested will include a valid state-issued identification card or driver's license number, birthdate, address, and telephone number.

The Patrol Commander will schedule a date, based on availability, generally one week after the date of application. If approved, a copy of the waiver form will be forwarded to the appropriate Division as soon as possible for scheduling considerations.
Ride-Alongs

If the request is denied, a representative of this department will advise the applicant of the denial.

404.4 PROCEDURES
Once approved, ride-along applicants will be allowed to participate no more than once every six months. An exception may apply to the following law enforcement-involved participants:

- Cadets
- Explorers
- Volunteers
- Chaplains
- Reserves
- Auxiliaries
- Windsor Police Department applicants
- Any others with approval of the Patrol Commander
- Students enrolled in any department-approved dispatcher training course

An effort will be made to ensure that no more than one member of the public will participate in a ride-along or job observation during any given time period. Normally, no more than one ride-along participant will be allowed in department vehicles at a given time.

Ride-along requirements for department Cadets and Explorers are covered in the Police Cadets and Explorers Policy.

404.4.1 OFF-DUTY PARTICIPATION
Off-duty members of this department or any other law enforcement agency, and employees of the Town, will not be permitted to participate in a ride-along with on-duty members of this department without the express consent of the Patrol Commander.

In the event that such participation is permitted, the off-duty department member, other law enforcement agency personnel, or Town employee shall not:

(a) Be considered on-duty.
(b) Represent him/herself as a member of this department or any other law enforcement agency.
(c) Participate in any law enforcement activity except as emergency circumstances may require.

404.5 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES
The assigned department member shall consider the safety of the ride-along or job observation participant at all times. The member shall maintain control over the participant and shall instruct the individual about the conditions that necessarily limit his/her participation. Instructions should include:
Ride-Alongs

(a) The participant will follow the directions of the department member.

(b) The participant will not become involved in any investigation, handling of evidence, discussions with victims or suspects, reading an individual's criminal history or other protected information, or handing any police department equipment.

(c) Participation may be terminated at any time by the member if the participant interferes with the performance of the member's duties.

1. If the ride-along is in progress, the member may return the participant to the point the ride originated.

(d) Participants may be allowed to continue a ride-along during the transportation and booking process, provided it does not jeopardize their safety.

(e) Members will not allow participants to be present in any location or situation that would jeopardize the participant's safety or cause undue stress or embarrassment to a victim or any other member of the public.

(f) Participants who are not law enforcement officers shall not be permitted to accompany the department member into a private residence without the express consent of the resident or other authorized person.

The member assigned to provide a ride-along shall advise the [dispatcher] that a ride-along participant is present in the vehicle before going into service. An officer with a ride-along participant should use sound discretion when encountering a potentially dangerous situation, such as a high-speed pursuit and, if feasible, let the participant out of the vehicle in a well-lit public place. The [dispatcher] will be advised of the situation and as soon as practicable have another department member 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 Patrol Commander. The member should enter comments regarding the reasons for terminating the ride-along on the waiver form.

Upon completion of the ride-along, the member shall return the waiver form to the Patrol Commander.
Hazardous Material Response

405.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
Hazardous materials present a potential harm to employees and others as a result of their exposure. To comply with applicable law, the following represents the policy of this department.

405.1.1 HAZARDOUS MATERIAL DEFINED
Hazardous material - A substance which by its nature, containment and reactivity, has the capability of inflicting harm to people, other living organisms, property or the environment during exposure. Hazardous materials are characterized as being toxic, corrosive, flammable, explosive, oxidizing, asphyxiating, pathogenic, allergenic, biohazardous, or radioactive and pose a threat to health when improperly managed.

405.2 HAZARDOUS MATERIAL RESPONSE
Employees may encounter situations involving suspected hazardous materials, such as at the scene of a traffic collision, 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 local Colorado State Patrol Dispatch to request assistance from the Colorado State Patrol Hazardous Materials Unit.

(l) If available, activate reverse 9-1-1 calling to the affected area.

405.3 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 Division Commander 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.

405.3.1 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.
Hostage and Barricade Incidents

406.1 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.

406.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

Barricade situation - An incident where a person maintains a position of cover or concealment and ignores or resists law enforcement personnel, and it is reasonable to believe the subject is armed with a dangerous or deadly weapon.

Hostage situation - An incident where it is reasonable to believe a person is unlawfully held by a hostage-taker as security so that specified terms or conditions will be met.

406.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the Windsor 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.

406.3 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.

406.3.1 EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS
Any department member supervising a hostage or barricade situation in this jurisdiction may order a security employee of a communications or internet access provider to cut, reroute or divert telephone lines or a cellular or digital communications signal to prevent the suspect from communicating with any person other than a law enforcement officer (CRS § 18-9-312).
Hostage and Barricade Incidents

Any department member supervising a hostage or barricade situation may also order a telecommunication provider to disclose location information of any hostage’s or other named person’s telecommunications device if the supervising member reasonably believes that the time required to obtain a court order would increase the risk of death or serious bodily injury to the hostage or any person with the named person (CRS § 18-9-312). The supervising member shall ensure that a court order is obtained within 48 hours of the initial request for the location information (CRS § 18-9-312).

406.4 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.

406.4.1 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. In 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.

(j) If necessary and available, establish a tactical or exclusive radio frequency for the incident.

(k) Establish a command post.

406.4.2 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.
Hostage and Barricade Incidents

(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.

406.5 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 (IC) until properly relieved. This includes requesting a CIRT response if appropriate and apprising the CIRT 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 Town during the incident. The supervisor should direct nonessential 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.
406.6 CRISIS RESPONSE UNIT RESPONSIBILITIES
It will be the IC’s decision, with input from the CIRT Commander, whether to deploy the CIRT during a hostage or barricade situation. Once the IC authorizes deployment, the CIRT Commander or the authorized designee will be responsible for the tactical portion of the operation. The IC shall continue supervision of the command post operation, outer perimeter security and evacuation, media access and support for the CIRT. The IC and the CIRT Commander or the authorized designee shall maintain communications at all times.

406.6.1 REPORTING
Unless otherwise relieved by a supervisor or IC, the handling officer at the scene is responsible for completion and/or coordination of incident reports.
Response to Bomb Calls

407.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines to assist members of the Windsor 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.

407.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the Windsor Police Department to place a higher priority on the safety of persons and the public over damage or destruction to public or private property.

407.3 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 Duty Supervisor is immediately advised and informed of the details. This will enable the Duty Supervisor to ensure that the appropriate personnel are dispatched and, as appropriate, the threatened location is given an advance warning.

407.4 GOVERNMENT FACILITY OR PROPERTY
A bomb threat targeting a government facility may require a different response based on the government agency.

407.4.1 WINDSOR POLICE DEPARTMENT FACILITY
If the bomb threat is against the Windsor Police Department facility, the Duty Supervisor will direct and assign officers as required for coordinating a general building search or evacuation of the police department, as he/she deems appropriate.

407.4.2 OTHER COUNTY OR MUNICIPAL FACILITY OR PROPERTY
If the bomb threat is against a county or municipal facility within the jurisdiction of the Windsor 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 Duty Supervisor deems appropriate.
Response to Bomb Calls

407.4.3 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.

407.5 PRIVATE FACILITY OR PROPERTY
When a member of this department receives notification of a bomb threat at a location in the Town of Windsor, 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 Operations Commander is immediately notified so that he/she can communicate with the person in charge of the threatened facility.

407.5.1 ASSISTANCE
The Duty Supervisor should be notified when police assistance is requested. The Duty Supervisor 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 Duty Supervisor 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.

407.6 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 Operations Commander including:
   1. The time of discovery.
Response to Bomb Calls

2. The exact location of the device.
3. A full description of the device (e.g., size, shape, markings, construction).
4. The anticipated danger zone and perimeter.
5. The areas to be evacuated or cleared.

407.7 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.

407.7.1 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.

407.7.2 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
- Operations Commander
- Other law enforcement agencies, including local, state or federal agencies, such as the FBI and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF)
- Other government agencies, as appropriate
Response to Bomb Calls

407.7.3 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.

407.7.4 PRESERVATION OF EVIDENCE
As in any other crime scene, steps should immediately be taken to preserve the scene. The Duty Supervisor should assign officers to protect the crime scene area, which could extend over a long distance. Consideration should be given to the fact that evidence may be imbedded in nearby structures or hanging in trees and bushes.
Civil Commitments

408.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides guidelines for when officers may place an individual under protective custody for civil commitment (CRS § 27-65-105).

408.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the Windsor Police Department to protect the public and individuals through legal and appropriate use of the civil commitment process.

408.3 AUTHORITY
Officers may take a person into protective custody (CRS § 27-65-105).

(a) When the officer has probable cause to believe that a person is either gravely disabled or an imminent danger to him/herself or others.
   1. The officer must transport the person to a facility designated or approved by the local mental health authority for a 72-hour treatment and evaluation.

(b) When the officer has probable cause to believe that a person is in immediate need of evaluation to prevent physical or psychiatric harm to him/herself or others.
   1. The officer must transport the person to an outpatient mental health facility or other clinically appropriate facility designated or approved by the local mental health authority.

If the appropriate facility is not available, officers may take the person to an emergency medical services facility, as defined by CRS § 27-65-102 (CRS § 27-65-105).

408.3.1 DETENTION
Detention of a person under this policy does not constitute an arrest. When a person is taken into custody, that person shall not be detained in the jail, lockup, or other place used for the confinement of persons charged with an offense (CRS § 27-65-105(2)).

408.4 CONSIDERATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES
Any officer handling a call involving an individual who may qualify for a civil commitment should consider, as time and circumstances reasonably permit:

(a) Available information that might assist in determining the cause and nature of the individual’s action or stated intentions.

(b) Community or neighborhood mediation services.

(c) Conflict resolution and de-escalation techniques.

(d) Community or other resources available to assist in dealing with mental health issues.

While these steps are encouraged, nothing in this section is intended to dissuade officers from taking reasonable action to ensure the safety of the officers and others.
Civil Commitments

Civil commitments should be preferred over arrest for people who have mental health issues and are suspected of committing minor crimes or creating other public safety issues.

408.5 TRANSPORTATION
When transporting any individual for a civil commitment, the transporting officer should have Dispatch notify the receiving facility of the estimated time of arrival, the level of cooperation of the individual and whether any special medical care is needed.

Officers may transport individuals in a patrol unit and shall secure them in accordance with the Handcuffing and Restraints Policy. Should the detainee require transport in a medical transport vehicle and the safety of any person, including the detainee, requires the presence of an officer during the transport, Duty Supervisor approval is required before transport commences.

408.6 TRANSFER TO APPROPRIATE FACILITY
Upon arrival at the facility, the officer will escort the individual into a treatment area designated by a facility staff member. If the individual is not seeking treatment voluntarily, the officer should provide the staff member with the written application for a civil commitment and remain present to provide clarification of the grounds for detention, upon request.

Absent exigent circumstances, the transporting officer should not assist facility staff with the admission process, including restraint of the individual. However, if the individual is transported and delivered while restrained, the officer may assist with transferring the individual to facility restraints and will be available to assist during the admission process, if requested. Under normal circumstances, officers will not apply facility-ordered restraints.

408.7 DOCUMENTATION
The officer shall complete an application for emergency admission, provide it to the facility staff member assigned to that patient and retain a copy of the application for inclusion in the case report (CRS § 27-65-105).

The officer should also provide a verbal summary to any evaluating staff member regarding the circumstances leading to the involuntary detention.

408.8 CRIMINAL OFFENSES
Officers investigating an individual who is suspected of committing a minor criminal offense and who is being taken into custody for a civil commitment should resolve the criminal matter by issuing a warning or a citation, as appropriate.

When an individual who may qualify for a civil commitment has committed a serious criminal offense that would normally result in an arrest and transfer to a jail facility, the officer should:

(a) Arrest the individual when there is probable cause to do so.
(b) Notify the appropriate supervisor of the facts supporting the arrest and the facts that would support the civil commitment.
Civil Commitments

(c) Facilitate the individual’s transfer to jail.
(d) Thoroughly document in the related reports the circumstances that indicate the individual may qualify for a civil commitment.

In the supervisor’s judgment, the individual may instead be arrested or booked and transported to the appropriate mental health facility. The supervisor should consider the seriousness of the offense, the treatment options available, the ability of this department to regain custody of the individual, department resources (e.g., posting a guard) and other relevant factors in making this decision.

408.9 FIREARMS AND OTHER WEAPONS
Whenever an individual is taken into custody for a civil commitment, the handling officers should seek to determine if the individual owns or has access to any firearm or other deadly weapon. Officers should consider whether it is appropriate and consistent with current search and seizure law under the circumstances to seize any such firearms or other dangerous weapons (e.g., safekeeping, evidence, consent).

Officers are cautioned that a search warrant may be needed before entering a residence or other place to search, unless lawful, warrantless entry has already been made (e.g., exigent circumstances, consent). A warrant may also be needed before searching for or seizing weapons.

The handling officer should further advise the individual of the procedure for the return of any firearm or other weapon that has been taken into custody.

408.10 TRAINING
This department will endeavor to provide department-approved training on interaction with persons with mental health disorders and on civil commitments and crisis intervention.
Summons Releases

409.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to provide members of the Windsor Police Department with guidance on when to release adults who are suspected offenders on a summons for a criminal offense, rather than having the person held in custody for a court appearance or released on bail.

Additional release restrictions may apply to those detained for domestic violence, as outlined in the Domestic Violence Policy.

409.2 POLICY
The Windsor Police Department will consider its resources and its mission of protecting the community when exercising any discretion to release suspected offenders on a summons, when authorized to do so.

409.3 RELEASE
A suspected offender may be released on issuance of a summons as follows:

(a) For a misdemeanor or petty offense when the officer is satisfied that the person will comply with the requirements of the summons (CRS § 16-3-105).

(b) For certain traffic violations punishable as misdemeanor, petty offense or misdemeanor traffic offense in accordance with CRS § 42-4-1707.

(c) For the crimes described in CRS § 24-4.1-302(1) and for certain felonies when the local district attorney has approved criteria for the issuance of a summons unless any of the following apply (CRS § 16-5-206):
   1. There is a reasonable likelihood that the person will not appear.
   2. The person has had a felony arrest in the preceding five years.
   3. There is an allegation that the person used a deadly weapon (e.g., firearm, knife, bludgeon or any other weapon capable of producing death or serious bodily injury) in the commission of the crime.
   4. The person has an outstanding arrest warrant.

In addition, for class 2 petty offenses and certain parking violations, the officer may give the offender a penalty assessment notice and release the offender upon its terms. The penalty assessment notice must be a summons and complaint that contains the information required by CRS § 16-2-201.

409.4 PROHIBITIONS
The release of a suspected offender on a summons is not permitted for felony offenses, except when local district attorney has approved criteria for the issuance of a summons for non-violent offenses pursuant to CRS § 16-5-206 (CRS § 16-3-105).

See the Domestic Violence Policy for release restrictions related to those investigations.
409.4.1 PROHIBITIONS IN CERTAIN NON-VIOLENT OFFENSES
A summons otherwise authorized pursuant to procedures approved by the local district attorney shall not be issued in lieu of a custodial arrest when an officer reasonably believes that any of the following apply (CRS § 16-5-206):

(a) There is a reasonable likelihood that the person will not appear in court.
(b) The defendant has had a felony arrest during the preceding five years.
(c) There is an allegation that the defendant used a deadly weapon (e.g., firearm, knife, bludgeon or any other weapon capable of producing death or serious bodily injury) in the commission of the crime.
(d) The person has an outstanding arrest warrant.

409.5 CONSIDERATIONS
In determining whether to cite and release a person when discretion is permitted, officers should consider:

(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 (CRS § 16-3-105).
(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.

409.5.1 PENALTY ASSESSMENTS
A decision to use the penalty assessment procedure shall be based upon circumstances which reasonably persuade the officer that the offender is likely or unlikely to comply with the terms of the penalty assessment notice (CRS § 16-2-201).
Foreign Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

410.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides guidelines to ensure that members of the Windsor Police Department extend appropriate privileges and immunities to foreign diplomatic and consular representatives in accordance with international law.

410.2 POLICY
The Windsor 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.

410.3 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.
410.4 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. However, the person may not be compelled to sign the citation.

(b) All persons, even those with a valid privilege or immunity, may be reasonably restrained in exigent circumstances for purposes of self-defense, public safety or the prevention of serious criminal acts.

(c) An impaired foreign diplomatic or consular representative may be prevented from driving a vehicle, even if the person may not be arrested due to privileges and immunities.
   1. Investigations, including the request for field sobriety tests, chemical tests and any other tests regarding impaired driving may proceed but they shall not be compelled.

(d) The following persons may not be detained or arrested, and any property or vehicle owned by these persons may not be searched or seized:
   1. Diplomatic-level staff of missions to international organizations and recognized family members
   2. Diplomatic agents and recognized family members
   3. Members of administrative and technical staff of a diplomatic mission and recognized family members
   4. Career consular officers, unless the person is the subject of a felony warrant

(e) The following persons may generally be detained and arrested:
   1. International organization staff; however, some senior officers are entitled to the same treatment as diplomatic agents.
   2. Support staff of missions to international organizations
   3. Diplomatic service staff and consular employees; however, special bilateral agreements may exclude employees of certain foreign countries.
   4. Honorary consular officers

410.5 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.

410.6 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>
<td>Yes (note a)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</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 Testimony may not be compelled in any case</td>
<td>No for official acts Yes otherwise (note a)</td>
<td>No immunity or inviolability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honorable Consul Officer</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No for official acts Yes otherwise</td>
<td>No for official acts Yes otherwise (note a)</td>
<td>No immunity or inviolability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consulate Employees</td>
<td>Yes (note a)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No for official acts Yes otherwise</td>
<td>No for official acts Yes otherwise (note a)</td>
<td>No immunity or inviolability</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 a)</td>
<td>No immunity or inviolability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diplomatic-Level Staff of Missions to Int'l Org</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>Support Staff of Missions to Int'l Orgs</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No for official acts Yes otherwise</td>
<td>No immunity or inviolability</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Foreign Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

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

411.1 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.

411.2 POLICY
The Windsor Police Department will endeavor to plan for rapid response to crisis situations, and to coordinate response planning with other emergency services as well as with those that are responsible for operating sites that may be the target of a critical incident.

Nothing in this policy shall preclude the use of reasonable force, deadly or otherwise, by members of the Department in protecting themselves or others from death or serious injury.

411.3 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.

411.4 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.

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 advance or engagement should be based on information known or received at the time.

(b) Whether to wait for additional resources or personnel. This does not preclude an individual officer from taking immediate action.

(c) Whether individuals who are under imminent threat can be moved 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 suspect with no hostages and no immediate threat to others, officers should consider summoning and waiting for additional assistance (special tactics and/or hostage negotiation team response).

411.5 PLANNING
The Warrant Service Team Commander and/or Warrant Service Team Sergeants should coordinate critical incident planning. Planning efforts should consider:

(a) Identification of likely critical incident target sites, such as schools, shopping centers, entertainment and sporting event venues.

(b) Availability of building plans and venue schematics of likely critical incident target sites.

(c) Communications interoperability with other law enforcement and emergency service agencies.

(d) Training opportunities in critical incident target sites, including joint training with site occupants.

(e) Evacuation routes in critical incident target sites.

(f) Patrol first-response training.

(g) Response coordination and resources of emergency medical and fire services.

(h) Equipment needs.

(i) Mutual aid agreements with other agencies.

(j) Coordination with private security providers in critical incident target sites.
411.6 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

412.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines to members of the Windsor Police Department relating to immigration and interacting with federal immigration officials.

412.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the Windsor 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.

412.3 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 Colorado constitutions.

412.4 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.

412.4.1 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES
When notified that an officer has detained an individual and established reasonable suspicion or probable cause to believe the person has violated a criminal immigration offense, the supervisor should determine whether it is appropriate to:

(a) Transfer the person to federal authorities.
(b) Lawfully arrest the person for a criminal offense or pursuant to a judicial warrant (see the Law Enforcement Authority policy).

412.5 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.

412.6 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.

412.7 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

412.7.1 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.

412.8 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)).
Immigration Violations

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 Section supervisor assigned to oversee the handling of any related case (CRS § 24-4.1-405). The Investigation Section 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 (CRS § 24-4.1-403).

(c) Address the request and complete the certification or declaration, if appropriate, in a timely manner in accordance with CRS § 24-4.1-402.

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.

412.8.1 TIME FRAME FOR COMPLETION
The Investigation Section supervisor should ensure that the certification for the U visa is processed within 120 days of the request, unless the victim is in federal immigration removal proceedings or a family member would become ineligible for U nonimmigrant status within 60 days, in which case the certification shall be executed within 60 days of receipt of the request (CRS § 24-4.1-402).

412.8.2 APPROVAL OR DENIAL OF CERTIFICATION
If certification is approved, the Investigation Section supervisor, at no charge, shall return the signed certification form with reports relevant to the approval to the requestor (CRS § 24-4.1-403).

If certification is denied, the Investigation Section supervisor shall inform the requestor in writing regarding the reason for the denial as provided in CRS § 24-4.1-403.

412.8.3 RELEASE OF INFORMATION
Personal identifying information or information regarding the citizenship or immigration status of any victim of criminal activity or trafficking who is requesting a certification shall not be disclosed except when allowed by law (CRS § 24-4.1-404) (see also the Records Maintenance and Release Policy for additional guidance).

412.8.4 DOCUMENTATION AND REPORTING
The Investigation Section supervisor shall keep written documentation regarding the number of certification forms that are (CRS § 24-4.1-406):

(a) Requested by a victim.

(b) Signed.
(c) Denied and for what reason.
(d) Decided outside of the statutory timelines.

The Investigation Section supervisor or the authorized designee should ensure that the information collected regarding certification forms is reported annually to the Colorado Division of Criminal Justice (CRS § 24-4.1-406).

412.9 TRAINING

The Training Sergeant should ensure that officers receive training.

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

413.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to provide department members with guidelines for handling aircraft accidents.

This policy does not supersede, and is supplementary to, applicable portions of the Crime and Disaster Scene Integrity, Emergency Management Plan and Hazardous Material Response policies.

413.1.1 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.

413.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the Windsor Police Department to provide an appropriate emergency response to aircraft accidents. This includes emergency medical care and scene management.

413.3 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).

413.4 INJURIES AND CASUALTIES
Members should address emergency medical issues and provide care as a first priority.

Those tasked with the supervision of the scene should coordinate with the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) before the removal of bodies. If that is not possible, the scene supervisor should ensure documentation of what was disturbed, including switch/control positions and instrument/gauge readings.
Aircraft Accidents

413.5 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)

413.6 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) Coroner.
(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.

413.7 DANGEROUS MATERIALS

Members should be aware of potentially dangerous materials that might be present. These may include, but are not limited to:

(a) Fuel, chemicals, explosives, biological or radioactive materials and bombs or other ordnance.
(b) Pressure vessels, compressed gas bottles, accumulators and tires.
(c) Fluids, batteries, flares and igniters.
(d) Evacuation chutes, ballistic parachute systems and composite materials.

413.8 DOCUMENTATION
All aircraft accidents occurring within the Town of Windsor 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 WPD members deployed to assist; other Town resources that were utilized; and cross reference information to other investigating agencies. Suspected criminal activity should be documented on the appropriate crime report.

413.8.1 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.

413.8.2 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.

413.9 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.
Policy
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Field Training Officer Program

414.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The Field Training Officer (FTO) Program is intended to provide a standardized program to facilitate the officer's transition from the academic setting to the actual performance of general law enforcement duties of the Windsor Police Department.

It is the policy of this department to assign all new police officers to a structured FTO Program that is designed to prepare the new officer to perform in a patrol assignment and to acquire all of the skills needed to operate in a safe, productive and professional manner.

414.2 FIELD TRAINING OFFICER
The FTO is an experienced officer trained in the art of supervising, training and evaluating entry level and lateral police officers in the application of their previously acquired knowledge and skills.

414.2.1 SELECTION PROCESS
FTOs will be selected based on the following requirements:

(a) Desire to be an FTO
(b) Minimum of three years of law enforcement experience, one of which shall be with this department
(c) Demonstrated ability as a positive role model
(d) Participate and pass an internal oral interview selection process
(e) Evaluation by supervisors and current FTOs
(f) Possess a Colorado Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) Basic Certificate

414.2.2 TRAINING
An officer selected as an FTO shall successfully complete an FTO course approved by the Department prior to being assigned as an FTO.

All FTOs must complete an FTO update course approved by the Department every three years while assigned to the position of FTO.

414.3 FIELD TRAINING OFFICER PROGRAM SUPERVISOR
FTO Program Supervisors will be selected from the rank of sergeant by the FTO Program Commander and shall complete a Field Training Administrator’s Course approved by the Department within one year of appointment to this position.

The responsibilities of the FTO Program supervisor includes the following:

(a) Assign trainees to FTOs.
(b) Conduct FTO meetings.
(c) Maintain and ensure FTO/trainee performance evaluations are completed.
Field Training Officer Program

(d) Maintain, update and issue the Field Training Manual to each trainee.
(e) Monitor individual FTO performance.
(f) Monitor the overall FTO Program.
(g) Maintain liaison with FTO coordinators of other agencies.
(h) Maintain liaison with academy staff on recruit performance during the academy.
(i) Develop ongoing training for FTOs.

414.4 TRAINEE DEFINED
Trainee - Any entry level or lateral police officer newly appointed to the Windsor Police Department, who has successfully completed a POST-approved basic academy and possesses a Colorado POST Basic Certificate within one year of commencing employment as a peace officer.

414.5 REQUIRED TRAINING
Entry level officers shall be required to successfully complete the Field Training Program.

The training period for lateral officers may be modified depending on the trainee's demonstrated performance and level of experience, but shall consist of a minimum of eight weeks.

The required training will take place on at least two different shifts and with at least two different FTOs if reasonably possible.

414.5.1 FIELD TRAINING MANUAL
Each new officer will be issued a Field Training Manual at the beginning of his/her Primary Training Phase. This manual is an outline of the subject matter and skills necessary to properly function as an officer with the Windsor Police Department. The officer shall become knowledgeable of the subject matter as outlined. He/she shall also become proficient with those skills as set forth in the manual.

The Field Training Manual will specifically cover those policies, procedures, rules and regulations of the Windsor Police Department.

414.6 EVALUATIONS
Evaluations are an important component of the training process and shall be completed as outlined below.

414.6.1 FIELD TRAINING OFFICER
(a) FTOs shall complete and submit a written evaluation on the performance of their assigned trainee to their immediate supervisor on a daily basis.
(b) FTOs shall review the Daily Trainee Performance Evaluations with the trainee each day.
(c) A detailed end-of-phase performance evaluation on the assigned trainee shall be completed by the FTO at the end of each phase of training.
Field Training Officer Program

(d) FTOs shall be responsible for signing off on all completed topics contained in the Field Training Manual, noting the method of learning and evaluating the performance of the assigned trainee.

414.6.2 IMMEDIATE SUPERVISOR
The FTO's immediate supervisor shall review and approve the Daily Trainee Performance Evaluations and forward them to the Field Training Administrator.

414.6.3 FIELD TRAINING ADMINISTRATOR
The Field Training Administrator is a designated Commander who will review and approve the Daily Trainee Performance Evaluations submitted through the FTO's immediate supervisor.

The Field Training Administrator will hold periodic meetings with all FTOs to ensure understanding and compliance with the requirements of the Field Training Program. At least annually, the Field Training Administrator will hold a process review meeting with all FTOs to discuss changes needed in the FTO Program. A summary of this meeting, with any recommendations or changes made, will be documented and forwarded to the Chief of Police for review and approval.

414.6.4 TRAINEE
At the completion of the Field Training Program, the trainee shall submit a performance evaluation of each of his/her FTOs and of the Field Training Program.

414.7 DOCUMENTATION
All documentation of the Field Training Program will be retained in the officer's training files and will consist of the following:

(a) Daily Trainee Performance Evaluations
(b) End of phase evaluations
(c) A Certificate of Completion, certifying that the trainee has successfully completed the required number of hours of field training
Contacts and Temporary Detentions

415.1 POLICY
The Windsor Police Department respects the right of the public to be free from unreasonable searches or seizures. Due to an unlimited variety of situations confronting the officer, the decision to temporarily detain a person and complete an FI, pat-down search, or field photograph shall be left to the officer based on the totality of the circumstances, officer safety considerations, and constitutional safeguards.

415.2 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.

415.2.1 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.

Consensual search - A search performed by an officer following the voluntary consent of the person being searched, or the person having control of the place or item being searched.

Field interview (FI) - The brief detainment of an individual, whether on foot or in a vehicle, based on reasonable suspicion for the purpose of determining the individual's identity and resolving the officer's suspicions.

Field photographs - Posed photographs taken of a person during a contact, temporary detention, or arrest in the field. Undercover surveillance photographs of an individual and recordings captured by the normal operation of a Mobile Audio/Video (MAV) system, body-worn camera, or public safety camera when persons are not posed for the purpose of photographing are not considered field photographs.

Pat-down search - A type of search used by officers in the field to check an individual for dangerous weapons. It involves a thorough patting-down of clothing to locate any weapons or dangerous items that could pose a danger to the officer, the detainee, or others.

Reasonable suspicion - When, under the totality of the circumstances, an officer has articulable facts that criminal activity may be afoot and a particular person is connected with that possible criminal activity.

Temporary detention - When an officer intentionally, through words, actions, or physical force, causes an individual to reasonably believe he/she is required to restrict his/her movement without
Contacts and Temporary Detentions

an actual arrest. Temporary detentions also occur when an officer actually restrains a person's freedom of movement.

415.3 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, shall not be detained longer than is reasonably necessary to resolve the officer's suspicion.

Nothing in this policy is intended to discourage consensual contacts. Frequent casual contact with consenting individuals is encouraged by the Windsor Police Department to strengthen community involvement, community awareness, and problem identification.

415.3.1 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:

(a) Appearance or demeanor suggesting that he/she is part of a criminal enterprise or is engaged in a criminal act.
(b) Actions suggesting that he/she is engaged in a criminal activity.
(c) Presence in an area at an inappropriate hour of the day or night.
(d) Presence in a particular area is suspicious.
(e) Carrying of suspicious objects or items.
(f) Excessive clothes for the climate or clothes bulging in a manner that suggest he/she is carrying a dangerous weapon.
(g) Location in proximate time and place to an alleged crime.
(h) Physical description or clothing worn that matches a suspect in a recent crime.
(i) Prior criminal record or involvement in criminal activity as known by the officer.

415.3.2 DURATION OF DETENTION
A subject may be detained to conduct an FI only for the period reasonably necessary to determine the individual's identity and resolve the officer's suspicions. The interview should not extend beyond the immediate vicinity of the place of detention unless the detainee is arrested.

415.4 CONSENSUAL SEARCHES
An officer may conduct a consensual search of a person who is not under arrest, and any effects of the person or a vehicle as follows (CRS § 16-3-310):

(a) The person has apparent or actual authority to provide permission to search the vehicle or effects, if any.
(b) The person is informed that he/she is being asked to voluntarily consent to a search.
Contacts and Temporary Detentions

(c) The person is informed that he/she has the right to refuse the request to search.
(d) The person voluntarily provides consent.

When asking for consent, officers should explain the scope of the search. Officers should stop a consent search if the person withdraws consent.

Officers should, whenever practicable, obtain written consent. If written consent is not possible, the officer should record any verbal consent.

415.5 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 (see also CRS § 16-3-103(2));

(a) The type of crime suspected, particularly in crimes of violence where the use or threat of weapons is involved.
(b) Where more than one suspect must be handled by a single officer.
(c) The hour of the day and the location or area where the stop takes place.
(d) Prior knowledge of the suspect's use of force and/or propensity to carry weapons.
(e) The actions and demeanor of the suspect.
(f) Visual indications which suggest that the suspect is carrying a firearm or other dangerous weapon.

Whenever practicable, a pat-down search should not be conducted by a lone officer. A cover officer should be positioned to ensure safety and should not be involved in the search.

415.6 FIELD PHOTOGRAPHS
All available databases should be searched before photographing any field detainee. If a photograph is not located, or if an existing photograph no longer resembles the detainee, the officer shall carefully consider, among other things, the factors listed below.

415.6.1 FIELD PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN WITH CONSENT
Field photographs may be taken when the subject being photographed knowingly and voluntarily gives consent. When taking a consensual photograph, the officer should have the individual read and sign the appropriate form accompanying the photograph.

415.6.2 FIELD PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN WITHOUT CONSENT
Field photographs may be taken without consent only if they are taken during a detention that is based upon reasonable suspicion of criminal activity, and the photograph serves a legitimate law enforcement purpose related to the detention. The officer must be able to articulate facts that
reasonably indicate that the subject was involved in or was about to become involved in criminal conduct. The subject should not be ordered to remove or lift any clothing for the purpose of taking a photograph.

If, prior to taking a photograph, the officer’s reasonable suspicion of criminal activity has been dispelled, the detention must cease and the photograph should not be taken.

All field photographs and related reports shall be submitted to a supervisor and retained in compliance with this policy.

415.6.3 DISPOSITION OF PHOTOGRAPHS
All detainee photographs must be adequately labeled and submitted to the Patrol Commander with either an associated FI card or other documentation explaining the nature of the contact. If an individual is photographed as a suspect in a particular crime, the photograph should be submitted as an evidence item in the related case, following standard evidence procedures.

If a photograph is not associated with an investigation where a case number has been issued, the Patrol Commander should review and forward the photograph to one of the following locations:

(a) If the photograph and associated FI or documentation is relevant to criminal organization/enterprise enforcement, the Patrol Commander will forward the photograph and documents to the designated criminal intelligence system supervisor. The supervisor will ensure the photograph and supporting documents are retained as prescribed in the Criminal Organizations Policy.

(b) Photographs that do not qualify for retention in a criminal intelligence system or temporary information file shall be forwarded to the Records Section.

When a photograph is taken in association with a particular case, the investigator may use such photograph in a photo lineup. Thereafter, the individual photograph should be retained as a part of the case file. All other photographs shall be retained in accordance with the established records retention schedule.

415.6.4 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES
While it is recognized that field photographs often become valuable investigative tools, supervisors should monitor such practices in view of the above listed considerations. This is not to imply that supervisor approval is required before each photograph is taken. Access to, and use of, field photographs shall be strictly limited to law enforcement purposes.

415.7 WITNESS IDENTIFICATION AND INTERVIEWS
Because potential witnesses to an incident may become unavailable or the integrity of their statements compromised with the passage of time, officers should, when warranted by the seriousness of the case, take reasonable steps to promptly coordinate with an on-scene supervisor and/or criminal investigator to utilize available members for the following:

(a) Identifying all persons present at the scene and in the immediate area.
Contacts and Temporary Detentions

1. When feasible, a recorded statement should be obtained from those who claim not to have witnessed the incident but who were present at the time it occurred.

2. Any potential witness who is unwilling or unable to remain available for a formal interview should not be detained absent reasonable suspicion to detain or probable cause to arrest. Without detaining the individual for the sole purpose of identification, officers should attempt to identify the witness prior to 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.
Criminal Organizations

416.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to ensure that the Windsor Police Department appropriately utilizes criminal intelligence systems and temporary information files to support investigations of criminal organizations and enterprises.

416.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

Criminal intelligence system - Any record system that receives, stores, exchanges or disseminates information that has been evaluated and determined to be relevant to the identification of a criminal organization or enterprise, its members or affiliates. This does not include temporary information files.

416.2 POLICY
The Windsor Police Department recognizes that certain criminal activities, including but not limited to gang crimes and drug trafficking, often involve some degree of regular coordination and may involve a large number of participants over a broad geographical area.

It is the policy of this department to collect and share relevant information while respecting the privacy and legal rights of the public.

416.3 CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS
No department member may create, submit to or obtain information from a criminal intelligence system unless the Chief of Police has approved the system for department use.

Instead of creating, monitoring, and using its own criminal intelligence system, The Windsor Police Department will forward all criminal intelligence to the designated and trained criminal intelligence officers of the Weld County Drug Task Force and Northern Colorado Drug Task Force for review and acceptance.

416.3.1 CRIMINAL GANG INVESTIGATIVE DATA SYSTEM
It is the designated supervisor’s responsibility to approve the entry of any information into a criminal intelligence system operated by the Colorado Bureau of Investigation (CRS § 24-33.5-415.3(3); CRS § 24-33.5-412(1)(i)). Entries into such a database shall be based upon criteria established by statute.

416.4 TEMPORARY INFORMATION FILE
No member may create or keep files on individuals that are separate from the approved criminal intelligence system. However, members may maintain temporary information that is necessary to actively investigate whether a person or group qualifies for entry into the department-approved CIS only as provided in this section. Once information qualifies for inclusion, it should be submitted to the supervisor responsible for consideration of CIS entries.
416.4.1 FILE CONTENTS
A temporary information file may only contain information and documents that, within one year, will have a reasonable likelihood to meet the criteria for entry into an authorized criminal intelligence system.

Information and documents contained in a temporary information file:

(a) Must only be included upon documented authorization of the responsible department supervisor.

(b) Should not be originals that would ordinarily be retained by the Records Section or Property and Evidence Section, but should be copies of, or references to, retained documents such as copies of reports, field interview (FI) forms, Dispatch records or booking forms.

(c) Shall not include opinions. No person, organization or enterprise shall be labeled as being involved in crime beyond what is already in the document or information.

(d) May include information collected from publicly available sources or references to documents on file with another government agency. Attribution identifying the source should be retained with the information.

416.4.2 FILE REVIEW AND PURGING
The contents of a temporary information file shall not be retained longer than one year. At the end of one year, the contents must be purged or entered in an authorized criminal intelligence system, as applicable.

The designated supervisor shall periodically review the temporary information files to verify that the contents meet the criteria for retention. Validation and purging of files is the responsibility of the supervisor.

416.5 INFORMATION RECOGNITION
Department members should document facts that suggest an individual, organization or enterprise is involved in criminal activity and should forward that information appropriately. Examples include, but are not limited to:

(a) Gang indicia associated with a person or residence.

(b) Information related to a drug-trafficking operation.

(c) Vandalism indicating an animus for a particular group.

(d) Information related to an illegal gambling operation.

416.6 RELEASE OF INFORMATION
Department members shall comply with the rules of an authorized criminal intelligence system regarding inquiries and release of information.
Criminal Organizations

Information from a temporary information file may only be furnished to department members and other law enforcement agencies on a need-to-know basis and consistent with the Records Maintenance and Release Policy.

When an inquiry is made by the parent or guardian of a juvenile as to whether that juvenile's name is in a temporary information file, such information should be provided by the supervisor responsible for the temporary information file, unless there is good cause to believe that the release of such information might jeopardize an ongoing criminal investigation.

416.7 TRAINING

The Training Sergeant should provide training on best practices in the use of each authorized criminal intelligence system to those tasked with investigating criminal organizations and enterprises. Training should include:

(a) The protection of civil liberties.
(b) Participation in a multiagency criminal intelligence system.
(c) Submission of information into a multiagency criminal intelligence system or the receipt of information from such a system, including any governing federal and state rules and statutes.
(d) The type of information appropriate for entry into a criminal intelligence system or temporary information file.
(e) The review and purging of temporary information files.
Mobile Audio Video

417.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The Windsor 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.

417.1.1 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 non-sworn, trained in the operational use and repair of MAVs, duplicating methods, storage and retrieval methods and procedures, and who possess 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.

417.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the Windsor 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.

417.3 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES
Prior to going into service, each officer will properly equip him/herself to record audio and video in the field. At the end of the shift, each officer will follow the established procedures for providing to the Department any recordings or used media and any other related equipment. Each officer should have adequate recording media for the entire duty assignment.

In the event an officer works at a remote location and reports in only periodically, multiple recording media may be issued. Only Windsor Police Department identified and labeled media with tracking numbers is to be used.

At the start of each shift, officers should test the MAV system’s operation in accordance with manufacturer specifications and department operating procedures and training.

System documentation is accomplished by the officer recording his/her name, serial number, badge or PIN number and the current date and time at the start and again at the end of each shift. If the system is malfunctioning, the officer shall take the vehicle out of service unless a supervisor requests the vehicle remain in service.
417.4 ACTIVATION OF THE MAV
The MAV system is designed to turn on whenever the unit’s emergency lights are activated. The system remains on until it is turned off manually. The audio portion is independently controlled and should be activated manually by the officer whenever appropriate. When audio is being recorded, the video will also record.

417.4.1 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 its use would be appropriate and/or valuable to document an incident.

In some circumstances it is not possible to capture images of the incident due to conditions or the location of the camera. However, the audio portion can be valuable evidence and is subject to the same activation requirements as the MAV. The MAV system should be activated in any of the following situations:

(a) All field contacts involving actual or potential criminal conduct within video or audio range:
   1. Traffic stops (to include, but not limited to, traffic violations, stranded motorist assistance and all crime interdiction stops)
   2. Priority responses
   3. Vehicle pursuits
   4. Suspicious vehicles
   5. Arrests
   6. Vehicle searches
   7. Physical or verbal confrontations or use of force
   8. Pedestrian checks
   9. DVVI/DUI investigations including field sobriety tests
   10. Consensual encounters
   11. Crimes in progress
   12. Responding to an in-progress call

(b) All self-initiated activity in which an officer would normally notify 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 violence 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

417.4.2 CESSATION OF RECORDING
Once activated, the MAV system should remain on until the incident has concluded. It is
permissible for an officer/s to mute a recording to discuss investigative strategies with another
officer/s, however the recording shall be reactivated when contact with a subject/s resumes. For
purposes of this section, conclusion of an incident has occurred when all arrests have been made,
arrestees have been transported and all witnesses and victims have been interviewed. Recording
may cease if an officer is simply waiting for a tow truck or a family member to arrive or in other
similar situations.

417.4.3 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.

417.4.4 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.

At reasonable intervals, supervisors should validate that:
   (a) Beginning and end-of-shift recording procedures are followed.
   (b) The proper chain of custody protocols are being followed, including:
       1. The tracking number of the MAV system media.
       2. The date it was issued.
       3. The law enforcement operator or the vehicle to which it was issued.
       4. The date submitted.
       5. Law enforcement operators submitting the media.
       6. Holds for evidence indication and tagging as required.
   (c) The operation of MAV systems by new employees is assessed and reviewed no less
       than biweekly.
When an incident arises that requires the immediate retrieval of the recorded media (e.g., serious crime scenes, officer-involved shootings, department-involved collisions), a supervisor shall respond to the scene and ensure that the appropriate supervisor, MAV technician or crime scene investigator properly retrieves the recorded media. The media may need to be treated as evidence and should be handled in accordance with current evidence procedures for recorded media.

Supervisors may activate the MAV system remotely to monitor a developing situation, such as a chase, riot or an event that may threaten public safety, officer safety or both, when the purpose is to obtain tactical information to assist in managing the event. Supervisors shall not remotely activate the MAV system for the purpose of surveillance regarding the conversations or actions of an officer.

417.5 REVIEW OF MAV RECORDINGS
All recording media, recorded images and audio recordings are the property of the Department. Dissemination outside of the agency is strictly prohibited, except to the extent permitted or required by law.

To prevent damage to, or alteration of, the original recorded media, it shall not be copied, viewed or otherwise inserted into any device not approved by the department MAV technician or forensic media staff. When reasonably possible, a copy of the original media shall be used for viewing (unless otherwise directed by the courts) to preserve the original media in pristine condition.

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 desiring to view any previously uploaded or archived MAV recording should submit a request in writing to the Operations Commander. Approved requests should be forwarded to the MAV technician for processing.

In no event shall any recording be used or shown for the purpose of ridiculing or embarrassing any employee.

417.6 DOCUMENTING MAV USE
If any incident is recorded with either the video or audio system, the existence of that recording shall be documented in the officer’s report. If a citation is issued, the officer shall make a notation on the back of the records copy of the citation indicating that the incident was recorded.

417.7 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 180 days and disposed of in compliance with the established records retention schedule.

417.7.1 COPIES OF ORIGINAL RECORDING MEDIA
Original recording media shall not be used for any purpose other than for initial review by a supervisor. Upon proper request, a copy of the original recording media will be made for use as authorized in this policy.

Original recording media may only be released in response to a court order or upon approval by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee. In the event that an original recording is released to a court, a copy shall be made and placed in storage until the original is returned.

417.7.2 MAV RECORDINGS AS EVIDENCE
Officers who reasonably believe that a MAV recording is likely to contain evidence relevant to a criminal offense, potential claim against the officer or against the Windsor Police Department should indicate this in an appropriate report. Officers should ensure relevant recordings are preserved by submitting a request for video.

417.8 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.

(c) The MAV system may not be configured to record audio data occurring prior to activation.

(d) Unless the transmitters being used are designed for synchronized use, only one transmitter, usually the primary initiating officer’s transmitter, should be activated at a scene to minimize interference or noise from other MAV transmitters.
(e) Officers using digital transmitters that are synchronized to their individual MAV shall activate both audio and video recordings when responding in a support capacity. This is to obtain additional perspectives of the incident scene.

(f) With the exception of law enforcement radios or other emergency equipment, other electronic devices should not be used inside a MAV-equipped law enforcement vehicle in order to intentionally interfere with the capability of the MAV system to record audio data.

(g) Officers shall not erase, alter, reuse, modify or tamper with MAV recordings. Only a supervisor, MAV technician or other authorized designee may erase and reissue previous recordings and may only do so pursuant to the provisions of this policy.

417.9 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.
   2. Ensures the chain of custody protocols have been.

(c) Erasing of media:
   1. Pursuant to a court order.
   2. In accordance with established records retention policies.

(d) Assigning all media an identification number prior to issuance to the field:
   1. Maintaining a record of issued media.

(e) Ensuring that an adequate supply of recording media is available.

(f) Managing the long-term storage of media that has been deemed to be of evidentiary value in accordance with the department evidence storage protocols and the records retention schedule.

417.10 TRAINING
All members who are authorized to use the MAV system shall successfully complete an approved course of instruction prior to its use.
Mobile Data Terminal Use

418.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for the proper access, use and application of the Mobile Data Terminal (MDT) system in order to ensure appropriate access to confidential records from local, state and national law enforcement databases, and to ensure effective electronic communications between department members and Dispatch.

418.2 POLICY
Windsor Police Department members using the MDT shall comply with all appropriate federal and state rules and regulations and shall use the MDT in a professional manner, in accordance with this policy.

418.3 PRIVACY EXPECTATION
Members forfeit any expectation of privacy with regard to messages accessed, transmitted, received or reviewed on any department technology system (see the Information Technology Use Policy for additional guidance).

418.4 RESTRICTED ACCESS AND USE
MDT use is subject to the Information Technology Use and Protected Information policies.

Members shall not access the MDT system if they have not received prior authorization and the required training. Members shall immediately report unauthorized access or use of the MDT by another member to their supervisors or Operations Commander.

Use of the MDT system to access law enforcement databases or transmit messages is restricted to official activities, business-related tasks and communications that are directly related to the business, administration or practices of the Department. In the event that a member has questions about sending a particular message or accessing a particular database, the member should seek prior approval from his/her supervisor.

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

It is a violation of this policy to transmit a message or access a law enforcement database under another member’s name or to use the password of another member to log in to the MDT system unless directed to do so by a supervisor. Members are required to log off the MDT or secure the MDT when it is unattended. This added security measure will minimize the potential for unauthorized access or misuse.

418.4.1 USE WHILE DRIVING
Use of the MDT by the vehicle operator should be limited to times when the vehicle is stopped. Information that is required for immediate enforcement, investigative, tactical or safety needs should be transmitted over the radio (CRS § 42-4-201).
In no case shall an operator attempt to send or review lengthy messages while the vehicle is in motion.

At no time when the vehicle is in motion should the display be viewed by the driver for visual entertainment, including Internet browsing or the use of social media or email.

418.5 DOCUMENTATION OF ACTIVITY
Except as otherwise directed by the Operations Commander or other department-established protocol, all calls for service assigned by a dispatcher should be communicated by voice over the police radio and electronically via the MDT unless security or confidentiality prevents such broadcasting.

MDT and voice transmissions are used to document the member's daily activity. To ensure accuracy:

(a) All contacts or activity shall be documented at the time of the contact.
(b) Whenever the activity or contact is initiated by voice, it should be documented by a dispatcher.
(c) Whenever the activity or contact is not initiated by voice, the member shall document it via the MDT.

418.5.1 STATUS CHANGES
All changes in status (e.g., arrival at scene, meal periods, in service) will be transmitted over the police radio or through the MDT system.

Members responding to in-progress calls should advise changes in status over the radio to assist other members responding to the same incident. Other changes in status can be made on the MDT when the vehicle is not in motion.

418.5.2 EMERGENCY ACTIVATION
If there is an emergency activation and the member does not respond to a request for confirmation of the need for emergency assistance or confirms the need, available resources will be sent to assist in locating the member. If the location is known, the nearest available officer should respond in accordance with the Officer Response to Calls Policy.

Members should ensure a field supervisor and the Operations Commander are notified of the incident without delay.

Officers not responding to the emergency shall refrain from transmitting on the police radio until a no-further-assistance broadcast is made or if they are also handling an emergency.

418.6 EQUIPMENT CONSIDERATIONS

418.6.1 MALFUNCTIONING MDT
Whenever possible, members will not use vehicles with malfunctioning MDTs. Whenever members must drive a vehicle in which the MDT is not working, they shall notify Dispatch. It shall
Mobile Data Terminal Use

be the responsibility of the dispatcher to document all information that will then be transmitted verbally over the police radio.

418.6.2 BOMB CALLS
When investigating reports of possible bombs, members should not communicate on their MDTs when in the evacuation area of a suspected explosive device. Radio frequency emitted by the MDT could cause some devices to detonate.
Portable Audio/Video Recorders

419.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides guidelines for the use of portable audio/video recording devices by members of this Department while in the performance of their duties. Portable audio/video recording devices include all recording systems, whether body-worn, hand-held or integrated into portable equipment.

This policy does not apply to mobile audio/video recordings, interviews or interrogations conducted at any Windsor Police Department facility, authorized undercover operations, wiretaps or eavesdropping (concealed listening devices).

419.2 POLICY
The Windsor Police Department may provide members with access to portable recorders, either audio or video or both, for use during the performance of their duties. The use of recorders is intended to enhance the mission of the Department by accurately capturing contacts between members of the Department and the public (CRS § 24-31-902).

419.3 COORDINATOR
The Chief of Police or the authorized designee should designate a coordinator responsible for:

(a) Establishing procedures for the security, storage and maintenance of data and recordings.

(b) Establishing procedures for accessing data and recordings.

(c) Establishing procedures for logging or auditing access.

(d) Establishing procedures for transferring, downloading, tagging or marking events.

419.4 MEMBER PRIVACY EXPECTATION
All recordings made by members on any department-issued device at any time, and any recording made while acting in an official capacity, regardless of ownership of the device it was made on, shall remain the property of the Department. Members shall have no expectation of privacy or ownership interest in the content of these recordings.

419.5 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES
Prior to going into service and, if equipped, each uniformed member will be responsible for making sure that he/she is equipped with a portable recorder issued by the Department, and that the recorder is in good working order. If the recorder is not in working order or the member becomes aware of a malfunction at any time, the member shall promptly report the failure to his/her supervisor and obtain a functioning device as soon as reasonably practicable. Uniformed
members should wear the recorder in a conspicuous manner or otherwise notify persons that they are being recorded, whenever reasonably practicable.

Unless working undercover, any member assigned to a non-uniformed position should wear and activate a body-worn camera when responding to a call and while interacting with the public with the purpose of enforcing the law or investigating possible violations of the law (CRS § 24-31-902). Unless conducting a lawful recording in an authorized undercover capacity, non-uniformed members should wear the recorder in a conspicuous manner when in use or otherwise notify persons that they are being recorded, whenever reasonably practicable.

When using a recorder, the assigned member shall record his/her name, WPD identification number and the current date and time at the beginning and the end of the shift or other period of use, regardless of whether any activity was recorded. This procedure is not required when the recording device and related software captures the user’s unique identification and the date and time of each recording.

Members should document the existence of a recording in any report or other official record of the contact, including any instance where the recorder malfunctioned or the member deactivated the recording. Members should include the reason for deactivation.

419.6 PROHIBITED USE OF PORTABLE RECORDERS
Members are prohibited from using department-issued portable recorders and recording media for personal use and are prohibited from making personal copies of recordings created while on-duty or while acting in their official capacity.

Members are also prohibited from retaining recordings of activities or information obtained while on-duty, whether the recording was created with department-issued or personally owned recorders. Members shall not duplicate or distribute such recordings, except for authorized legitimate department business purposes. All such recordings shall be retained at the Department.

Members are prohibited from using personally owned recording devices while on-duty without the express consent of the Operations Division Commander. Any member who uses a personally owned recorder for department-related activities shall comply with the provisions of this policy, including retention and release requirements, and should notify the on-duty supervisor of such use as soon as reasonably practicable.

Recordings shall not be used by any member for the purpose of embarrassment, harassment or ridicule.

419.7 IDENTIFICATION AND PRESERVATION OF RECORDINGS
To assist with identifying and preserving data and recordings, members should download, tag or mark these in accordance with procedure and document the existence of the recording in any related case report.

A member should transfer, tag or mark recordings when the member reasonably believes:
Portable Audio/Video Recorders

(a) The recording contains evidence relevant to potential criminal, civil or administrative matters.

(b) A complainant, victim or witness has requested non-disclosure.

(c) A complainant, victim or witness has not requested non-disclosure, but the disclosure of the recording may endanger the person.

(d) Disclosure may be an unreasonable violation of someone’s privacy.

(e) Medical or mental health information is contained.

(f) Disclosure may compromise an undercover officer or confidential informant.

Any time a member reasonably believes a recorded contact may be beneficial in a non-criminal matter (e.g., a hostile contact), the member should promptly notify a supervisor of the existence of the recording.

419.8 RETENTION OF RECORDINGS
All recordings shall be retained for a period consistent with the requirements of the organization’s records retention schedule but in no event for a period less than 180 days (CRS § 24-31-902).

419.8.1 RELEASE OF AUDIO/VIDEO RECORDINGS
Requests for the release of audio/video recordings shall be processed in accordance with the Records Maintenance and Release Policy.

419.9 REVIEW OF RECORDED MEDIA FILES
When preparing written reports, members should review their recordings as a resource. However, members shall not retain personal copies of recordings. Members should not use the fact that a recording was made as a reason to write a less detailed report.

Supervisors are authorized to review relevant recordings any time they are investigating alleged misconduct or reports of meritorious conduct or whenever such recordings would be beneficial in reviewing the member’s performance.

Recorded files may also be reviewed:

(a) Upon approval by a supervisor, by any member of the Department who is participating in an official investigation, such as a personnel complaint, administrative investigation or criminal investigation.

(b) Pursuant to lawful process or by court personnel who are otherwise authorized to review evidence in a related case.

(c) By media personnel with permission of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

(d) In compliance with a public records request, if permitted, and in accordance with the Records Maintenance and Release Policy.

All recordings should be reviewed by the Custodian of Records prior to public release (see the Records Maintenance and Release Policy). Recordings that unreasonably violate a person’s
Portable Audio/Video Recorders

Privacy or sense of dignity should not be publicly released unless disclosure is required by law or order of the court.
Public Recording of Law Enforcement Activity

420.1 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.

420.2 POLICY
The Windsor 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.

420.3 RECORDING LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITY
Members of the public who wish to record law enforcement activities are limited only in certain aspects.

(a) Recordings may be made from any public place or any private property where the individual has the legal right to be present.

(b) Beyond the act of photographing or recording, individuals may not interfere with the law enforcement activity. Examples of interference include, but are not limited to:
   1. Tampering with a witness or suspect.
   2. Inciting others to violate the law.
   3. Being so close to the activity as to present a clear safety hazard to the officers.
   4. Being so close to the activity as to interfere with an officer’s effective communication with a suspect or witness.

(c) The individual may not present an undue safety risk to the officers, him/herself or others.

420.4 OFFICER RESPONSE
Officers should promptly request that a supervisor respond to the scene whenever it appears that anyone recording activities may be interfering with an investigation or it is believed that the recording may be evidence. If practicable, officers should wait for the supervisor to arrive before taking enforcement action or seizing any cameras or recording media.

Whenever practicable, officers or supervisors should give clear and concise warnings to individuals who are conducting themselves in a manner that would cause their recording or
behavior to be unlawful. Accompanying the warnings should be clear directions on what an 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.

420.5 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.

420.6 SEIZING RECORDINGS AS EVIDENCE
Officers should not seize recording devices or media unless (42 USC § 2000aa; CRS § 16-3-311):

(a) There is probable cause to believe the person recording has committed or is committing a crime to which the recording relates, and the recording is reasonably necessary for prosecution of the person.

   1. Absent exigency or consent, a warrant should be sought before seizing or viewing such recordings. Reasonable steps may be taken to prevent erasure of the recording.

(b) There is reason to believe that the immediate seizure of such recordings is necessary to prevent serious bodily injury or death of any person.

(c) The person consents.

   1. To ensure that the consent is voluntary, the request should not be made in a threatening or coercive manner.

      (a) Before obtaining consent, the member shall provide the person with his/her identification, agency name and the reason the information is requested.
Public Recording of Law Enforcement Activity

(b) If the person voluntarily provides his/her device or media to the member, the search of the device or media shall be limited to the relevant recording and the device or media returned as soon as practicable.

2. If the original recording is provided, a copy of the recording should be provided to the recording party, if practicable. The recording party should be permitted to be present while the copy is being made, if feasible. Another way to obtain the evidence is to transmit a copy of the recording from a device to a department device.

3. Recording devices and media that are seized will be submitted within the guidelines of the Property and Evidence Policy.

420.6.1 SEARCH WARRANTS
When a member seizes a recording device or media without the person's consent or without a search warrant, a search warrant for the recording shall be sought within 72 hours of the seizure (CRS § 16-3-311).
Medical Marijuana

421.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to provide members of this department with guidelines for investigating the acquisition, possession, transportation, delivery, production or use of marijuana under Colorado’s medical marijuana laws.

421.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

Allowed amount of marijuana - No more marijuana than is medically necessary to address a debilitating or disabling medical condition. Though the amount may be greater, anything at or below the following amount qualifies as an allowed amount (Colo. Const. art. XVIII, § 14; CRS § 25-1.5-106):

(a) No more than 2 ounces of a usable form of marijuana
(b) No more than six marijuana plants, with three or fewer being mature, flowering plants that are producing a usable form of marijuana

Medical use - The acquisition, possession, production, use or transportation of marijuana or paraphernalia related to the administration of such marijuana to address the symptoms or effects of a patient’s debilitating or disabling medical condition, which may be authorized only after a diagnosis of the patient’s debilitating or disabling medical condition by a physician (Colo. Const. art. XVIII, § 14; CRS § 25-1.5-106).

Patient - A person who has a debilitating or disabling medical condition (Colo. Const. art. XVIII, § 14; CRS § 25-1.5-106).

Primary caregiver - A person, other than the patient and the patient’s physician, who is 18 years of age or older and has significant responsibility for managing the well-being of a patient who has a debilitating or disabling medical condition (Colo. Const. art. XVIII, § 14). A primary caregiver may have one or more relationships with a patient, including as (CRS § 25-1.5-106):

(a) A parent of a child and anyone who assists that parent with caregiver responsibilities, including cultivation and transportation.
(b) An advising caregiver who advises a patient on which medical marijuana products to use and how to dose them, and does not possess, provide, cultivate or transport marijuana on behalf of the patient.
(c) A transporting caregiver who purchases and transports marijuana to a patient who is homebound.
(d) A cultivating caregiver who grows marijuana for a patient.

Registry Identification Card (RIC) - That document, issued by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, that identifies a patient authorized to engage in the medical use
Medical Marijuana

of marijuana and such patient’s primary caregiver, if one has been designated (Colo. Const. art. XVIII, § 14).

**Usable form of marijuana** - The seeds, leaves, buds and flowers of the plant (genus) cannabis, and any mixture or preparation thereof, which are appropriate for medical use. It does not include the plant’s stalks, stems and roots.

**421.2 POLICY**
It is the policy of the Windsor Police Department to prioritize resources to avoid making arrests related to marijuana that the arresting officer reasonably believes would not be prosecuted by state or federal authorities.

Colorado medical marijuana laws are intended to provide protection from prosecution to those who acquire, possess, manufacture, produce, use, sell, distribute, dispense or transport marijuana for debilitating or disabling medical conditions. However, Colorado medical marijuana laws do not affect federal laws, and there is no medical exception under federal law for the possession or distribution of marijuana. The Windsor Police Department will exercise discretion to ensure laws are appropriately enforced without unreasonably burdening both those individuals protected under Colorado law and the resources of the Department.

**421.3 INVESTIGATION**
Investigations involving the acquisition, possession, manufacture, production, use, sale, distribution, dispensing or transportation of marijuana generally fall into one of the following categories:

- **(a)** Investigations when no person makes a medicinal claim
- **(b)** Investigations when a medical-use claim is made by an adult who has not been issued a RIC
- **(c)** Investigations when a medical-use claim is made by an adult who has been issued a RIC
- **(d)** Investigations when a medical-use claim is made by a juvenile

**421.3.1 INVESTIGATIONS WITH NO MEDICINAL CLAIM**
In any investigation involving the possession, delivery, production or use of marijuana or drug paraphernalia where no person claims that the marijuana is being used for medicinal purposes, the officer should proceed with a criminal investigation if the amount is greater than permitted for personal use of marijuana under the Colorado Constitution (Colo. Const. art. XVIII, § 16). A medicinal defense may be raised at any time, so officers should document any statements and observations that may be relevant as to whether the marijuana was possessed or produced for medicinal purposes.
421.3.2 INVESTIGATIONS INVOLVING A MEDICAL-USE CLAIM BY AN ADULT WHO HAS NOT BEEN ISSUED A RIC
An adult making a medical-use claim, either as a patient or primary caregiver, should not be arrested for a marijuana-related offense when:

(a) The patient (Colo. Const. art. XVIII, § 14(2); CRS § 25-1.5-106):
   1. Was previously diagnosed by a physician as having a debilitating or disabling medical condition.
   2. Was advised by his/her physician, in the context of a bona fide physician-patient relationship, that the patient might benefit from the medical use of marijuana in connection with a debilitating or disabling medical condition.
   3. Was collectively in possession of an allowed amount of marijuana.

(b) The amount is permitted for personal use of marijuana under the Colorado Constitution (Colo. Const. art. XVIII, § 16).

A copy of an application submitted to the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, including the written documentation and proof of the date of mailing or other transmission of the written documentation, shall be accorded the same legal effect as a RIC until such time as the patient receives notice that the application has been denied (Colo. Const. art. XVIII, § 14(3)(d)).

421.3.3 INVESTIGATIONS INVOLVING A MEDICAL-USE CLAIM BY AN ADULT WHO HAS BEEN ISSUED A RIC
An adult making a medical-use claim, either as a patient or primary caregiver, shall not be arrested for a marijuana-related offense when all of the following exist (Colo. Const. art. XVIII, § 14(2); CRS § 25-1.5-106):

(a) The patient or primary caregiver is in lawful possession of a RIC.

(b) The marijuana in question is for medical use.

(c) The patient or primary caregiver is in possession of no more than 2 ounces of a usable form of marijuana and no more than six marijuana plants, with three or fewer being mature, flowering plants that are producing a usable form of marijuana.

A patient or primary caregiver in lawful possession of a RIC should not be arrested for any quantity of marijuana above the specified amounts of marijuana (2 ounces, six plants) if the amount is no more than is medically necessary to address a debilitating or disabling medical condition.

Evidence that an extended amount is medically necessary may include a voluntary disclosure by the patient in his/her registration information that he/she intends to cultivate more than six plants for his/her own medical use (CRS § 25-1.5-106).

421.3.4 INVESTIGATIONS RELATED TO A MEDICAL-USE CLAIM BY A JUVENILE
A juvenile under the age of 18 shall not be arrested for a marijuana-related offense if all of the following conditions exist (Colo. Const. art. XVIII, § 14(6); CRS § 25-1.5-106):
Medical Marijuana

(a) The juvenile is in lawful possession of a RIC.

(b) The juvenile and parental primary caregiver collectively possess no more than an allowed amount of marijuana.

(c) The parental primary caregiver controls the acquisition, dosage and frequency of use of the marijuana.

421.3.5 ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

Officers should consider the following when investigating an incident involving marijuana possession, delivery, production or use:

(a) Officers shall immediately notify the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment when any person in possession of a RIC has been determined by a court of law to have willfully violated the provisions of medical marijuana laws or has pleaded guilty to such an offense (Colo. Const. art. XVIII, § 14(3); CRS § 25-1.5-106).

(b) Because enforcement of medical marijuana laws can be complex, time-consuming and call for resources unavailable at the time of initial investigation, officers may consider submitting a report to the prosecutor for review, in lieu of making an arrest. This can be particularly appropriate when:

   1. The suspect has been identified and can be easily located at another time.

   2. The case would benefit from review by a person with expertise in medical marijuana investigations.

   3. Sufficient evidence, such as photographs or samples, has been lawfully obtained.

   4. Any other relevant factors exist, such as limited available department resources and time constraints.

(c) Whenever the initial investigation reveals an amount of marijuana greater than that specified by law, officers should consider:

   1. The amount of marijuana recommended by a medical professional to be ingested.

   2. The quality of the marijuana.

   3. The method of ingestion (e.g., smoking, eating, nebulizer).

   4. The timing of the possession in relation to a harvest (patient may be storing marijuana).

   5. Other factors such as the climate and whether the marijuana is being cultivated indoors or outdoors.

(d) Before proceeding with enforcement related to a locally approved business that cultivates, manufactures or sells medical marijuana or medical marijuana-infused products, officers should consider conferring with appropriate legal counsel.

(e) Primary caregivers must be registered to cultivate or transport marijuana and have supporting receipts when transporting the marijuana. Officers may report a primary
Medical Marijuana

caregiver to the state licensing authority if the primary caregiver fails to provide proper
documentation showing that he/she has registered (CRS § 25-1.5-106).

1. Primary caregivers have additional registration requirements if they grow 37 or
more plants. Additionally, primary caregivers may not grow 100 or more plants
(CRS § 25-1.5-106).

421.3.6 EXCEPTIONS
Officers may take enforcement action against a patient or primary caregiver who (Colo. Const.
art. XVIII, § 14(5); CRS § 25-1.5-106):

(a) Engages in the medical use of marijuana in a way that endangers the health or well-
being of any person.

(b) Unlawfully engages in the medical use of marijuana in plain view of, or in a place open
to, the general public (CRS § 44-10-702).

(c) Undertakes any task while under the influence of medical marijuana, when doing so
would constitute negligence or professional malpractice.

(d) Possesses or uses non-smokable medical marijuana without authorization on school
grounds, in a school bus, or at a school-sponsored event (CRS § 22-1-119.3; CRS
§ 25-1.5-106).

(e) Possesses or uses smokable medical marijuana on school grounds, in a school bus,
or at a school-sponsored event (CRS § 22-1-119.3; CRS § 25-1.5-106).

(f) Engages in the use of medical marijuana in a correctional facility, community
corrections facility, or in a vehicle, aircraft, or motorboat.

(g) Engages in the use of medical marijuana while sentenced to jail/prison.

(h) Operates, navigates, or is in actual physical control of any vehicle, aircraft, or
motorboat while under the influence of medical marijuana.

(i) Manufactures marijuana concentrate in an unregulated environment using an
inherently hazardous substance (CRS § 18-18-406.6).

(j) Grows or possesses on residential property more than the number of marijuana plants
as set forth in CRS § 25-1.5-106.

421.4 FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT
Officers should provide information regarding a marijuana investigation to federal law enforcement
authorities when it is requested by federal law enforcement authorities or whenever the officer
believes those authorities would have a particular interest in the information.

421.5 EVIDENCE

421.5.1 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES
The investigating member should advise the receiving Property and Evidence Technician when
marijuana may be the subject of a medical claim.
Medical Marijuana

421.5.2 INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES
The Investigative Services Supervisor shall ensure that marijuana, drug paraphernalia or other related property seized from a person engaged or assisting in the use of medical marijuana is not harmed, neglected, injured or destroyed (Colo. Const. art. XVIII, § 14(2)(e)).

Upon the prosecutor’s decision to forgo prosecution, or the dismissal of charges or an acquittal, the Investigative Services Supervisor should follow the Property and Evidence Policy and related procedures.

The Property and Evidence Technician may release marijuana to federal law enforcement authorities upon presentation of a valid court order or by a written order of the Investigative Services Supervisor.
Bicycle Patrol Unit

422.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The Windsor 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.

422.2 POLICY
Patrol bicycles may be used for regular patrol duty, parking control or special events. Its mobility and visibility in the community are hallmarks of its usefulness.

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 Patrol Commander.

422.3 SELECTION OF PERSONNEL
Interested certified personnel, who are off probation are eligible to submit a request to be assigned as a Bicycle Patrol Unit Officer to the Bicycle Patrol Unit supervisor. Qualified applicants will then be invited to an oral interview. The oral board will consist of the Bicycle Patrol Unit supervisor and a second person to be selected by the Bicycle Patrol Unit supervisor. Interested personnel shall be evaluated by the following criteria:

(a) Recognized competence and ability as evidenced by performance
(b) Special skills or training as they pertain to the assignment
(c) Willingness to perform duties using the bicycle as a mode of transportation

422.3.1 BICYCLE PATROL UNIT SUPERVISOR
The Bicycle Patrol Unit supervisor will be selected by the Operations Division Commander or the authorized designee.

The Bicycle Patrol Unit supervisor shall have responsibility for the following:

(a) Organizing bicycle patrol training
(b) Inspecting and maintaining inventory of patrol bicycles and program equipment
(c) Scheduling maintenance and repairs
(d) Evaluating the performance of bicycle officers
(e) Coordinating activities with the Operations Division
Bicycle Patrol Unit

(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

422.4 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.

422.5 UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENT
Officers shall wear the department-approved uniform and safety equipment while operating the department bicycle. Safety equipment includes department-approved helmet, riding gloves, protective eyewear and approved footwear.

The bicycle patrol unit uniform consists of the standard short-sleeve uniform shirt or other department-approved shirt with department badge and patches, and department-approved bicycle patrol pants or shorts.

Optional equipment includes a jacket in colder weather. Insulated clothing is permitted when worn under the uniform shirt, and a radio head set and microphone.

Bicycle patrol officers shall carry the same equipment on the bicycle patrol duty belt as they would on a regular patrol assignment.

Officers will be responsible for obtaining the necessary forms, citation books and other department equipment needed while on bicycle patrol.

422.6 CARE AND USE OF PATROL BICYCLES
Officers will be assigned a specially marked and equipped patrol bicycle, attached gear bag, two batteries and a charger.

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 or attached gear bag. 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.
Bicycle Patrol Unit

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.

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.

Each bicycle shall be equipped with flashing, oscillating or rotating red signal light that is visible from the front, sides or rear of the bicycle (CRS § 42-4-213).

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).

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.

Each bicycle will have scheduled maintenance twice yearly, to be performed by a repair shop/technician that is approved by the Department.

At the end of a bicycle assignment, the bicycle shall be returned clean and ready for the next tour of duty.

Officers shall not modify the patrol bicycle, remove, modify or add components except with the express approval of the bicycle supervisor or in the event of an emergency.

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 is discouraged.

Bicycles shall be properly secured when not in the officer's immediate presence.

422.7 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES
Officers should operate the bicycle in compliance with Colorado law, unless their duties require otherwise. Officers may operate the bicycle without lighting equipment during hours of darkness only when it reasonably appears necessary for officer safety and tactical considerations. Officers must use caution and care when operating the bicycle without lighting equipment or in violation of routine rules of the road.
Foot Pursuits

423.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides guidelines to assist officers in making the decision to initiate or continue the pursuit of suspects on foot.

423.2 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.

423.3 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.

423.4 GENERAL GUIDELINES

When reasonably practicable, officers should consider alternatives to engaging in or continuing a foot pursuit when:

(a) Directed by a supervisor to terminate the foot pursuit; such an order shall be considered mandatory.

(b) The officer is acting alone.

(c) Two or more officers become separated, lose visual contact with one another or obstacles separate them to the degree that they cannot immediately assist each other should a confrontation take place. In such circumstances, it is generally recommended that a single officer keep the suspect in sight from a safe distance and coordinate the containment effort.

(d) The officer is unsure of his/her location and direction of travel.

(e) The officer is pursuing multiple suspects and it is not reasonable to believe that the officer would be able to control the suspect should a confrontation occur.

(f) The physical condition of the officer renders him/her incapable of controlling the suspect if apprehended.

(g) The officer loses radio contact with the dispatcher or with assisting or backup officers.

(h) The suspect enters a building, structure, confined space, isolated area or dense or difficult terrain, and there are insufficient officers to provide backup and containment. The primary officer should consider discontinuing the foot pursuit and coordinating containment pending the arrival of sufficient resources.

(i) The officer becomes aware of unanticipated or unforeseen circumstances that unreasonably increase the risk to officers or the public.

(j) The officer reasonably believes that the danger to the pursuing officers or public outweighs the objective of immediate apprehension.

(k) The officer loses possession of his/her firearm or other essential equipment.

(l) The officer or a third party is injured during the foot pursuit, requiring immediate assistance, and there are no other emergency personnel available to render assistance.

(m) The suspect’s location is no longer known.

(n) The identity of the suspect is established or other information exists that will allow for the suspect’s apprehension at a later time, and it reasonably appears that there is no immediate threat to department members or the public if the suspect is not immediately apprehended.
The officer’s ability to safely continue the foot pursuit is impaired by inclement weather, darkness or other environmental conditions.

423.5 RESPONSIBILITIES IN FOOT PURSUITS

423.5.1 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 the dispatcher of his/her location and the status of the foot pursuit termination (e.g., suspect in custody, lost sight of suspect), and will direct further actions as reasonably appear necessary, to include requesting medical aid as needed for officers, suspects or members of the public.

423.5.2 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.

423.5.3 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.

423.6 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.

Assisting officers taking an active role in the apprehension of the suspect shall complete supplemental reports as necessary or as directed.

The supervisor reviewing the report will make a preliminary determination that the pursuit appears to be in compliance with this policy or that additional review and/or follow-up is warranted.

In any case in which a suspect is not apprehended and there is insufficient information to support further investigation, a supervisor may authorize that the initiating officer need not complete a formal report.
Automated License Plate Readers (ALPR)

424.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
Automated License Plate Reader (ALPR) technology, also known as License Plate Recognition, provides automated detection of license plates. The ALPR is used by the Windsor Police Department to convert data associated with vehicle license plates for official law enforcement purposes, including identifying stolen or wanted vehicles, stolen license plates and missing persons. The ALPR may also be used to gather information related to active warrants, homeland security, electronic surveillance, suspect interdiction and stolen property recovery.

424.2 ADMINISTRATION OF ALPR DATA
All installation and maintenance of ALPR equipment, as well as ALPR data retention and access shall be managed by a Commander. The Commander will assign personnel under his/her command to administer the day-to-day operation of the ALPR equipment and data.

424.3 ALPR OPERATION
Use of an ALPR is restricted to the purposes outlined below. Department personnel shall not use, or allow others to use, the equipment or database records for any unauthorized purpose.

(a) An ALPR shall only be used for official and legitimate law enforcement business.

(b) An ALPR may be used in conjunction with any patrol operation or official department investigation. Reasonable suspicion or probable cause is not necessary before using an ALPR.

(c) While an ALPR may be used to canvass license plates around any crime scene, particular consideration should be given to using ALPR-equipped cars to canvass areas around homicides, shootings and other major incidents. Partial license plates reported during major crimes should be entered into the ALPR system in an attempt to identify suspect vehicles.

(d) No member of this department shall operate ALPR equipment or access ALPR data without first completing department-approved training.

(e) If practicable, the officer should verify an ALPR response through the Colorado Bureau of Investigation before taking enforcement action that is based solely upon an ALPR alert.

(f) No ALPR operator may access the Colorado Bureau of Investigation data unless authorized to do so.

424.4 ALPR DATA COLLECTION AND RETENTION
All data and images gathered by the ALPR are for the official use of the Windsor Police Department and because such data may contain confidential information, it is not open to public review. ALPR
Automated License Plate Readers (ALPR)

Information gathered and retained by this department may be used and shared with prosecutors or others only as permitted by law.

A Commander will be assigned by the Chief of Police and is responsible to ensure proper collection and retention of ALPR data and for transferring ALPR data stored in department vehicles to the department server on a regular basis, not to exceed 30 days between transfers.

All ALPR data downloaded to the server should be stored for the minimum period established by department records retention guidelines and thereafter may be purged unless it has become, or it is reasonable to believe it will become, evidence in a criminal or civil action or is subject to a lawful action to produce records. In those circumstances the applicable data should be downloaded from the server onto portable media and booked into evidence.

424.5 ACCOUNTABILITY AND SAFEGUARDS

All saved data will be closely safeguarded and protected by both procedural and technological means. The Windsor Police Department will observe the following safeguards regarding access to and use of stored data:

(a) All non-law enforcement requests for access to stored ALPR data shall be referred to the Administrative Commander and processed in accordance with applicable law.

(b) All ALPR data downloaded to the mobile work station and server shall be accessible only through a login/password-protected system capable of documenting all access of information by name, date and time.

(c) Persons approved to access ALPR data under these guidelines are permitted to access the data for legitimate law enforcement purposes only, such as when the data relate to a specific criminal investigation or department-related civil or administrative action.

(d) Such ALPR data may be released to other authorized and verified law enforcement officials and agencies at any time for legitimate law enforcement purposes.

(e) ALPR system audits should be conducted on a regular basis.
Homeless Persons

425.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to ensure that personnel understand the needs and rights of the homeless and to establish procedures to guide officers during all contacts with the homeless, whether consensual or for enforcement purposes. The Windsor Police Department recognizes that members of the homeless community are often in need of special protection and services. The Windsor Police Department will address these needs in balance with the overall mission of this department. Therefore, officers will consider the following policy when serving the homeless community.

425.1.1 POLICY
It is the policy of the Windsor Police Department to provide law enforcement services to all members of the community while protecting the rights, dignity and private property of the homeless. Homelessness is not a crime and members of this department will not use homelessness solely as a basis for detention or law enforcement action.

425.2 FIELD CONTACTS
Officers are encouraged to contact the homeless for purposes of rendering aid, support and for community-oriented policing purposes. Nothing in this policy is meant to dissuade an officer from taking reasonable enforcement action when facts support a reasonable suspicion of criminal activity. However, when encountering a homeless person who has committed a nonviolent misdemeanor and continued freedom is not likely to result in a continuation of the offense or a breach of the peace, officers are encouraged to consider long-term solutions to problems that may relate to the homeless, such as shelter referrals, counseling and summons and release in lieu of physical arrest.

Officers should provide homeless persons with resource and assistance information whenever it is reasonably apparent such services may be appropriate.

425.2.1 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS
Homeless members of the community will receive the same level and quality of service provided to other members of our community. The fact that a victim or witness is homeless can, however, require special consideration for a successful investigation and prosecution. Officers should consider the following when handling investigations involving homeless victims, witnesses or suspects:

(a) Document alternate contact information. This may include obtaining addresses and telephone numbers of relatives and friends.

(b) Document places the homeless person may frequent.

(c) Provide homeless victims with victim/witness resources when appropriate.
Homeless Persons

(d) Obtain statements from all available witnesses in the event a homeless victim is unavailable for a court appearance.

(e) Consider whether the person may be a dependent adult or elder and if so, proceed in accordance with the Adult Abuse Policy.

(f) Arrange for transportation for investigation-related matters, such as medical exams and court appearances.

(g) Consider whether a crime should be reported and submitted for prosecution even when a homeless victim indicates he/she does not desire prosecution.

425.3 PERSONAL PROPERTY
The personal property of homeless persons must not be treated differently than the property of other members of the public. Officers should use reasonable care when handling, collecting and retaining the personal property of homeless persons and should not destroy or discard the personal property of a homeless person.

When a homeless person is arrested or otherwise removed from a public place, officers should make reasonable accommodations to permit the person to lawfully secure his/her personal property. Otherwise, the arrestee's personal property should be collected for safekeeping. If the arrestee has more personal property than can reasonably be collected and transported by the officer, a supervisor should be consulted. The property should be photographed and measures should be taken to remove or secure the property. It will be the supervisor's responsibility to coordinate the removal and safekeeping of the property.

Officers should not conduct or assist in cleanup operations of belongings that reasonably appear to be the property of homeless persons without the prior authorization of a supervisor or the Department homeless liaison officer. When practicable, requests by the public for cleanup operations of a homeless encampment should be referred to the homeless liaison officer.

Officers who encounter unattended encampments, bedding or other personal property in public areas that reasonably appear to belong to a homeless person should not remove or destroy such property and should inform the Department homeless liaison officer if such property appears to involve a trespass, is blight to the community or is the subject of a complaint. It will be the responsibility of the homeless liaison officer to address the matter in a timely fashion.

425.4 MENTAL HEALTH DISORDERS AND MENTAL IMPAIRMENTS
Some homeless persons may suffer from a mental health disorder or a mental impairment. Officers shall not detain a homeless person for an emergency admission to a mental health facility unless facts and circumstances warrant such a detention.

When a mental health disorder hold is not warranted, the contacting officer should provide the homeless person with contact information for mental health assistance, as appropriate. In these circumstances, officers may provide transportation to a mental health specialist if requested by the person and approved by a supervisor.


425.5 ECOLOGICAL ISSUES
Sometimes homeless encampments can affect the ecology and natural resources of the community and may involve criminal offenses beyond mere littering. Officers are encouraged to notify other appropriate agencies or departments when a significant impact to the environment has or is likely to occur. Significant impacts to the environment may warrant a crime report, investigation, supporting photographs and supervisor notification.
Suspicious Activity Reporting

426.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides guidelines for reporting and investigating suspicious and criminal activity.

426.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

**Involved party** - An individual who has been observed engaging in suspicious activity, as defined in this policy, when no definitive criminal activity can be identified, thus precluding the person's identification as a suspect.

**Suspicious activity** - Any reported or observed activity that a member reasonably believes may have a nexus to any criminal act or attempted criminal act, or to foreign or domestic terrorism. Actual or perceived characteristics such as race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, economic status, age, cultural group, or disability should not be considered as factors that create suspicion (although these factors may be used as specific suspect descriptions). Examples of suspicious activity may include but are not limited to:

- Suspected pre-operational surveillance or intelligence gathering (e.g., photographing security features, asking questions about sensitive security-related subjects).
- Tests of security measures and response to incidents (e.g., “dry run,” creating false alarms, attempts to enter secure areas without authorization).
- Suspicious purchases (e.g., purchasing large quantities of otherwise legal items, such as fertilizer, that could be used to create an explosive or other dangerous device).
- An individual in possession of such things as a hoax explosive or dispersal device, sensitive materials (e.g., passwords, access codes, classified government information), or coded or ciphered literature or correspondence.

**Suspicious Activity Report (SAR)** - An incident report used to document suspicious activity.

426.2 POLICY
The Windsor Police Department recognizes the need to protect the public from criminal conduct and acts of terrorism and shall lawfully collect, maintain and disseminate information regarding suspicious activities, while safeguarding civil liberties and privacy protections.

426.3 RESPONSIBILITIES
The Investigative Services Division Commander and authorized designees will manage SAR activities. Authorized designees should include supervisors who are responsible for department participation in criminal intelligence systems as outlined in the Criminal Organizations Policy.

The responsibilities of the Investigative Services Division Commander include, but are not limited to:

(a) Remaining familiar with those databases available to the Department that would facilitate the purpose of this policy.
Suspicious Activity Reporting

(b) Maintaining adequate training in the area of intelligence gathering to ensure no information is being maintained that would violate the law or civil rights of any individual.

(c) Ensuring a process is available that would allow members to report relevant information. The process should be designed to promote efficient and quick reporting, and should not be cumbersome, duplicative or complicated.

(d) Ensuring that members are made aware of the purpose and value of documenting information regarding suspicious activity, as well as the databases and other information resources that are available to the Department.

(e) Ensuring that SAR information is appropriately disseminated to members in accordance with their job responsibilities.

(f) Coordinating investigative follow-up, if appropriate.

(g) Coordinating with any appropriate agency or fusion center.

(h) Ensuring that, as resources are available, the Department conducts outreach that is designed to encourage members of the community to report suspicious activity and that outlines what they should look for and how they should report it (e.g., website, public service announcements).

426.4 REPORTING AND INVESTIGATION
Any department member receiving information regarding suspicious activity should take any necessary immediate and appropriate action, including a request for tactical response or immediate notification of specialized entities, when applicable. Any non-sworn member who receives such information should ensure that it is passed on to an officer in a timely manner.

If the suspicious activity is not directly related to a reportable crime, the member should prepare a SAR and include information about involved parties and the circumstances of the incident. If, during any investigation, an officer becomes aware of suspicious activity that is unrelated to the current investigation, the information should be documented separately in a SAR and not included in the original incident report. The report number of the original incident should be included in the SAR as a cross reference. A SAR should be processed as any other incident report.
Crisis Intervention Incidents

427.1 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.

427.1.1 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 health disorder 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.

427.2 POLICY
The Windsor 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.

427.3 SIGNS
Members should be alert to any of the following possible signs of mental health issues or crises:

(a) A known history of mental health disorder
(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
Crisis Intervention Incidents

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.

427.4 FIRST RESPONDERS

Safety is a priority for first responders. It is important to recognize that individuals under the influence of alcohol, drugs or both may exhibit symptoms that are similar to those of a person in a mental health crisis. These individuals may still present a serious threat to officers; such a threat should be addressed with reasonable tactics. Nothing in this policy shall be construed to limit an officer’s authority to use reasonable force when interacting with a person in crisis.

Officers are reminded that mental health issues, mental health crises and unusual behavior alone are not criminal offenses. Individuals may benefit from treatment as opposed to incarceration.

An officer responding to a call involving a person in crisis should:

(a) Promptly assess the situation independent of reported information and make a preliminary determination regarding whether a mental health crisis may be a factor.

(b) Request available backup officers and specialized resources as deemed necessary and, if it is reasonably believed that the person is in a crisis situation, use conflict resolution and de-escalation techniques to stabilize the incident as appropriate.

(c) If feasible, and without compromising safety, turn off flashing lights, bright lights or sirens.

(d) Attempt to determine if weapons are present or available.

(e) Take into account the person’s mental and emotional state and potential inability to understand commands or to appreciate the consequences of his/her action or inaction, as perceived by the officer.

(f) Secure the scene and clear the immediate area as necessary.

(g) Employ tactics to preserve the safety of all participants.

(h) Determine the nature of any crime.

(i) Request a supervisor, as warranted.

(j) Evaluate any available information that might assist in determining cause or motivation for the person’s actions or stated intentions.

(k) If circumstances reasonably permit, consider and employ alternatives to force.

427.5 DE-ESCALATION

Officers should consider that taking no action or passively monitoring the situation may be the most reasonable response to a mental health crisis.

Once it is determined that a situation is a mental health crisis and immediate safety concerns have been addressed, responding members should be aware of the following considerations and should generally:

• Evaluate safety conditions.
Crisis Intervention Incidents

- 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.

427.6 INCIDENT ORIENTATION
When responding to an incident that may involve a mental health disorder 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.

427.7 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES
A supervisor should respond to the scene of any interaction with a person in crisis. Responding supervisors should:

(a) Attempt to secure appropriate and sufficient resources.
(b) Closely monitor any use of force, including the use of restraints, and ensure that those subjected to the use of force are provided with timely access to medical care (see the Handcuffing and Restraints Policy).
(c) Consider strategic disengagement. Absent an imminent threat to the public and, as circumstances dictate, this may include removing or reducing law enforcement resources or engaging in passive monitoring.
Crisis Intervention Incidents

(d) Ensure that all reports are completed and that incident documentation uses appropriate terminology and language.
(e) Conduct an after-action tactical and operational debriefing, and prepare an after-action evaluation of the incident to be forwarded to the Division Commander.
(f) Evaluate whether a critical incident stress management debriefing for involved members is warranted.

427.8 INCIDENT REPORTING
Members engaging in any oral or written communication associated with a mental health crisis should be mindful of the sensitive nature of such communications and should exercise appropriate discretion when referring to or describing persons and circumstances.

Members having contact with a person in crisis should keep related information confidential, except to the extent that revealing information is necessary to conform to department reporting procedures or other official mental health or medical proceedings.

427.8.1 DIVERSION
Individuals who are not being arrested should be processed in accordance with the Civil Commitments Policy.

427.9 NON-SWORN INTERACTION WITH PEOPLE IN CRISIS
Non-sworn 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.

427.10 TRAINING
In coordination with the mental health community and appropriate stakeholders, the Department will develop and provide comprehensive education and training to all department members to enable them to effectively interact with persons in crisis.
First Amendment Assemblies

428.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides guidance for responding to public assemblies or demonstrations.

428.2 POLICY
The Windsor 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.

428.3 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 disrupting lawful assembly. 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

428.3.1 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.

428.4 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.

428.5 PLANNED EVENT PREPARATION
For planned events, comprehensive, incident-specific operational plans should be developed. The ICS should be considered for such events.

428.5.1 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).

428.5.2 OPERATIONAL PLANS
An operational planning team with responsibility for event planning and management should be established. The planning team should develop an operational plan for the event.

The operational plan will minimally provide for:

(a) Command assignments, chain of command structure, roles and responsibilities.
(b) Staffing and resource allocation.
(c) Management of criminal investigations.
(d) Designation of uniform of the day and related safety equipment (e.g., helmets, shields).
(e) Deployment of specialized resources.
(f) Event communications and interoperability in a multijurisdictional event.
(g) Liaison with demonstration leaders and external agencies.
(h) Liaison with Town 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.

428.5.3 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).

428.6 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.

428.7 USE OF FORCE
Use of force is governed by current department policy and applicable law (see the Use of Force, Handcuffing and Restraints, Control Devices and Techniques, and Conducted Energy Device policies).

Individuals refusing to comply with lawful orders (e.g., nonviolent refusal to disperse) should be given a clear verbal warning and a reasonable opportunity to comply. If an individual refuses to comply with lawful orders, the Incident Commander shall evaluate the type of resistance and adopt a reasonable response in order to accomplish the law enforcement mission (such as dispersal or arrest of those acting in violation of the law). Control devices and TASER® Devices should be considered only when the participants’ conduct reasonably appears to present the potential to harm officers, themselves or others, or will result in substantial property loss or damage (see the Control Devices and Techniques and the Conducted Energy Device policies).
First Amendment Assemblies

Force or control devices, including oleoresin capsaicin (OC), should be directed toward individuals and not toward groups or crowds, unless specific individuals cannot reasonably be targeted due to extreme circumstances, such as a riotous crowd.

Any use of force by a member of this department shall be documented promptly, completely and accurately in an appropriate report. The type of report required may depend on the nature of the incident.

428.8 ARRESTS
The Windsor Police Department should respond to unlawful behavior in a manner that is consistent with the operational plan. If practicable, warnings or advisements should be communicated prior to arrest.

Mass arrests should be employed only when alternate tactics and strategies have been, or reasonably appear likely to be, unsuccessful. Mass arrests shall only be undertaken upon the order of the Incident Commander or the authorized designee. There must be probable cause for each arrest.

If employed, mass arrest protocols should fully integrate:

(a) Reasonable measures to address the safety of officers and arrestees.
(b) Dedicated arrest, booking and report writing teams.
(c) Timely access to medical care.
(d) Timely access to legal resources.
(e) Timely processing of arrestees.
(f) Full accountability for arrestees and evidence.
(g) Coordination and cooperation with the prosecuting authority, jail and courts (see the Summons Releases Policy).

428.9 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).

428.10 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.
428.11 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)

428.11.1 AFTER-ACTION REPORTING
The Incident Commander should work with Town legal counsel, as appropriate, to prepare a comprehensive after-action report of the event, explaining all incidents where force was used including the following:

(a) Date, time and description of the event
(b) Actions taken and outcomes (e.g., injuries, property damage, arrests)
(c) Problems identified
(d) Significant events
(e) Recommendations for improvement; opportunities for training should be documented in a generic manner, without identifying individuals or specific incidents, facts or circumstances.

428.12 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

429.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides members of the Windsor Police Department with guidance for addressing conflicts between persons when no criminal investigation or enforcement action is warranted (e.g., civil matters), with the goal of minimizing any potential for violence or criminal acts.

The Domestic Violence Policy will address specific legal mandates related to domestic violence court orders. References in this policy to “court orders” apply to any order of a court that does not require arrest or enforcement by the terms of the order or by Colorado law.

429.2 POLICY
The Windsor 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.

429.3 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.
Civil Disputes

429.4 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.

429.4.1 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.

429.5 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.

429.6 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.
Medical Aid and Response

430.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy recognizes that members often encounter persons who appear to be in need of medical aid and establishes a law enforcement response to such situations.

430.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the Windsor Police Department that all officers and other designated members be trained to provide emergency medical aid and to facilitate an emergency medical response.

430.3 FIRST RESPONDING MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES
Whenever practicable, members should take appropriate steps to provide initial medical aid (e.g., first aid, CPR and use of an automated external defibrillator (AED)) in accordance with their training and current certification levels. This should be done for those in need of immediate care and only when the member can safely do so.

Prior to initiating medical aid, the member should contact 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:
   1. Signs and symptoms as observed by the member.
   2. Changes in apparent condition.
   3. Number of patients, sex and age, if known.
   4. Whether the person is conscious, breathing and alert, or is believed to have consumed drugs or alcohol.
   5. Whether the person is showing signs or symptoms of excited delirium or other agitated chaotic behavior.

Members should stabilize the scene whenever practicable while awaiting the arrival of EMS.

Members should not direct EMS personnel regarding whether to transport the person for treatment.
Medical Aid and Response

430.4 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.

430.5 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 the 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 a mental health disorder may be a factor, the officer should consider proceeding with a 72-hour treatment and evaluation in accordance with the Civil Commitments Policy.

If an officer believes that a person who is in custody requires EMS care and the person refuses, he/she should encourage the person to receive medical treatment. The officer may also consider contacting a family member to help persuade the person to agree to treatment or who may be able to authorize treatment for the person.

If the person who is in custody 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.

430.6 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.

430.7 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
Medical Aid and Response

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.

The Operations Division Commander should develop guidelines for air ambulance landings or enter into local operating agreements for the use of air ambulances, as applicable. In creating those guidelines, the Department should identify:

- Responsibility and authority for designating a landing zone and determining the size of the landing zone.
- Responsibility for securing the area and maintaining that security once the landing zone is identified.
- Consideration of the air ambulance provider’s minimum standards for proximity to vertical obstructions and surface composition (e.g., dirt, gravel, pavement, concrete, grass).
- Consideration of the air ambulance provider’s minimum standards for horizontal clearance from structures, fences, power poles, antennas or roadways.
- Responsibility for notifying the appropriate highway or transportation agencies if a roadway is selected as a landing zone.
- Procedures for ground personnel to communicate with flight personnel during the operation.

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.

430.8 AUTOMATED EXTERNAL DEFIBRILLATOR (AED) USE

A member should use an AED only after the member has received the required training (CRS § 13-21-108.1).

430.8.1 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. Any AED that is not functioning properly will be taken out of service and given to the Training Sergeant who is responsible for ensuring appropriate maintenance.
Following use of an AED, the device shall be cleaned and/or decontaminated as required. The electrodes and/or pads will be replaced as recommended by the AED manufacturer.

Any member who uses an AED shall contact Dispatch as soon as possible and request response by EMS (CRS § 13-21-108.1).

430.8.2 AED REPORTING
Any member using an AED will complete an incident report detailing its use.

430.8.3 AED TRAINING AND MAINTENANCE
The Training Sergeant should ensure appropriate training that includes training in CPR and AED use is provided to members authorized to use an AED (CRS § 13-21-108.1).

The Training Sergeant is responsible for ensuring AED devices are appropriately maintained and tested consistent with the manufacturer’s operational guidelines, and will retain records of all maintenance and testing in accordance with the established records retention schedule (CRS § 13-21-108.1).

430.9 ADMINISTRATION OF OPIATE ANTAGONIST
Only members authorized by the Department may possess or administer an opiate antagonist such as naloxone hydrochloride or any similarly acting drug for the treatment of a drug overdose. The medication shall be administered in accordance with written protocol specified by the medical professional who prescribed the overdose medication for use by the member (CRS § 12-30-110; CRS § 12-255-128).

430.9.1 OPIATE ANTAGONIST USER RESPONSIBILITIES
Members who are qualified to administer an opiate antagonist should handle, store and administer the medication consistent with their training. Members should check the medication and associated administration equipment at the beginning of their shift to ensure they are serviceable and not expired. Any expired medication or unserviceable administration equipment should be removed from service and given to the Training Sergeant.

Any member who administers an opiate antagonist should contact Dispatch as soon as possible and request response by EMS (CRS § 12-36-117.7; CRS § 12-38-125.5; CRS § 12-42.5-120).

430.9.2 OPIATE ANTAGONIST REPORTING
Any member administering an opiate antagonist should detail its use in an appropriate report.

The Training Sergeant will ensure that the Administrative Commander is provided enough information to meet applicable state reporting requirements.

430.9.3 OPIATE ANTAGONIST TRAINING
The Training Sergeant should ensure training is provided to members authorized to administer an opiate antagonist.
The Training Sergeant should coordinate training with the prescribing medical professional (CRS § 12-30-110; CRS § 12-255-128; CRS § 12-280-123).

430.10 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.

430.11 FIRST AID TRAINING
Subject to available resources, the Training Sergeant should ensure officers receive periodic first aid training appropriate for their position.
Service of Court Documents

431.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides guidelines for serving Town of Windsor court documents to parties in civil matters.

This policy does not apply to the service of court orders as provided in the Domestic Violence Policy.

431.2 POLICY
The Windsor Police Department will deliver Town of Windsor court documents such as subpoenas or court orders with efficiency and due care. All other court documents will be delivered by the county sheriff's department or other authorized agency.

431.3 RESPONSIBILITIES
Requests that the Windsor Police Department serve court documents should be forwarded to the Duty Supervisor.

431.3.1 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES
Officers assigned to serve court documents shall do so diligently and with due regard for privacy and property rights.

If service of a court order is not immediately possible, officers are expected to make reasonable inquiries and investigative actions to complete the service. This may include using the following resources to locate persons:

(a) National Motor Vehicle Title Information System
(b) Public records databases and other commercial Web-based sources used to find people (skip tracing tools)
(c) Relevant court records and contact information for parties

Officers are expected to complete and submit a report any time there is reasonable suspicion to believe a person is attempting to evade service or is being assisted by another person to avoid service.

Officers shall not give legal advice or express opinions as to the merit of civil issues.

Officers shall document all court documents served or attempted to be served. The documentation should include the address where service was attempted, the date and time of attempted service, any reasons or circumstances why service was unsuccessful, the date and time of service, the name of the person served and description of the service, and the mileage used for each service or service attempt.
Service of Court Documents

431.4 OFFICER SAFETY
Members should always review risk-related information in the service application request form prior to service. Members may contact the requestor with any questions related to information on the form that indicate an unusual risk to safety. Members should notify a supervisor if they identify any particular safety concerns that have not been addressed.

Members may consider requesting assistance from another officer and/or avoiding confrontation at a residence or business by contacting the party and requesting to meet at a location that may pose a lower risk.

431.5 PERSONAL SERVICE
Generally, all service should be made by delivering a copy of the document directly to the person, or their authorized designee, in accordance with CRCP Rule 4. Alternatives may be authorized by law, including but not limited to, serving or leaving a copy of the document (CRCP Rule 4):

(a) At the person’s residence with any person over the age of 18 who is also a family member of the person to be served.

(b) At the person’s workplace with a supervisor or other administrative personnel.

(c) With a person authorized or appointed by law to receive service on behalf of the person to be served.

Service upon a minor under the age of 13 should be made upon a parent or guardian. If the minor is age 13 to 17, personal service should be made by delivering a copy to the minor as well as the minor’s parent or guardian (CRCP Rule 4).

431.6 SERVICE OF SPECIFIC DOCUMENTS
Orders for civil arrest or writs requiring the seizure of real or personal property may only be performed by sworn officers or deputies authorized by the originating county, state, or federal agency.

Subpoenas must be served by delivering a copy to the person named in the subpoena or as otherwise ordered by the court that is consistent with due process (CRCP Rule 45).
Chapter 5 - Traffic Operations
Traffic Function and Responsibility

500.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The goal of traffic law enforcement is to reduce traffic collisions and improve the safety and quality of life for the community through traffic law compliance. This may be achieved through the application of such techniques as geographic/temporal assignment of personnel and equipment and the establishment of preventive patrols to deal with specific categories of unlawful driving behavior. Traffic enforcement techniques are based on accident data, enforcement activity records, traffic volume, traffic conditions and other data. This department provides enforcement efforts toward violations, not only in proportion to the frequency of their occurrence in accident situations but also in terms of traffic-related needs.

500.2 TRAFFIC OFFICER DEPLOYMENT
Several factors are considered in the development of deployment schedules for officers of the Windsor Police Department. Information provided by the Colorado State Patrol (CSP) is a valuable resource for traffic accidents 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 accident-causing violations during those periods and at those locations where the incidence of collisions 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-accident 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. This department does not establish ticket quotas and the number of arrests or citations issued by any officer shall not be used as the sole criterion for evaluating officer overall performance. The visibility and quality of an officer's work effort will be commensurate with the philosophy of this policy. Several methods are effective in the reduction of collisions (CRS § 42-4-101 and CRS § 42-4-104):
Traffic Function and Responsibility

500.3.1 WARNINGS AND STOPS WITHOUT CITATION OR ARREST
Warnings should be considered in minor traffic infractions and substituted for arrests or citations when circumstances warrant. Circumstances that do not result in a citation or arrest require providing a business card in compliance with the law, as outlined in the Bias-Based Policing Policy.

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 should provide the following information at minimum:

(a) Explanation of the violation or charge
(b) Court appearance procedure, including the optional or mandatory appearance by the motorist
(c) Notice of whether the motorist can enter a plea and pay the fine by mail or at the court
(d) The court contact information

500.3.3 TRAFFIC CITATION COURT JURISDICTION
An officer who issues a traffic citation shall ensure that the place specified in the summons, complaint or penalty assessment notice is a county court within the county in which the offense is alleged to have been committed (CRS § 42-4-1707(5)).

500.3.4 REFUSAL TO SIGN TRAFFIC CITATION
A person who refuses to sign a traffic citation, and thereby declines to make a written promise to appear in court, may immediately be taken before a magistrate (CRS § 42-4-1705(1)(e)). However, if a person’s identity can be reasonably determined, a summons should be issued rather than making an arrest. Should a person’s identity be undetermined, a supervisor should be requested to assist with resolution of the incident prior to resorting to an arrest.

500.3.5 PHYSICAL ARREST
Physical arrest can be made on a number of criminal traffic offenses. These physical arrest cases usually deal with, but are not limited to (CRS § 42-4-1705(1)):

(a) Negligent homicide.
(b) Driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs.
(c) Hit-and-run resulting in serious injury or death.
(d) Hit-and-run resulting in damage to any vehicle or property.
(e) Reasonable cause to believe the violator may leave the state.

500.4 SUSPENDED OR REVOKED DRIVER’S LICENSE
If an officer contacts a traffic violator for driving on a suspended, revoked or restricted license and the violation is not an unclassified misdemeanor, the officer may, without a warrant, arrest the violator for a misdemeanor (CRS § 42-2-138).
500.5 HIGH-VISIBILITY VESTS
The Department has provided American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Class II high-visibility vests to reduce the danger to employees who may be exposed to hazards presented by passing traffic, construction vehicles and disaster recovery equipment (Federal Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices, 23 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 employee.

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, accident investigations, lane closures and while at disaster scenes, or anytime high visibility is desirable. When emergency conditions preclude the immediate donning of the vest, officers should retrieve and wear the vest as soon as conditions reasonably permit. Use of the vests shall also be mandatory when directed by a supervisor.

Vests maintained in the investigation units may be used 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 trunk of each patrol and investigation unit, in the side box of each police motorcycle and in the saddlebag or gear bag of each police bicycle. 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 designated police supply coordinator should be promptly notified whenever the supply of vests in the equipment room needs replenishing.
Traffic Accident Response and Reporting

501.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The public safety responsibilities of law enforcement include responding to traffic accidents, providing aid and assistance, documentation of the incident and identification of criminal activity. The Windsor Police Department prepares traffic accident reports in compliance with CRS § 42-4-1606 and as a public service makes traffic accident information available to the public.

501.2 CALL RESPONSE
Officers should respond without delay when dispatched to a traffic accident. A traffic accident 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 an accident, 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 and protection of the scene
(g) Clearance of the roadway

501.3 ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION
Investigation of traffic collisions 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 crime 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 Colorado law led to the accident, officers should issue a traffic citation or a misdemeanor citation to the offending driver. Officers may arrest a person when there is probable cause to believe that an offense was committed by the person to be arrested (CRS § 16-3-102).

Incidents involving more serious violations, such as driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol, vehicular manslaughter or other felonies, shall be enforced immediately, assuming sufficient information exists to take enforcement action. 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 ACCIDENT REPORTING

501.5.1 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

Department members shall utilize forms approved by the Department of Revenue, Motor Vehicle Division (CRS § 42-4-1608) for the reporting of traffic accidents. All traffic accident reports taken by members of this department shall be forwarded to the Traffic Safety Unit for approval and data entry into the records management system.

501.5.2 TRAFFIC SAFETY UNIT SERGEANT RESPONSIBILITIES

The Traffic Safety Unit Sergeant will be responsible for:

(a) Monthly and quarterly reports on traffic accident statistics, to be forwarded to the Operations Division Commander or other persons as required.

(b) Forwarding the traffic accident report to the Department of Revenue, Motor Vehicle Division within five days of receiving information regarding the accident or upon the completion of the investigation if the accident did not involve injury or death and the property damage is reasonably believed to be no more than $1,000 (CRS § 42-4-1606).

(c) Obtaining all updates in the Colorado Traffic Accident Reporting Manual, distribution of the manual and updates and ensuring conformity with this policy.

501.5.3 MODIFICATIONS TO TRAFFIC ACCIDENT 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.

501.6 REPORTING SITUATIONS

501.6.1 TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING TOWN VEHICLES

Traffic accident investigation reports shall be taken when a Town-owned vehicle is involved in a traffic accident on a roadway or highway, wherein any damage or injury results. A general information report may be taken in lieu of a traffic accident report at the direction of a supervisor when the accident occurs on private property or does not involve another vehicle. Whenever there
Traffic Accident Response and Reporting

is damage to a Town vehicle, a vehicle damage report shall be completed and forwarded to the appropriate Division Commander.

Photographs of the accident scene and vehicle damage shall be taken at the discretion of the traffic investigator or any supervisor.

501.6.2 INJURY OR FATALITY TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS WITH POLICE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES
When an employee of this department, either on- or off-duty, is involved in a traffic accident within the jurisdiction of the Windsor Police Department and it results in a serious injury or fatality, the Traffic Safety Unit Sergeant or the Operations Commander should request the Colorado State Patrol (CSP) or other outside agency to complete an investigation and report.

The term serious bodily injury is defined as bodily injury that involves a substantial risk of death, serious permanent disfigurement, protracted loss or impairment of bodily function (CRS § 18-1-901(3)(p)).

501.6.3 TRAFFIC COLLISIONS WITH OTHER TOWN EMPLOYEES OR OFFICIALS
The Duty Supervisor may request assistance from the CSP or other outside agency for the investigation of any traffic accident involving any Town official or employee where a serious injury or fatality has occurred.

501.6.4 TRAFFIC COLLISIONS INVOLVING INJURED ANIMALS
Department members should refer to the Animal Control Policy when a traffic accident involves disposition of an injured animal.

501.7 NOTIFICATION OF SPECIAL OPERATIONS SERGEANT
In the event of a serious injury or death-related traffic accident, the Duty Supervisor shall notify the Traffic Safety Unit Sergeant to relate the circumstances of the traffic accident and seek assistance from the Traffic Safety Unit. In the absence of the Traffic Safety Unit Sergeant or Operations Commander, any supervisor may assign an investigator or motor officer to investigate the traffic accident.

501.8 NOTIFICATION OF NEXT OF KIN
If a traffic accident causes a life-threatening injury or fatality, the supervisor responsible for the incident should ensure notification of the victim’s next of kin or coordinate such notification with the Coroner, department chaplain or another suitable person. Notification should be made as soon as practicable following positive identification of the victim.

The identity of any person seriously injured or deceased in a traffic accident should not be released until notification is made to the victim’s next of kin.
Vehicle Towing and Release Policy

502.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides the procedures for towing a vehicle by or at the direction of the Windsor Police Department and under the authority of CRS § 42-4-1803.

502.1.1 DEFINITIONS
a. Readily available: A person present or can be present on-scene within approximately 30 minutes of notification of pending tow, unless otherwise authorized by supervisory staff.

b. Reasonable efforts: In-person or other personal contact, including telephone, by an Officer or designee.

502.2 RESPONSIBILITIES
The responsibilities of those employees storing or impounding a vehicle are as follows.

502.2.1 CONTACTING THE OWNER OF A VEHICLE
The officer towing the vehicle shall make reasonable efforts to contact the vehicle’s registered owner when the registered owner is not on scene.

If a suspected stolen vehicle is recovered, the vehicle’s registered owner shall be contacted, either by telephone, in-person, or with other agency assistance by the jurisdiction in which the registered owner resides or is present.

All reasonable efforts to contact the registered owner of a vehicle to be towed by the Windsor Police Department shall be made and documented by the investigating officer(s).

502.2.2 COMPLETION OF VEHICLE IMPOUND/STORAGE FORM
Department members requesting towing of a vehicle shall obtain supervisory approval before requesting tow service. Department members shall then complete a Vehicle Impound/Recovery Report ("tow sheet"). The tow sheet provides written authorization pursuant to CRS § 42-4-1803(1)(b) for the tow truck operator to possess the vehicle and a description of property within the vehicle. A copy is to be given to the tow truck operator and the original is to be submitted to the Records Section as soon as practicable after the vehicle is stored.

Approved storage forms shall be promptly placed into the case file so that they are immediately available for release or for information should inquiries be made.

502.2.3 REMOVAL OF A VEHICLE DISABLED IN A TRAFFIC ACCIDENT
When a vehicle has been involved in a traffic accident and must be removed from the scene, the officer shall have the driver select a towing company, if reasonably possible, and shall relay the request for the specified towing company to Dispatch. When there is no preferred company requested, a company will be selected from the rotational list of towing companies in Dispatch.

If the owner is incapacitated or for any reason it is necessary for the Department to assume responsibility for a vehicle involved in an accident, the officer shall request the dispatcher to call...
a company selected from the rotational list of towing companies. The officer will then conduct an inventory and store the vehicle using a vehicle impound/storage form.

502.2.4 DRIVING A NON-CITY VEHICLE
Vehicles to be 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.

If a subject vehicle presents a traffic obstruction or safety hazard, officers may move a vehicle to a safe, legally parked position only with permission from the owner/operator. If the owner/operator declines, the vehicle should be towed to mitigate the safety hazard.

502.2.5 RECORDS SECTION RESPONSIBILITY
Approved vehicle impound/storage forms shall be promptly filed so that they are immediately available for release or review should inquiries be made.

Records Section personnel should promptly enter pertinent data from a completed vehicle impound/storage form into the Motor Vehicle Verification System to determine if the vehicle has been reported stolen (CRS § 42-4-1804). No later than 10 working days after a vehicle has been towed by this department, Records Section personnel shall report the towing and related information to the Department of Revenue, Motor Vehicle Division as required by CRS § 42-4-1804(1)(b).

Records Section personnel shall make a good faith attempt to notify the owner or lien holder of abandoned vehicles within 10 working days after receipt of a vehicle impound/storage form pursuant to (CRS § 42-4-1804(4)(a); CRS § 42-4-1804(4)(b)). The notice shall inform the owner that he/she can request a hearing concerning the legality of the towing of the abandoned motor vehicle (CRS § 42-4-1804(4)(c)).

The Records Section should use the notice forms available from the Department of Revenue, Motor Vehicle Division when sending required notices to the owners or lien holders of stolen or abandoned vehicles (CRS § 42-4-1804(5)).

502.3 TOWING SERVICES
The Town of Windsor periodically selects one or more firms to act as official tow services and awards contracts to those firms. Those firms will be used in the following situations:

(a) When it is necessary to safeguard a vehicle due to the inability of the owner or operator to take the required action.

(b) When a vehicle is being held as evidence in connection with an investigation.

(c) When it is otherwise necessary to store a motor vehicle. This would include situations involving the recovery of stolen or abandoned vehicles and the removal of vehicles obstructing traffic in violation of state or local regulations.
Vehicle Towing and Release Policy

If more than one firm has been awarded contracts, they shall be placed on a rotation list. Nothing in this policy shall require the Department to tow a vehicle.

502.4 BASIS FOR TOWING
It is the policy of the Windsor Police Department to use discretion and reasonableness when considering the impound of a privately owned vehicle. Under certain conditions or circumstances, it may be necessary to impound or tow a privately-owned vehicle.

Vehicles that are the subject of parking-only violations unrelated to health or safety and not meeting other provisions of this policy shall not be towed unless they pose an articulable safety risk to the public or are reasonably suspected to have been stolen.

502.4.1 PUBLIC PROPERTY
Officers are authorized to facilitate the towing of vehicles from public property under the following circumstances:

a. Whenever the driver of the vehicle is being released on a summons and two or more of the following circumstances exist:

   1) The driver of the vehicle is confirmed to have suspected/revoked/denied/canceled driving privileges.

   2) The driver cannot provide current proof of insurance or the vehicle is verified to be uninsured.

   3) The vehicle is not properly registered (including no, expired, or fictitious registration, or absent or altered VIN number).

   4) The driver of the vehicle is unable to provide verification of ownership.

b. When the vehicle has been involved in a crime and must be seized as evidence or for processing. In these cases, the vehicle should be towed to a secure tow yard unless otherwise necessary.

c. When the driver of a vehicle is physically or mentally incapacitated to such an extent as to be unable to provide for the vehicle's custody and removal (which may include traffic accidents and/or medical emergencies where a properly licensed designee is not available to take control of the vehicle).

d. The vehicle is defined as inoperable or abandoned pursuant to CRS § 42-4-1803 or the Town of Windsor Municipal Ordinances and poses a risk to public health or safety.

e. The vehicle presents an imminent risk to public safety, is blocking the flow of traffic and presents a risk to public safety, or creates a substantial hindrance to safe or reasonable access of a public or private driveway.
502.4.2 PRIVATE PROPERTY
When the towing of a vehicle situated on private property must be considered, the first option should be to secure the vehicle and leave it legally and safely parked on the property. It is however understood that some situations may arise in which this is not an option and that the vehicle should be removed. These situations may include:

a. The vehicle is needed as evidence.

b. Probable Cause exists, or a Search Warrant has been obtained, to seize the vehicle. In these cases, the vehicle should be towed to a secure tow yard unless otherwise necessary.

c. The vehicle presents an imminent risk to public safety, is blocking the flow of private property traffic and presents a risk to public safety, or creates a substantial hindrance to safe or reasonable access of a public or private driveway.

d. The vehicle owner has consented to, or provided a request for, the vehicle to be towed.

e. The vehicle owner/driver has no right be be on the property or their presence constitutes a violation of law or a court order.

502.4.3 EXCEPTIONS
The following are examples of situations where consideration should be given to leaving a vehicle at the scene in lieu of towing, provided the vehicle can be safely and lawfully parked:

a. Traffic-related warrant arrest.

b. Situations where the vehicle was not used to further the offense for which the occupant was arrested or is not subject to forfeiture proceedings.

c. Whenever the vehicle otherwise does not need to be stored and the owner requests that it be left at the scene.

A vehicle that, as a result of a traffic stop or police contact, is driven onto private property, is considered a vehicle on private property, even if the offense occurred on public property.

If reasonable belief exists that the vehicle or property therein may be at risk of damage or theft, officers should notify the vehicle owner of such and confirm their wishes for the vehicle. Documentation of the notification and owner/operator response shall be documented in the incident report.

In cases where a vehicle is not towed and is left on-scene at the request of the driver/owner, the officer shall document such in an incident report.

502.5 VEHICLE INVENTORY
Searches of any kind, including inventory searches, regarding towed vehicles shall only be conducted under any one or more of the following circumstances:

a. The registered owner or controlling occupant has provided verbal or written consent;

b. Probable cause has been established to support a warrantless search of the vehicle;
c. An emergency exists which would pose a risk to the safety of any vehicle occupant(s) or the public; or
d. A search warrant has been obtained, authorizing the search.

502.6 PRESERVATION OF EVIDENCE
An officer removing a vehicle pursuant to CRS § 42-4-1803, who has probable cause to believe that the vehicle or its contents constitute any evidence which tends to show that a criminal offense has been committed, or tends to show that a particular person has committed a criminal offense, should ensure that all legally required and reasonably necessary efforts to preserve the evidence, including but not limited to, safe storage, are taken until the evidence is released to the owner or otherwise disposed of according to law.

502.7 SECURITY OF VEHICLES AND PROPERTY
Unless it would cause an unreasonable delay in the completion of a vehicle impound/storage or create an issue of officer safety, an officer should make reasonable accommodations to permit a driver/owner to retrieve small items of value or personal need (e.g., cash, jewelry, cellular telephone, prescriptions) that are not considered evidence or contraband.

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.
Vehicle Impound Hearings

503.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy establishes a procedure for the requirement to provide vehicle impound or storage hearings (CRS § 42-4-1804(4)(d)).

503.2 STORED OR IMPOUND HEARING
When a vehicle is stored or impounded by any member of the Department a hearing will be conducted upon the request of the registered or legal owner of the vehicle or his/her agent to determine if probable cause existed for the removal and placement of the vehicle.

The hearing shall be conducted within 48 hours of the request, excluding weekends and holidays. The hearing officer must not be the person who directed the storage or impound of the vehicle.

503.2.1 HEARING PROCEDURES
The vehicle storage hearing is an informal process to evaluate the validity of an order to store or impound a vehicle. The employee who caused the storage or removal of the vehicle does not need to be present for this hearing.

All requests for a hearing on an impounded or stored vehicle shall be submitted in writing within 10 days of the date appearing on the notice (CRS § 42-4-1804(4)(d)). The Administrative Commander will generally serve as the hearing officer. The person requesting the hearing may record the hearing at his/her own expense.

The failure of either the registered or legal owner or interested person or his/her agent to request a hearing in a timely manner or to attend a scheduled hearing shall be considered a waiver of and satisfaction of the post-storage hearing.

Any relevant evidence may be submitted and reviewed by the hearing officer to determine if reasonable grounds have been established for the storage or impound of the vehicle. The initial burden of proof established by a preponderance of the evidence that the storage/impound was based on probable cause rests with the Department.

After consideration of all information, the hearing officer shall determine the validity of the storage or impound of the vehicle in question and then render a decision. The hearing officer shall also consider any mitigating circumstances attendant to the storage that reasonably would warrant the release of the vehicle or a mediation or reduction of the period the vehicle is impounded.

(a) If a decision is made that reasonable grounds for storage or impound have been established, the hearing officer shall advise the inquiring party of the decision, and that the inquiring party may pursue further civil remedies if desired.

1. If mitigating circumstances are found to be relevant, the hearing officer may make reasonable adjustments to the impound period, storage or assessment fees as warranted.
Vehicle Impound Hearings

(b) If a decision is made that reasonable grounds for storage or impound have not been established or sufficient mitigating circumstances exist, the vehicle in storage shall be released immediately. Towing and storage fees will be at the Department's expense.

(c) If a decision is made that reasonable grounds for storage have not been established or sufficient mitigating circumstances exist, and the vehicle has been released with fees having been paid, the receipt for such fees will be forwarded to the appropriate Division Commander. The hearing officer will recommend to the appropriate Division Commander that the fees paid by the registered or legal owner of the vehicle in question or the owner's agent be reimbursed by the Department.
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 driving under the influence (DUI).

504.2 POLICY
The Windsor Police Department is committed to the safety of the roadways and the community and will pursue fair but aggressive enforcement of Colorado’s impaired driving laws.

504.3 INVESTIGATIONS
Officers should not enforce DUI laws to the exclusion of their other duties unless specifically assigned to DUI enforcement. All officers are expected to enforce these laws with due diligence.

The Traffic Safety Unit 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 DUI investigation will be documented using these forms. Information documented elsewhere on the form does not need to be duplicated in the report narrative. Information that should be documented includes, at a minimum:

(a) The standardized field sobriety tests (SFSTs) 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 Colorado or another jurisdiction.

504.4 FIELD TESTS
The Traffic Safety Unit Sergeant should identify the SFST’s and any approved alternate tests for officers to use when investigating violations of DUI laws.

504.5 CHEMICAL TESTS
A person implies consent under Colorado law to a chemical test or tests, and to providing the associated chemical sample, when an officer has probable cause to believe that the person was driving a motor vehicle in violation of CRS § 42-4-1301 (DUI, DUI per se, DWAI, or UDD) (CRS § 42-4-1301.1).
Impaired Driving

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
Officers requesting a sample from a person suspected of DUI should inform the person that failure to submit to testing may result in the revocation of his/her license.

504.5.2 CHOICE OF TESTS
Officers shall respect a viable choice of chemical test made by an arrestee as provided for by law (e.g., breath will not be acceptable for suspected narcotics influence). Generally, a person may request either a test of his/her blood or breath for determining alcohol content (CRS § 42-4-1301.1). However, if a person under the age of 21 is suspected of underage drinking and driving (UDD), the person may only submit to a breath test.

If a person is suspected of aggravated vehicular unlawful termination of a pregnancy, the type of test or tests shall be determined by the officer (CRS § 18-3.5-108).

For purposes of determining drug content within a person’s system, officers may select the most appropriate and viable test of the of the person’s blood, saliva and urine. The arrestee is required to take and complete the selected test or tests (CRS § 42-4-1301.1; CRS § 18-3.5-108).

504.5.3 BREATH SAMPLES
The Traffic Safety Unit 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 Traffic Safety Unit Sergeant.

504.5.4 BLOOD SAMPLES
Only persons authorized by law to draw blood shall collect blood samples (CRS § 42-4-1301.1). The blood draw should be witnessed by the assigned officer. No officer, even if properly certified, should perform this task.

Officers should inform an arrestee that if he/she chooses to provide a blood sample, a separate sample can be collected for alternate testing. Unless medical personnel object, two samples should be collected and retained as evidence, so long as only one puncture is required.

The blood sample shall be packaged, marked, handled, stored and transported as required by the testing facility.

If an arrestee cannot submit to a blood draw because he/she has a bleeding disorder or has taken medication that inhibits coagulation, he/she shall not be required to take a blood test. Such inability
to take a blood test shall not be considered a refusal. However, that arrestee may be required to complete another available and viable test.

504.5.5 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 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 (CRS § 42-4-1301.1).

(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 personally serve the notice of revocation upon the person and take possession of any state-issued license to operate a motor vehicle that is held by that person and issue the person a seven day temporary permit unless the person already possesses one (CRS § 42-2-126) or is legally prohibited from driving.

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. Exigency does not exist solely because of the short time period associated with the natural dissipation of alcohol or controlled or prohibited substances in the person’s bloodstream. Exigency can be established by the existence of special facts, such as a lengthy time delay in obtaining a blood sample due to an accident investigation or medical treatment of the person.

(c) Exigent circumstances exist and the officer has probable cause to believe the person committed any of the following offenses (CRS § 42-4-1301.1):

1. Criminally negligent homicide
2. Vehicular homicide
3. Assault in the third degree
4. Vehicular assault
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.
   1. 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 misdemeanor cases, if the suspect 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 that reasonably appears necessary to overcome the resistance to the blood draw may be permitted. Officers may physically restrain a person for the purpose of obtaining a sample only in cases of criminally negligent homicide, vehicular homicide, assault in the third degree, vehicular assault or aggravated vehicular unlawful termination of pregnancy (CRS § 42-4-1301.1; CRS § 18-3.5-108).

(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.

504.7 ARREST AND INVESTIGATION

504.7.1 PRELIMINARY TESTING
An officer may request that a person provide a breath sample for a preliminary screening test when the officer (CRS § 42-4-1301):
Impaired Driving

(a) Has reason to believe the person was driving a motor vehicle while under the influence or impaired by alcohol and,

(b) Has advised the person that he/she may refuse or agree to provide the preliminary breath sample.

If the person is under the age of 21, the officer may conduct a preliminary screening test, without the person’s consent, if there is a reasonable belief the person has consumed alcohol (CRS § 42-4-1301).

An officer may use the results of the preliminary test in determining whether probable cause exists to believe the person was DUI and whether to administer additional testing (CRS § 42-4-1301).

504.7.2 COLLECTING SAMPLES
Arrestee samples shall be collected and processed in accordance with standards set by the Department of Public Health and Environment (5 CCR 1005-2:1 et seq.).

504.7.3 TIME TO COLLECT SAMPLE
If an officer requests that a person submit to a blood or breath test to determine the alcohol content of the person’s blood or breath, the person must cooperate with the request such that the sample can be obtained within two hours of the person’s driving (CRS § 42-4-1301.1).

If an officer requests that a person submit to a blood, saliva or urine test to determine the drug content within the person’s system, the person must cooperate with the request such that the sample can be obtained within two hours of the person’s driving (CRS § 42-4-1301.1).

504.7.4 NOTICE TO COMMERCIAL MOTOR VEHICLE DRIVER
Officers investigating a driver of a commercial motor vehicle license for DUI shall advise the person that a refusal to submit to a chemical test shall result in an out-of-service order for a period of 24 hours and a revocation of the privilege to operate a commercial motor vehicle for one year (CRS § 42-4-1301.1).

504.7.5 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES
An officer believing that a person should be subject to license revocation as a result of DUI shall forward the following to the Division of Motor Vehicles (DMV) on the forms prescribed by the DMV (CRS § 42-2-126):

(a) A copy of the completed notice of revocation form

(b) A copy of any completed temporary permit

(c) The person’s driver’s license

(d) An affidavit, signed, dated and sworn to by the officer containing information relevant to the legal issues and facts to be considered by the DMV for revoking the person’s license
504.7.6 EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCES
If an officer requests a person to submit to a chemical test and subsequently determines that there are extraordinary circumstances that prevent the completion of the test elected by the person within the two-hour time period, the officer shall inform the person of such circumstances and request and direct the person to take and complete the other test. The person shall then be required to take and complete, and to cooperate in the completing of, the other test. Extraordinary circumstances include but are not limited to weather related delays, high call volume affecting medical personnel, malfunctioning breath test equipment and other circumstances that preclude the timely collection of a sample (CRS § 42-4-1301.1).

504.7.7 UNCONSCIOUS OR DECEASED PERSONS
If an officer believes a person to be DUI and the person cannot submit to a chemical test because the person is unconscious, hospitalized, or undergoing medical treatment, the officer may (CRS § 18-3.5-108; CRS § 42-4-1301.1):

(a) Have access to and analyze any blood, urine, or saliva that was obtained and not utilized by the health care provider.

(b) Have access to medical tests administered by the health care provider that show test results of the alcohol or drug content in the person's system. The provisions of CRS § 13-90-107 relating to physician privileged communications do not apply to such test results.

In addition, the blood or urine sample of any deceased driver or pedestrian at least 15 years of age shall be tested for alcohol, drug, and carbon monoxide concentration following the procedures established by the Department of Public Health and Environment (CRS § 42-4-1301.1; CRS § 42-4-1304).

504.7.8 MEDICAL MARIJUANA REGISTRY IDENTIFICATION CARD
A person who possesses a valid medical marijuana registry identification card (RIC) shall not be required to submit to a blood test solely based on the possession of the RIC (CRS § 42-4-1301).

504.8 RECORDS SECTION RESPONSIBILITIES
The Administrative Commander will ensure that all case-related records are transmitted according to current records procedures and as required by the prosecuting attorney’s office.

504.9 ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS
The Administrative Commander will ensure that all appropriate reports and documents related to administrative license suspensions are reviewed and forwarded to the Division of Motor Vehicles (DMV).

Any officer who receives notice of required attendance to an administrative license suspension hearing should promptly notify the prosecuting attorney.
Impaired Driving

An officer called to testify at an administrative hearing should document the hearing date and the DMV 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 DUI laws receive regular training. Training should include, at minimum, current laws on impaired driving, investigative techniques and rules of evidence pertaining to DUI investigations. The Training 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 approved traffic citation for all traffic offense citations.

The Traffic Safety Unit Sergeant shall be responsible for the development and design of all Department traffic citations in compliance with state law (CRS § 42-4-1707).

The Records Section is responsible for the supply and accounting of all traffic citations issued to employees of this department. Citations will be kept in a secure location and issued to officers by the Records Section staff. Officers will sign for the citation books when issued.

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 Traffic Safety Unit Sergeant. Upon a review of the circumstances involving the issuance of the traffic citation, the Traffic Safety Unit Sergeant may request that the Operations Division Commander 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 Operations Division Commander for review.

505.4 VOIDING TRAFFIC CITATIONS
Voiding a traffic citation may occur when a traffic citation has not been completed or where it is completed but not issued. All copies of the citation shall be presented to a supervisor to approve the voiding of the citation. The citation and copies shall then be forwarded to the Traffic Safety Unit.

505.5 CORRECTION OF TRAFFIC CITATIONS
When a traffic citation is issued and in need of correction, 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 Traffic Safety Unit. The Traffic Safety Unit shall prepare a letter of correction to the court having jurisdiction and to the recipient of the citation.
Traffic Citations

505.6 DISPOSITION OF TRAFFIC CITATIONS
The court and file copies of all traffic citations issued by members of this department shall be forwarded to the employee's immediate supervisor for review. The citation copies shall then be filed with the Records Section.

Upon separation from employment with this department, all employees who were issued traffic citation books shall return any unused citations to the Records Section.

505.7 NOTICE OF PARKING VIOLATION APPEAL PROCEDURE
Disposition of notice of parking violation appeals is conducted pursuant to local regulations (CRS § 43-2-135(1)(g) and CRS § 42-4-110(1)). A parking violation may be appealed by filing a request with the court and posting fees as required.

505.8 JUVENILE CITATIONS
Completion of traffic citation forms for juveniles vary from the procedure for adults (CRS § 42-4-1707(1)(b)). The juvenile’s age, place of residency and the type of offense should be considered before issuing the juvenile a citation.
Disabled Vehicles

506.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The Windsor 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. The dispatcher should then assign another available officer or other department member to respond as soon as practicable.

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 or to remove vehicles that are obstructing traffic pursuant to CRS § 42-4-1803(2) 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.

506.4 PUBLIC ACCESS TO THIS POLICY
This written policy is available upon request.
Abandoned Vehicle Violations

507.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides procedures for the removal, recording and storage of vehicles abandoned in violation of abandoned vehicle laws under the authority of CRS § 42-4-1803, et seq.

507.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

Abandoned motor vehicle - A motor vehicle is abandoned if:

(a) It is on public property and (CRS § 42-4-1802(1)):
1. Left unattended on a highway right-of-way outside the limits of a town or city for a period of 48 hours or longer.
2. Left unattended on a highway right-of-way within the limits of a town or city longer than allowed by any local ordinance.
3. Stored in an impound lot at the request of a law enforcement agency and not removed within 72 hours after notification to the owner that the vehicle is available for release.
4. Fitted with an immobilization device and deemed to be abandoned.
5. Left unattended at a regional transportation district parking facility.

(b) It is on private property and (CRS § 42-4-2102(1)):
1. Left unattended without consent for at least 24 hours or as established by a local ordinance.
2. Not removed from an impound lot according to an agreement with the owner.
3. Towed at the request of a property owner and not removed from the impound lot by the vehicle owner within 48 hours.
4. Fitted with an immobilization device and deemed to be abandoned.

507.2 MARKING VEHICLES
Vehicles on public roadways suspected of being abandoned in violation of Colorado laws shall be marked and noted on the Windsor Police Department vehicle tow report (red tag) or documented via the computer aided dispatch (CAD) system. No case number is required at this time.

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 vehicle tow report.
Abandoned Vehicle Violations

If a marked vehicle has been moved or the markings have been removed during a 4-hour or 24-hour investigation period, the vehicle shall be marked again for either the 4-hour or 24-hour abandonment violation.

507.3 VEHICLE STORAGE
Any vehicle in violation shall be stored by the authorized towing service and a vehicle impound/storage form shall be completed by the officer authorizing the storage of the vehicle.

507.3.1 VEHICLE STORAGE REPORTING
The vehicle impound/storage form shall be submitted to the Records Section immediately following the storage of the vehicle. It shall be the responsibility of the Records Section to enter information from the vehicle impound/storage form into the Motor Vehicle Verification System and attempt to notify the owner as specified in the Vehicle Towing and Release Policy.
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 Windsor 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 Investigative Services Division Commander or the authorized designee shall be responsible for developing, maintaining and reviewing detailed investigative procedures. Such procedures shall minimally include:

(a) Case file management.
(b) Preliminary and follow-up criminal investigation checklists.
(c) Multijurisdictional investigative task force roles and responsibilities.
(d) Polygraph or other truth-telling device examinations.
(e) Cold case definition, evaluation criteria and documentation.
(f) Undercover, surveillance/stakeouts, informant/decoy and raid operations, including use of surveillance and undercover equipment.
(g) Photographic (conventional and digital) and other digital evidence collection.
(h) Known source evidence collection for physical evidence comparison.
(i) Forensic laboratory evidence submission.
(j) Latent fingerprint preservation.
(k) Any additional accreditation-mandated procedures, including a case screening system that identifies and considers solvability factors, advising the Chief of Police of investigative activities on major or sensitive cases.

600.4 INITIAL INVESTIGATION

600.4.1 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.
Investigation and Prosecution

(b) If information indicates a crime has occurred, the officer shall:
   (a) Preserve the scene and any evidence as required to complete the initial and follow-up investigation.
   (b) Determine if additional investigative resources (e.g., investigators, crime scene processing) are necessary and request assistance as required.
   (c) If assistance is warranted, or if the incident is not routine, notify a supervisor or the Patrol Commander.
   (d) Make reasonable attempts to locate, identify and interview all available victims, complainants, witnesses and suspects.
   (e) Collect any evidence.
   (f) Take any appropriate law enforcement action.
   (g) Complete and submit the appropriate reports and documentation.

(c) If the preliminary determination is that no crime occurred, determine what other action may be necessary, what other resources may be available, and advise the informant or complainant of this information.

600.4.2 NON-SWORN MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES
A non-sworn 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.

600.5 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.

600.5.1 AUDIO/VIDEO RECORDINGS
Any custodial interrogation of an individual who is suspected of having committed a Class 1 or Class 2 felony or felony sexual assault offense shall be recorded (audio and video) in its entirety when the interrogation takes place at any Windsor Police Department facility (CRS § 16-3-601) unless:
   (a) The individual requests that the interrogation not be recorded.
       1. The request must be made in writing or at the beginning of the recording.
   (b) The recording equipment fails.
   (c) Recording equipment is unavailable due to damage or other extraordinary circumstances.
   (d) Exigent circumstances prevent the recording of the interrogation.
   (e) The individual is interrogated outside the state of Colorado.
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Any custodial interrogation of an individual who is suspected of having committed any other violent felony offense should be recorded (audio or video with audio as available) in its entirety. Regardless of where the interrogation occurs, every reasonable effort should be made to secure functional recording equipment to accomplish such recordings.

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 Section 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.

600.6 DISCONTINUATION OF INVESTIGATIONS
The investigation of a criminal case or efforts to seek prosecution should only be discontinued if one of the following applies:

(a) All reasonable investigative efforts have been exhausted, no reasonable belief that the person who committed the crime can be identified, and the incident has been documented appropriately.

(b) The perpetrator of a misdemeanor has been identified and a warning is the most appropriate disposition.
   1. In these cases, the investigator shall document that the person was warned and why prosecution was not sought.
   2. Warnings shall not be given for felony offenses or other offenses identified in this policy or by law that require an arrest or submission of a case to a prosecutor.

(c) The case has been submitted to the appropriate prosecutor but no charges have been filed. Further investigation is not reasonable nor has the prosecutor requested further investigation.

(d) The case has been submitted to the appropriate prosecutor, charges have been filed, further investigation is not reasonable, warranted or requested, and there is no need to take the suspect into custody.

(e) Suspects have been arrested, there are no other suspects, and further investigation is either not warranted or requested.

(f) Investigation has proven that a crime was not committed (see the Sexual Assault Investigations Policy for special considerations in these cases).

The Domestic Violence, Child Abuse and Adult Abuse policies may also require an arrest or submittal of a case to a prosecutor.
600.7 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.

600.8 INVESTIGATIVE USE OF SOCIAL MEDIA AND INTERNET SOURCES
Use of social media and any other internet source to access information for the purpose of criminal
investigation shall comply with applicable laws and policies regarding privacy, civil rights and
civil liberties. Information gathered via the internet should only be accessed by members while
on-duty and for purposes related to the mission of this department. If a member encounters
information relevant to a criminal investigation while off-duty or while using his/her own equipment,
the member should note the dates, times and locations of the information and report the discovery
to his/her supervisor as soon as practicable. The member, or others who have been assigned to
do so, should attempt to replicate the finding when on-duty and using department equipment.

Information obtained via the internet should not be archived or stored in any manner other
than department-established record-keeping systems (see the Records Maintenance and Release
and the Criminal Organizations policies).

600.8.1 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.
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600.8.2 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.

600.9 MODIFICATION OF CHARGES FILED
Members are not authorized to recommend to the prosecutor or to any other official of the court that charges on a pending case be amended or dismissed without the authorization of a Division Commander or the Chief of Police. Any authorized request to modify the charges or to recommend dismissal of charges shall be made to the prosecutor.
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 Title 18, Article 3, Part 4 (Unlawful Sexual Behavior) of the Colorado Revised Statutes.

Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) - A multidisciplinary team generally comprised of advocates; law enforcement officers; forensic medical examiners, including 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 Windsor 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 SART or other multidisciplinary investigative teams as applicable.
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Sexual Assault Investigations

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.

601.5 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 SART or the multidisciplinary response team 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 shall be included in a report.

Victims should be notified if forensic medical evidence has been submitted to an accredited crime laboratory (CRS § 24-4.1-302.5).

Victims should be apprised of applicable victim’s rights provisions, as outlined in the Victim and Witness Assistance Policy.

601.5.1 TRUTH VERIFICATION EXAMINATIONS
Members of the Windsor Police Department shall not ask or require a victim of a sex crime to submit to a truth verification examination as a condition for proceeding with a criminal investigation (34 USC § 10451; CRS § 18-3-407.5).

A truth verification examination shall only be conducted upon a victim with the victim’s written informed consent that includes notice that he/she has the right to refuse to submit to the examination. In addition, the victim shall be informed orally with information about the potential use of the result of the examination (CRS § 18-3-407.5).

601.6 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. Forensic medical evidence shall be collected if the victim requests the collection (CRS § 24-33.5-113; 8 CCR 1507-29).
Sexual Assault Investigations

If a drug-facilitated sexual assault is suspected, urine and blood samples should be collected from the victim as soon as practicable.

Subject to requirements set forth in this policy, biological evidence from all sexual assault cases, including cases where the suspect is known by the victim, should be submitted for testing.

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.

No Windsor Police Department member shall ask or require a sex crime victim to participate or cooperate in an investigation as a condition of receiving a forensic medical examination (CRS § 18-3-407.5).

601.6.1 COLLECTION AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS
Members investigating sexual assaults or handling related evidence are required to do the following (CRS § 24-33.5-113; 8 CCR 1507-29):

(a) Obtain the victim’s written consent prior to collection of any forensic medical evidence, using the form required by the Department of Public Safety (DPS).

(b) Submit evidence to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation or an accredited crime laboratory within 21 days, unless the victim withdraws consent.

(c) Retrieve medical forensic evidence when contacted by a medical facility for appropriate retention (CRS § 18-3-407.5).

Forensic evidence associated with an anonymous report made pursuant to CRS § 12-240-139 shall not be submitted to a laboratory for testing (CRS § 18-3-407.5).

Additional guidance regarding evidence retention and destruction is found in the Property and Evidence Policy.

601.6.2 DNA TEST RESULTS
Members investigating sexual assault cases should notify victims of any DNA test results as soon as reasonably practicable (CRS § 24-4.1-302.5).

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.
Sexual Assault Investigations

601.7 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 Section supervisor.

Classification of a sexual assault as unfounded requires the Investigation Section 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 the victim’s 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.

The assigned investigator should inform the victim of any change in status of the case, including cases that are closed or reopened (CRS § 24-4.1-302.5).

601.8 CASE REVIEW
The Investigative Services supervisor should ensure case dispositions are reviewed on a periodic basis, at least annually, using an identified group that is independent of the investigation process. The reviews should include an analysis of:

- Case dispositions.
- Decisions to collect biological evidence.
- Submissions of biological evidence for lab testing.

The SART or multidisciplinary response team and/or victim advocates should be considered for involvement in this audit. Summary reports on these reviews should be forwarded through the chain of command to the Chief of Police.

601.9 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 Investigative Services 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.

601.10 TRAINING
Subject to available resources, periodic training should be provided to:

(a) Members who are first responders. Training should include:

1. Initial response to sexual assaults.
2. Legal issues.
3. Victim advocacy.
4. Victim’s response to trauma.
Sexual Assault Investigations

(b) Qualified investigators, who should receive advanced training on additional topics. Advanced training should include:

1. Interviewing sexual assault victims.
2. SART or multidisciplinary response team.
3. Medical and legal aspects of sexual assault investigations.
4. Serial crimes investigations.
5. Use of community and other federal and state investigative resources, such as the Violent Criminal Apprehension Program (VICAP).
6. Techniques for communicating with victims to minimize trauma.
Asset Forfeiture

602.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy describes the authority and procedure for the seizure, forfeiture and liquidation of property associated with designated offenses.

602.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

**Fiscal agent** - The person designated by the Chief of Police to be responsible for securing and maintaining seized assets and distributing any proceeds realized from any forfeiture proceedings. This includes any time the Windsor Police Department seizes property for forfeiture or when the Windsor Police Department is acting as the fiscal agent pursuant to a multi-agency agreement.

**Forfeiture** - The process by which legal ownership of an asset is transferred to a government or other authority.

**Forfeiture reviewer** - The department member assigned by the Chief of Police who is responsible for reviewing all forfeiture cases and for acting as the liaison between the Department and the assigned attorney.

**Property subject to forfeiture** - Property may generally be subject to forfeiture under the Public Nuisance Abatement Act and the Contraband Forfeiture Act when (CRS § 16-13-303; CRS § 16-13-307; CRS § 16-13-504):

(a) There has been a conviction or a negotiated plea of a specified offense (see statutes), or the owner fled from an arrest warrant charging one of those offenses.

(b) Possession of the property was unlawful or the owner of the property was a party to the offense that led to the property’s use or purchase.

(c) The property was instrumental in the commission or facilitation of a specified crime, or the property constitutes traceable proceeds of the crime or related criminal activity.

**Seizure** - The act of law enforcement officials taking property, cash or assets that have been used in connection with or acquired by specified illegal activities.

602.2 POLICY
The Windsor Police Department recognizes that appropriately applied forfeiture laws are helpful to enforce the law, deter crime and reduce the economic incentive of crime. However, the potential for revenue should never compromise the effective investigation of criminal offenses, officer safety or any person’s due process rights.

It is the policy of the Windsor Police Department that all members, including those assigned to internal or external law enforcement task force operations, shall comply with all state and federal laws pertaining to forfeiture.
602.3 ASSET SEIZURE
Property may be seized for forfeiture as provided in this policy.

602.3.1 PROPERTY SUBJECT TO SEIZURE
The following may be seized upon review and approval of a supervisor and in coordination with the forfeiture reviewer.

(a) Real property pursuant to a court order (CRS § 16-13-302).

(b) Non-real property when there is probable cause to believe that it will qualify as property subject to forfeiture and the seizure is incident to a lawful search (CRS § 16-13-315; CRS § 16-13-504).

Whenever practicable, a court order for seizure prior to making a seizure is the preferred method. A large amount of money standing alone is insufficient to establish the probable cause required to make a seizure.

602.3.2 PROPERTY NOT SUBJECT TO SEIZURE
The following property should not be seized for forfeiture:

(a) Cash and property that does not meet the district attorney’s current minimum forfeiture thresholds should not be seized.

(b) The owner of the property is an “innocent owner” and did not have knowledge of the illegal conduct prompting the seizure (CRS § 16-13-303; CRS § 16-13-504).

(c) Rental vehicles, unless the seizing agency has probable cause to believe the motor vehicle rental company, at the time of rental, had knowledge or notice of the criminal activity for which the rental car was used (CRS § 16-13-315; CRS § 16-13-504).

602.4 PROCESSING SEIZED PROPERTY FOR FORFEITURE PROCEEDINGS
When property or cash subject to this policy is seized, the officer making the seizure should ensure compliance with the following:

(a) Complete applicable seizure forms and present the appropriate copy to the person from whom the property is seized. If cash or property is seized from more than one person, a separate copy must be provided to each person, specifying the items seized. When property is seized and no one claims an interest in the property, the officer must leave the copy in the place where the property was found, if it is reasonable to do so.

(b) Complete and submit a report and original seizure forms within 24 hours of the seizure, if practicable.

(c) Forward the original seizure forms and related reports to the forfeiture reviewer within two days of seizure.

The officer will book seized property as evidence with the notation in the comment section of the property form, “Seized Subject to Forfeiture.”

Photographs should be taken of items seized, particularly cash, jewelry and other valuable items.
Asset Forfeiture

Officers who suspect property may be subject to seizure but are not able to seize the property (e.g., the property is located elsewhere, the whereabouts of the property is unknown, it is real estate, bank accounts, non-tangible assets) should document and forward the information in the appropriate report to the forfeiture reviewer.

602.5 MAINTAINING SEIZED PROPERTY
The Investigative Services Supervisor is responsible for ensuring compliance with the following:

(a) All property received for forfeiture is reasonably secured and properly stored to prevent waste and preserve its condition.
(b) All property received for forfeiture is checked to determine if the property has been stolen.
(c) All property received for forfeiture is retained in the same manner as evidence until forfeiture is finalized or the property is returned to the claimant or the person with an ownership interest.
(d) Property received for forfeiture is not used unless the forfeiture action has been completed.

602.6 FORFEITURE REVIEWER
The Chief of Police will appoint an officer as the forfeiture reviewer. Prior to assuming duties, or as soon as practicable thereafter, the forfeiture reviewer should attend a course approved by the Department on asset forfeiture.

The responsibilities of the forfeiture reviewer include:

(a) Remaining familiar with forfeiture laws, particularly CRS § 16-13-501 et seq. and CRS § 16-13-301 et seq., in addition to the forfeiture policies of the district attorney.
(b) Serving as the liaison between the Department and the district attorney and ensuring prompt legal review of all seizures.
(c) Making reasonable efforts to obtain annual training that includes best practices in pursuing, seizing and tracking forfeitures.
(d) Reviewing each seizure-related case and deciding whether the seizure is more appropriately made under state or federal seizure laws. The forfeiture reviewer should contact federal authorities when appropriate.
(e) Ensuring that responsibilities, including the designation of a fiscal agent, are clearly established whenever multiple agencies are cooperating in a forfeiture case.
(f) Ensuring that seizure forms are available and appropriate for department use. These should include notice forms, a receipt form and a checklist that provides relevant guidance to officers. The forms should be available in languages appropriate for the region and should contain spaces for:
Asset Forfeiture

1. Names and contact information for all relevant persons and law enforcement officers involved.

2. Information as to how ownership or other property interests may have been determined (e.g., verbal claims of ownership, titles, public records).

3. A space for the signature of the person from whom cash or property is being seized.

4. A tear-off portion or copy, which should be given to the person from whom cash or property is being seized, that includes the legal authority for the seizure, information regarding the process to contest the seizure and a detailed description of the items seized.

(g) Ensuring that officers who may be involved in asset forfeiture receive training in the proper use of the seizure forms and the forfeiture process. The training should be developed in consultation with the appropriate legal counsel and may be accomplished through traditional classroom education, electronic media, Daily Training Bulletins (DTBs) or Interim Directives. The training should cover this policy and address any relevant statutory changes and court decisions.

(h) Reviewing each asset forfeiture case to ensure that:

1. Written documentation of the seizure and the items seized is in the case file.

2. Independent legal review of the circumstances and propriety of the seizure is made in a timely manner.

3. Notice of seizure has been given in a timely manner to those who hold an interest in the seized property.

4. Property is promptly released to those entitled to its return (CRS § 16-13-501.5; CRS § 16-13-302).

5. All changes to forfeiture status are forwarded to any supervisor who initiates a forfeiture case.

6. Any cash received is deposited with the fiscal agent.

7. Assistance with the resolution of ownership claims and the release of property to those entitled is provided.

8. Current minimum forfeiture thresholds are communicated appropriately to officers.

9. This policy and any related policies are periodically reviewed and updated to reflect current federal and state statutes and case law.
(i) Ensuring that a written plan that enables the Chief of Police to address any extended absence of the forfeiture reviewer, thereby ensuring that contact information for other law enforcement officers and attorneys who may assist in these matters is available.

(j) Selling or destroying forfeited property as ordered by a court (CRS § 16-13-506; CRS § 16-13-507; CRS § 16-13-311).

(k) Depositing forfeited money in the court registry where the forfeiture order was entered, and overseeing the sale to ensure that the proceeds are distributed as set forth in CRS § 16-13-311.

(l) Applying to the court for expenses reimbursement consistent with CRS § 16-13-311, when applicable, and sending copies of the documents to the district attorney.

(m) Unless directed by an authorized agent of the federal government, ensuring that no seized property is transferred to a federal agency for forfeiture under federal law unless an owner of the property is being prosecuted in federal court (CRS § 16-13-505; CRS § 16-13-307).

(n) Placing currency seized in an interest-bearing account during forfeiture proceedings after ensuring that portions of the bills have been photocopied for evidence at hearings (CRS § 16-13-510; CRS § 16-13-303).

(o) Ensuring that the process of selling or adding forfeited property to the department’s regular inventory is in accordance with all applicable laws and consistent with the department’s use and disposition of similar property (CRS § 16-13-501.5; CRS § 16-13-302).

(p) Upon completion of any forfeiture process, ensuring that no property is retained by the Windsor Police Department unless the Chief of Police authorizes in writing the retention of the property for official use.

(q) Reporting seizure information within the required time periods (even if no forfeiture proceeds were received) to the Colorado Department of Local Affairs (DOLA) as set forth in CRS § 16-13-701.

Forfeiture proceeds should be maintained in a separate fund or account subject to appropriate accounting control, with regular reviews or audits of all deposits and expenditures.

Forfeiture reporting and expenditures should be completed in the manner prescribed by the law and Town financial directives.

602.7 DISPOSITION OF FORFEITED PROPERTY

No forfeited property shall be used and no forfeited proceeds shall be expended until the committee on the disposition of forfeited property approves (CRS § 16-13-702). Members are prohibited from purchasing forfeited property (CRS § 16-13-501.5; CRS § 16-13-302).
Asset Forfeiture

No member of this department may use property that has been seized for forfeiture until the forfeiture action has been completed and the Chief of Police has given written authorization to retain the property for official use. No department member involved in the decision to seize property should be involved in any decision regarding the disposition of the property.

602.8 FORFEITURE PAYMENTS FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES
Payments or distributions from a federal agency as a result of a forfeiture action may only be received by this department when the aggregate net equity value of the property and/or currency seized is in excess of $50,000, and a forfeiture proceeding has been commenced by the federal government related to a filed criminal case (CRS § 16-13-306.5; CRS § 16-13-504.5).

602.9 GRANTS FROM THE DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE
The forfeiture reviewer is responsible for ensuring funds received through a grant from the Colorado Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ) are used in a manner that complies with the policies and procedures established by DCJ, and that any necessary reporting is completed and submitted to DCJ in the required time frame (CRS § 24-33.5-522).
Eyewitness Identification

603.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy sets forth guidelines to be used when members of this department employ eyewitness identification techniques (CRS § 16-1-109).

603.1.1 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.

603.2 POLICY
The Windsor Police Department will strive to use eyewitness identification techniques, when appropriate, to enhance the investigative process and will emphasize identifying persons responsible for crime and exonerating the innocent.

603.3 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.

603.4 EYEWITNESS IDENTIFICATION PROCESS AND FORM
The Investigative Services 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 (CRS § 16-1-109).
(g) If the identification process is a photographic or live lineup, an instruction to the witness that the perpetrator may not appear exactly as he/she did on the date of the incident.
(h) An instruction to the witness that the investigation will continue regardless of whether an identification is made by the witness (CRS § 16-1-109).
(i) A signature line where the witness acknowledges that he/she understands the identification procedures and instructions.
(j) A statement from the witness in the witness's own words describing how certain he/she is of the identification or non-identification. This statement should be taken at the time of the identification procedure.

The process and related forms should be reviewed at least annually and modified when necessary (CRS § 16-1-109).

603.5 EYEWITNESS IDENTIFICATION
Members are cautioned not to, in any way, influence a witness as to whether any subject or photo presented in a lineup is in any way connected to the case. Members should avoid mentioning that:

- The individual was apprehended near the crime scene.
- The evidence points to the individual as the suspect.
- Other witnesses have identified, or failed to identify, the individual as the suspect.

In order to avoid undue influence, witnesses should view suspects or a lineup individually and outside the presence of other witnesses. Witnesses should be instructed to avoid discussing details of the incident or of the identification process with other witnesses.

Whenever feasible, the eyewitness identification procedure should be audio and/or video recorded and the recording should be retained according to current evidence procedures.

603.6 PHOTOGRAPHIC AND LIVE LINEUP CONSIDERATIONS
When practicable, the member presenting the lineup should not be involved in the investigation of the case or know the identity of the suspect. Techniques to achieve this include randomly numbering photographs, shuffling folders or using a computer program to order the persons in the lineup (CRS § 16-1-109).
Eyewitness Identification

Individuals in the lineup should reasonably match the description of the perpetrator provided by the witness and should bear similar characteristics to avoid causing any person to unreasonably stand out. In cases involving multiple suspects, a separate lineup should be conducted for each suspect. The suspects should be placed in a different order within each lineup (CRS § 16-1-109).

The member presenting the lineup to a witness should do so sequentially (i.e., show the witness one person at a time) and not simultaneously. The witness should view all persons in the lineup.

A live lineup should only be used before criminal proceedings have been initiated against the suspect. If there is any question as to whether any criminal proceedings have begun, the investigating member should contact the appropriate prosecuting attorney before proceeding.

603.7 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.
Eyewitness Identification

(f) In cases involving multiple suspects, witnesses should only be permitted to view the subjects of the show-up one at a time.

(g) The person who is the subject of the show-up should not be required to put on clothing worn by the suspect, to speak words uttered by the suspect or to perform other actions mimicking those of the suspect.

(h) If a witness positively identifies a subject of the show-up as the suspect, members should not conduct any further field identifications with other witnesses for that suspect. In such instances members should document the contact information for any additional witnesses for follow up, if necessary.

603.8 DOCUMENTATION
A thorough description of the eyewitness process and the results of any eyewitness identification should be documented in the case report (CRS § 16-1-109).

If a photographic lineup is utilized, a copy of the photographic lineup presented to the witness should be included in the case report. In addition, the order in which the photographs were presented to the witness should be documented in the case report.

603.9 PUBLIC ACCESS TO POLICY
This policy shall be made available to the public, without cost, upon request (CRS § 16-1-109).
Brady Material Disclosure

604.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy establishes guidelines for identifying and releasing potentially exculpatory or impeachment information (so-called “Brady information”) to a prosecuting attorney.

604.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

Brady information - Information known or possessed by the Windsor Police Department that is both favorable and material to the current prosecution or defense of a criminal defendant.

604.2 POLICY
The Windsor 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 Windsor 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.

604.3 DISCLOSURE OF INVESTIGATIVE INFORMATION
Officers must include in their investigative reports adequate investigative information and reference to all material evidence and facts that are reasonably believed to be either incriminating or exculpatory to any individual in the case. If an officer learns of potentially incriminating or exculpatory information any time after submission of a case, the officer or the handling investigator must prepare and submit a supplemental report documenting such information as soon as practicable. Supplemental reports shall be promptly processed and transmitted to the prosecutor’s office.

If information is believed to be privileged or confidential (e.g., confidential informant or attorney-client information, attorney work product), the officer should discuss the matter with a supervisor and/or prosecutor to determine the appropriate manner in which to proceed.

Evidence or facts are considered material if there is a reasonable probability that they would affect the outcome of a criminal proceeding or trial. Determining whether evidence or facts are material often requires legal or even judicial review. If an officer is unsure whether evidence or facts are material, the officer should address the issue with a supervisor.

Supervisors who are uncertain about whether evidence or facts are material should address the issue in a written memo to an appropriate prosecutor. A copy of the memo should be retained in the department case file.
**Brady Material Disclosure**

### 604.4 BRADY PROCESS

The Chief of Police shall select a member of the Department to coordinate requests for *Brady* information. This person shall be directly responsible to the Administration Division Commander or the authorized designee.

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

(a) Working with the appropriate prosecutors’ offices and the Town Attorney’s office to establish systems and processes to determine what constitutes *Brady* information and the method for notification and disclosure.

(b) Maintaining a current list of members who have *Brady* information in their files or backgrounds.

   1. Updating this list whenever potential *Brady* information concerning any department member becomes known to the Department or is placed into a personnel or internal affairs file.

### 604.5 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 to address any issues or questions raised by the court.

(d) If the court determines that there is relevant *Brady* material contained in the files, only that material ordered released will be copied and released to the parties filing the motion.

   1. Prior to the release of any materials pursuant to this process, the Custodian of Records should request a protective order from the court limiting the use of such materials to the involved case and requiring the return of all copies upon completion of the case.

(e) If a court has determined that relevant *Brady* information is contained in the member’s file in any case, the prosecutor should be notified of that fact in all future cases involving that member.
Brady Material Disclosure

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.

604.5.1 DISCLOSURE OF MISREPRESENTATIONS
The Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall notify the local district attorney within seven days of any sustained finding that an officer has made a knowing misrepresentation in any of the following (CRS § 24-33.5-114; CRS § 30-10-525; CRS § 31-30-107; CRS § 33-9-111):

(a) Testimony or an affidavit provided in the scope of the officer’s employment.

(b) During the course of any internal investigation of the officer that relates to alleged criminal conduct, official misconduct or the excessive use of force.

604.6 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.

604.7 SUBPOENA PROCESSING
The individual processing subpoenas (or the supervisor of the subpoenaed member) shall check the subpoenaed member’s name against the current list of those who are known to have Brady information in their files or background, and shall alert the coordinator if a person on the list is subpoenaed.

604.8 TRAINING
Department personnel should receive periodic training on the requirements of this policy.
Unmanned Aerial System (UAS) Operations

605.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for the use of an unmanned aerial system (UAS) and for the storage, retrieval and dissemination of images and data captured by the UAS. This policy is not intended to replace the existing Town of Windsor UAS Policy, but to supplement it for Law Enforcement industry standards.

605.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

**Unmanned Aerial System (UAS)** - An unmanned aircraft of any type that is capable of sustaining directed flight, whether preprogrammed or remotely controlled (commonly referred to as an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV), or drone), and all of the supporting or attached systems designed for gathering information through imaging, recording or any other means.

**Digital Media Service (DME):** Digital recordings of images, sounds, and associated data.

**Remote Pilot in Command (RPIC):** The individual with the final authority and responsibility for operation and safety of UAS operation.

**Small Unmanned Aircraft System (sUAS):** An unmanned aircraft and its associated elements, including communication links and the components that control the aircraft that are required for safe and efficient operation.

**Unmanned Aircraft:** An aircraft that is operated without direct human intervention from within or on the aircraft.

**Visual Observer:** If used, an sUAS flight crew member designated by the RPIC to assist, with the responsibility to identify and avoid other air traffic or objects in the air or on the ground.

605.2 POLICY
Unmanned aerial systems may be utilized to enhance the department’s mission of protecting lives and property when other means and resources are not available or are less effective. Any use of a UAS will be in strict accordance with constitutional and privacy rights and Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) regulations.

605.3 PRIVACY
The use of the UAS potentially involves privacy considerations. Absent a warrant or exigent circumstances, operators and observers shall adhere to FAA altitude regulations and shall not intentionally record or transmit images of any location where a person would have a reasonable expectation of privacy (e.g., residence, yard, enclosure). Operators and observers shall take reasonable precautions to avoid inadvertently recording or transmitting images of areas where there is a reasonable expectation of privacy. Reasonable precautions can include, for example, deactivating or turning imaging devices away from such areas or persons during UAS operations.
605.4 PROGRAM COORDINATOR

The Chief of Police will appoint a program coordinator who will be responsible for the management of the UAS program. The program coordinator will ensure that policies and procedures conform to current laws, regulations and best practices and will have the following additional responsibilities:

1. The UAS program shall be limited to those personnel assigned by the Chief of Police and may include a commanding officer, supervisor(s), RPICs, visual observers, persons permitted to manipulate the UAS controls, and others deemed necessary to ensure safe and efficient operations.

2. To enhance the level of safety and promote appropriate use of the UAS, all procedures contained herein shall be followed without deviation, unless necessary during an emergency, or with appropriate supervisory approval.

3. Complaint Investigations:
   a. Should there be a complaint alleging inappropriate use of the UAS, the complaint shall be handled in accordance with agency protocols for internal investigations.
   b. Any complaint alleging a violation of a person’s civil rights by use of the UAS shall be documented and be investigated through this agency’s policy regarding investigation of complaints.
   c. Unauthorized or inappropriate use of an UAS shall result in strict accountability, in accordance with established disciplinary procedures.

4. Auditing and Annual Reporting
   a. The Special Operations Sergeant shall audit flight documentation monthly. This audit shall include, at minimum, a summary of the following:
      i. number of missions/uses;
      ii. appropriateness of uses;
      iii. evaluation of the effectiveness of the UAS;
      iv. safety concerns;
      v. equipment concerns; and
      vi. flight time, to include a review of flight logs or data from flight time counters.
   b. The results of the audit shall be documented and submitted to the Program Coordinator and Chief of Police for review.
   c. The agency should publish an annual report documenting the agency’s use of UAS. This report should be a public document and shared with the community.

Other Program Coordinator Responsibilities:
Unmanned Aerial System (UAS) Operations

- Ensuring that all authorized operators and required observers have completed all required FAA and department-approved training in the operation, applicable laws, policies and procedures regarding use of the UAS.
- Developing uniform protocol for submission and evaluation of requests to deploy a UAS, including urgent requests made during ongoing or emerging incidents. Deployment of a UAS shall require supervisory approval.
- Developing protocol for conducting criminal investigations involving a UAS, including documentation of time spent monitoring a subject.
- Implementing a system for public notification of UAS deployment, when appropriate.
- Developing an operational protocol governing the deployment and operation of a UAS including, but not limited to, safety oversight, use of visual observers, establishment of lost link procedures and secure communication with air traffic control facilities.
- Developing a protocol for fully documenting all missions.
- Developing a UAS inspection, maintenance and record-keeping protocol to ensure continuing airworthiness of a UAS, up to and including its overhaul or life limits.
- Developing protocols to ensure that all data intended to be used as evidence are accessed, maintained, stored and retrieved in a manner that ensures its integrity as evidence, including strict adherence to chain of custody requirements.
- Recommending program enhancements, particularly regarding safety and information security.
- Ensuring that established protocols are followed by monitoring and providing periodic reports on the program to the Chief of Police.

605.5 USE OF UAS

Only authorized operators who have completed the required training shall be permitted to operate the UAS. Department UAS shall be used only to support approved agency operations.

1. The list of authorized missions shall be clearly defined.

2. Those missions may include, but are not limited to:
   a. Situational awareness;
   b. Training;
   c. Search and rescue;
   d. Tactical deployment; and
   e. Incident scene documentation (crime, traffic crash, disaster).
Use of vision enhancement technology (e.g., thermal and other imaging equipment not generally available to the public) is permissible in viewing areas only where there is no protectable privacy interest or when in compliance with a search warrant or court order. In all other instances, legal counsel should be consulted.

UAS operations should only be conducted during daylight hours and a UAS should not be flown over populated areas without FAA approval.

**605.6 PROHIBITED USE**
The UAS video surveillance equipment shall not be used:

- To conduct random surveillance activities.
- To target a person based solely on individual characteristics, such as, but not limited to race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, disability, gender or sexual orientation.
- To harass, intimidate or discriminate against any individual or group.
- To conduct personal business of any type.

The UAS shall not be weaponized.

**605.7 RETENTION OF UAS DATA**
Data collected by the UAS shall be retained as provided in the established records/evidence retention schedule.

**605.8 SAFETY**
The department requires the following safety requirements as part of the UAS program:

1. Each UAS shall be inspected on a regular basis to determine if maintenance is necessary.
2. The UAS program shall have a documented maintenance program to include manufacturer’s recommendations.
   a. The maintenance program shall describe who is authorized to perform maintenance on the UAS and the required training for those personnel.
   b. Records shall be kept of all maintenance performed on agency UAS.
3. All UAS personnel shall receive appropriate safety training.
Warrant Service

606.1 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.

606.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the Windsor 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.

606.3 WARRANT SERVICE TEAM SUPERVISOR
A Warrant Service Team supervisor shall review all risk assessment forms with the involved officer, investigator, or supervisor to determine the risk level of the warrant service. If a Warrant Service Team Supervisor is not available, the on-duty supervisor shall review all risk assessment forms.

The Warrant Service Team Supervisor will also have the responsibility to coordinate service of those warrants that are categorized as high risk. Deconfliction, risk assessment, operational planning, briefing and debriefing should follow guidelines in the Operations Planning and Deconfliction Policy.

606.4 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 Warrant Service Team Supervisor for review and classification of risk.

606.5 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 shall complete the risk assessment form and submit it to the appropriate supervisor and a Warrant Service Team Supervisor for review and classification of risk.
Warrant Service

If the warrant is classified as high risk, service will be coordinated by the Warrant Service Team Supervisor. 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.

606.5.1 SERVICE OF ARREST WARRANTS
Arrest warrants may be executed only by sworn law enforcement officers. Any arrest made on a warrant must be verified by documentation that some agency has that warrant in its possession and that to the best of that agency’s knowledge the warrant is still in effect or that the warrant is active in the warrant management system. No member shall make an arrest on a warrant unless he/she confirms the present status of the warrant immediately before making the arrest.

606.6 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 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).

606.7 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, 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.

606.8 ACTIONS AFTER WARRANT SERVICE
The supervisor shall ensure that all affidavits, warrants, receipts and returns, regardless of any associated cases, are filed with the issuing judge or magistrate as soon as reasonably possible, but in any event no later than any date specified on the warrant.

606.8.1 RECORDS
Information regarding each item of civil or criminal legal process shall be recorded including, but not limited to:

- The date and time the document was received.
- The type, nature and source of the document.
- The name of the plaintiff, complainant, defendant or respondent.
- The name of the officer assigned to the service and the date assigned.
- The court docket number, if applicable.
- The service due date.

Information regarding the service of documents shall include, but is not limited to:

- The date and time the service was attempted or executed.
- The name of the officer attempting or executing the service.
- The name of the person who was the subject of the service.
- The method of service or the reason for non-service.
- The address of the service attempt or execution.

Warrant service records shall be retained in accordance with the established records retention schedule.

606.9 OUTSIDE AGENCIES AND CROSS-JURISDICTIONAL WARRANTS
A Warrant Services Team Supervisor will ensure that cooperative efforts with other agencies in the service of warrants conform to existing mutual aid agreements or other memorandums of understanding and will work cooperatively to mitigate risks including, but not limited to, the following:
Warrant Service

- Complete, and review, all risk assessment forms
- Identity of team members
- Roles and responsibilities
- Familiarity with equipment
- Rules of engagement
- Asset forfeiture procedures

Any outside agency requesting assistance in the service of a warrant within this jurisdiction should be referred to a duty supervisor or available Warrant Service Team Supervisor. The supervisor should review and confirm the warrant, including the warrant location, and should discuss the service with the appropriate supervisor from the other agency. The supervisor should ensure that members of the Windsor Police Department are utilized appropriately. Any concerns regarding the requested use of Windsor 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 a Warrant Service Team Supervisor is unavailable, the Patrol Commander should assume this role.

If officers intend to serve a warrant outside Windsor Police Department jurisdiction, the supervisor 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 Windsor Police Department when assisting outside agencies or serving a warrant outside Windsor Police Department jurisdiction.

606.10 MEDIA ACCESS
No advance information regarding warrant service operations shall be released without the approval of the Chief of Police. Any media inquiries or press release after the fact shall be handled in accordance with the Media Relations Policy.

606.11 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

607.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides guidelines for planning, deconfliction and execution of tactical operations.

607.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

**Tactical 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.

607.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the Windsor Police Department to properly plan and carry out tactical 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.

607.3 OPERATIONS DIRECTORS
The Chief of Police has designated the Warrant Service Team supervisors to be the department Operations Director as it applies to this policy.

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 operations director will also have the responsibility for coordinating operations that are categorized as high risk.

607.4 RISK ASSESSMENT

607.4.1 RISK ASSESSMENT FORM PREPARATION
Officers assigned as operational leads for any operation that may qualify as a tactical 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 health disorder, 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).

607.4.2 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 supervisors 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.

607.4.3 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:

   (a) Critical Incident Response Team (CIRT), SWAT, or regional tactical team.
   (b) Additional personnel
   (c) Outside agency assistance
   (d) Special equipment
   (e) Medical personnel
   (f) Persons trained in negotiation
(g) Additional surveillance
(h) Canines
(i) Property and Evidence Section or analytical personnel to assist with cataloguing seizures
(j) Forensic specialists
(k) 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.

607.5 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.

607.6 OPERATIONS PLAN
The operations director should ensure that a written operations plan is developed for all tactical 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:
   (a) The subject of investigation (e.g., history of weapon possession/use, known mental health disorder issues, known drug use, threats against police, gang affiliation, criminal history)
   (b) 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, availability of keys/door combinations), including aerial photos, if available, and maps of neighboring yards and obstacles, diagrams and other visual aids

(c) 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)

(d) Identification of other people who may be present in or around the operation, such as other criminal suspects, innocent third parties and children

(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.

(a) An adequate number of uniformed officers should be included in the operation team to provide reasonable notice of a legitimate law enforcement operation.

(b) 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.

607.6.1 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.

607.7 OPERATIONS BRIEFING
A briefing should be held prior to the commencement of any tactical operation to allow all participants to understand the operation, see and identify each other, identify roles and
Operations Planning and Deconfliction

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. Any 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 undercover. 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.

607.8 SWAT OR REGIONAL TACTICAL TEAM PARTICIPATION
If the operations director determines that SWAT/Regional Tactical Team participation is appropriate, the operations director and the SWAT/Regional Tactical Team supervisor shall work together to develop a written plan. The SWAT/Regional Tactical Team 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 SWAT/Regional Tactical Team supervisor shall transfer control of the scene to the handling supervisor. This transfer should be communicated to the officers present.

607.9 SPECIAL EVENTS AND DIGNITARY PROTECTION
For special events, including dignitary visits, that require department involvement, the operations director should also consider whether to apply some or all of this policy to the event and address the following:

(a) The size of any crowds anticipated to gather and the likelihood that crowd control could pose a problem
(b) The possibility of crime in the area
(c) Protection of VIPs
(d) Coordination with VIP teams
(e) Coordination of VIP management with other jurisdictions
(f) Whether the Department has the capacity to handle the event and, if not, ensure that assistance from the appropriate outside agencies is coordinated
(g) Personnel allocation
(h) Possible use of private security
(i) Traffic management plans
(j) Arrest protocol, including management of mass arrests

607.10 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.

607.11 OPERATIONS DEBRIEFING
Tactical 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 CIRT or SWAT debriefing.

607.12 TRAINING
The Training Sergeant should ensure officers who participate in operations subject to this policy 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 appropriate Division Commander 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.
Department-Owned and Personal Property

(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 appropriate Division Commander. 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 Police Uniform Regulations Policy.

**700.3.2 FILING CLAIMS FOR PERSONAL PROPERTY**

Claims for reimbursement for damage or loss of personal property must be made on the proper form. This form is submitted to the employee's immediate supervisor. The supervisor may require a separate written report of the loss or damage.

The supervisor receiving such a report shall make an appropriate investigation and direct a memo to the appropriate Division Commander that shall include the result of his/her investigation and whether reasonable care was taken to prevent the loss, damage or unserviceable condition.

Upon review by the staff and a finding that no misconduct or negligence was involved, repair or replacement may be recommended by the Chief of Police, who will then forward the claim to the finance department.

The Department will not replace or repair costly items (e.g., jewelry, exotic equipment) that are not reasonably required as a part of work.

**700.3.3 REPORTING REQUIREMENT**

A verbal report shall be made to the employee’s immediate supervisor as soon as circumstances permit.

A written report shall be submitted before the employee goes off-duty or within the time frame directed by the supervisor to whom the verbal report is made.

**700.4 LOSS OR DAMAGE OF PROPERTY OF ANOTHER**

Officers and other employees intentionally or unintentionally may cause damage to the real or personal property of another while performing their duties. Any employee who damages or causes to be damaged any real or personal property of another while performing any law enforcement function shall report it as provided below.
Department-Owned and Personal Property

(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 Town of Windsor, it shall be the responsibility of the employee present or the employee responsible for the property to make a verbal report to his/her immediate supervisor as reasonably soon as circumstances permit. The employee shall submit a written report before going off-duty or as otherwise directed by the supervisor.

These written reports, accompanied by the supervisor's written report, shall promptly be forwarded to the appropriate Division Commander.
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 (PCD) but is intended to include all mobile telephones, personal digital assistants (PDA) and similar wireless two-way communications and/or portable Internet access devices. PCD use includes, but is not limited to, placing and receiving calls, text messaging, blogging and microblogging, e-mailing, using video or camera features, playing games and accessing sites or services on the Internet.

701.2 POLICY
The Windsor Police Department allows employees to utilize department-issued or funded PCDs and to possess personally owned PCDs in the workplace, subject to certain limitations. Any PCD used while on-duty, or used off-duty in any manner reasonably related to the business of the Department, will be subject to monitoring and inspection consistent with the standards set forth in this policy.

The inappropriate use of a PCD while on-duty may impair officer safety. Additionally, employees are advised and cautioned that the use of a personally owned PCD either on-duty or after duty hours for business-related purposes may subject the employee and the employee’s PCD records to civil or criminal discovery or disclosure under applicable public records laws.

Employees who have questions regarding the application of this policy or the guidelines contained herein are encouraged to seek clarification from supervisory personnel.

701.3 PRIVACY POLICY
Employees shall have no expectation of privacy with regard to any communication made with or stored in or through PCDs issued by the Department and shall have no expectation of privacy in their location should the device be equipped with location detection capabilities. The use of any department-provided or -funded PCD, computer, Internet service, telephone service or other wireless service while on-duty is without any expectation of privacy that the employee might otherwise have in any communication, including the content of any such communication. Communications or data reception on personal, password-protected, web-based e-mail accounts and any other services are subject to monitoring if department equipment is used.

In accordance with this policy, supervisors are authorized to conduct a limited administrative search of electronic files, without prior notice, consent or a search warrant, on department-issued or personally owned PCDs that have been used to conduct department-related business. Administrative searches can take place for work-related purposes that may be unrelated to investigations of employee misconduct and, as practicable, will be done in the presence of the
affected employee. Prior to conducting any search of personally owned devices, supervisors shall consult with the Chief of Police. All such searches shall be fully documented in a written report.

701.4 DEPARTMENT-ISSUED PCD
Depending on an employee’s assignment and the needs of the position, the Department may, at its discretion, issue or fund a PCD. Department-issued or funded PCDs are provided as a convenience to facilitate on-duty performance only. Such devices and the associated telephone number shall remain the sole property of the Department and shall be subject to inspection or monitoring (including all related records and content) at any time without notice and without cause.

Unless an employee is expressly authorized by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee for off-duty use of the PCD, the PCD will either be secured in the workplace at the completion of the tour of duty or will be turned off when leaving the workplace.

701.5 PERSONALLY OWNED PCD
Employees may carry a personally owned PCD while on-duty, subject to the following conditions and limitations:

   (a) Permission to carry a personally owned PCD may be revoked if it is used contrary to provisions of this policy.
   (b) The Department accepts no responsibility for loss of or damage to a personally owned PCD.
   (c) The PCD and any associated services shall be purchased, used and maintained solely at the employee’s expense.
   (d) The device should not be used for work-related purposes except in exigent circumstances (e.g., unavailability of radio communications). Employees will have a reduced expectation of privacy when using a personally owned PCD in the workplace and have no expectation of privacy with regard to any department business-related communication.

      1. Members may use personally owned PCDs on-duty for routine administrative work as authorized by the Chief of Police.
   (e) The device shall not be utilized to record or disclose any business-related information, including photographs, video or the recording or transmittal of any information or material obtained or made accessible as a result of employment with the Department, without the express authorization of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.
   (f) Use of a personally owned PCD constitutes consent for the Department to access the PCD to inspect and copy data to meet the needs of the Department, which may include litigation, public records retention and release obligations and internal investigations. If the PCD is carried on-duty, employees will provide the Department with all telephone access numbers for 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 Windsor Police Department and deleted from the member’s PCD as soon as reasonably practicable but no later than the end of the member’s shift.

Except with prior express authorization from their supervisor, employees are not obligated or required to carry, access, monitor or respond to electronic communications using a personally owned PCD while off-duty. If an employee is in an authorized status that allows for appropriate compensation consistent with policy, or if the employee has prior express authorization from his/her supervisor, the employee may engage in business-related communications. Should employees engage in such approved off-duty communications or work, employees entitled to compensation shall promptly document the time worked and communicate the information to their supervisors to ensure appropriate compensation. Employees who independently document off-duty department-related business activities in any manner shall promptly provide the Department with a copy of such records to ensure accurate record keeping.

701.6 USE OF PERSONAL COMMUNICATION DEVICES
The following protocols shall apply to all PCDs that are carried while on-duty or used to conduct department business:

(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). Employees shall endeavor to limit their use of PCDs to authorized break times, unless an emergency exists.
(d) Employees may use a PCD to communicate with other personnel in situations where the use of the radio is either impracticable or not feasible. PCDs should not be used as a substitute for, as a way to avoid or in lieu of regular radio communications.
(e) Officers are prohibited from taking pictures, video or making audio 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) Employees 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 employee having knowledge of such conduct shall promptly notify a supervisor.
701.7 SUPERVISORY RESPONSIBILITIES
Supervisors should ensure that members under their command are provided appropriate training on the use of PCDs consistent with this policy. Supervisors should monitor, to the extent practicable, PCD use in the workplace and take prompt corrective action if an employee is observed or reported to be improperly using a PCD. An investigation into improper conduct should be promptly initiated when circumstances warrant.

If, when carrying out any provision of this policy, the need to contact an employee who is off-duty arises, supervisors should consider delaying the contact, if practicable, until the employee is on-duty as such contact may be compensable.

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, employees who are operating non-emergency vehicles shall not use a PCD while driving unless the device is specifically designed and configured to allow hands-free use (CRS § 42-4-239). Hands-free use should be restricted to business-related calls or calls of an urgent nature.

701.9 OFFICIAL USE
Employees are reminded that PCDs are not secure devices and conversations may be intercepted or overheard. Caution should be exercised while utilizing PCDs to ensure that sensitive information is not inadvertently transmitted. As soon as reasonably possible, employees shall conduct sensitive or private communications on a land-based or other department communications network.

The following situations are examples of when the use of a PCD may be appropriate:

(a) Barricaded suspects
(b) Hostage situations
(c) Mobile Command Post
(d) Catastrophic disasters, such as plane crashes, earthquakes, floods, etc.
(e) Major political or community events
(f) Investigative stakeouts
(g) Emergency contact with an allied agency or allied agency field unit
(h) When immediate communication is needed and the use of the radio is not available or appropriate and other means are not readily available
Vehicle Maintenance

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. Paperwork, describing the correction needed, shall be promptly forwarded to vehicle maintenance for repair.

The employee's supervisor should be notified when an assigned vehicle becomes inoperative or needs of 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 EQUIPMENT
Certain items shall be maintained in all Department vehicles for emergency purposes and to perform routine duties.

702.3.1 PATROL VEHICLES
Officers shall inspect the patrol vehicle at the beginning of the shift and ensure that the following equipment, at a minimum, is in the vehicle:

- 2 sticks yellow crayon or chalk
- 1 roll crime scene barricade tape
Vehicle Maintenance

- 1 first-aid kit, CPR mask
- 1 blanket
- 1 fire extinguisher
- 1 bloodborne pathogen kit, including protective gloves and NIOSH particulate respirator mask
- 1 sharps container
- 1 hazardous waste disposal bag
- 1 traffic safety vest
- 1 hazardous materials emergency response handbook
- 1 evidence collection kit
- Rain gear
- 1 Spare tire, jack, and lug wrench

702.3.2 MARKINGS AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS
Vehicles used in general patrol service must be conspicuously marked so they are readily identifiable as law enforcement vehicles. Markings should include:

(a) The department name.
(b) Mounted emergency lights such as those mounted on rooftop light bars.
(c) An emergency telephone number.
(d) Reflective materials placed on the sides and rear of the vehicle, such as reflective striping, lettering or decals.

Patrol vehicles must also be equipped with a siren and a two-way communications radio.

Vehicles used primarily for traffic enforcement, covert or other non-patrol purposes do not have to meet the above requirements.

702.3.3 UNMARKED VEHICLES
An employee driving an unmarked Department vehicle shall ensure that, at minimum, the equipment listed below is in the vehicle:

- 1 roll crime scene barricade tape
- 1 first-aid kit, CPR mask
- 1 blanket
Vehicle Maintenance

- 1 bloodborne pathogen kit, including protective gloves and NIOSH particulate respirator mask
- 1 sharps container
- 1 hazardous waste disposal bag
- 1 traffic safety vest
- 1 hazardous materials emergency response handbook
- 1 evidence collection kit
- Rain gear
- 1 Spare tire, jack, and lug wrench

702.4 VEHICLE REFUELING
Absent emergency conditions or supervisor approval, officers driving patrol vehicles shall not place a vehicle in service that has less than one-quarter tank of fuel. Whenever practicable, vehicles should be fully fueled when placed into service and refueled before the level falls below one-quarter tank. Vehicles shall only be refueled at an authorized location.

702.5 WASHING OF VEHICLES
All units shall be kept clean at all times and, weather conditions permitting, shall be washed as necessary to enhance their appearance.

Officers on patrol shall obtain clearance from the dispatcher before responding to the car wash. 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.
Vehicle Use

703.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to establish a system of accountability to ensure department-owned vehicles are used appropriately. 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 Town of Windsor to provide assigned take-home vehicles.

703.2 POLICY
The Windsor Police Department provides vehicles for department-related business use and may assign patrol and unmarked vehicles based on a determination of operational efficiency, economic impact to the Department, requirements for tactical deployments and other considerations.

703.3 USE OF VEHICLES

703.3.1 SHIFT ASSIGNED VEHICLES
The Operations Commander shall ensure a copy of the shift assignment roster, indicating member assignments and vehicle numbers, is completed for each shift and retained in accordance with the established records retention schedule. If a member exchanges vehicles during his/her shift, the new vehicle number shall be documented on the roster.

703.3.2 OTHER USE OF VEHICLES
Members utilizing a vehicle for any purpose other than their normally assigned duties or normal vehicle assignment (e.g., transportation to training, community event) shall first notify the Duty Supervisor. A notation will be made on the shift assignment roster indicating the member's name and vehicle number.

This subsection does not apply to those who are assigned to transport vehicles to and from the maintenance yard or car wash.

703.3.3 INSPECTIONS
Members shall be responsible for inspecting the interior and exterior of any assigned vehicle before taking the vehicle into service and at the conclusion of their shifts. Any previously unreported damage, mechanical problems, unauthorized contents or other problems with the vehicle shall be promptly reported to a supervisor and documented as appropriate.

The interior of any vehicle that has been used to transport any person other than a member of this department should be inspected prior to placing another person in the vehicle and again after the person is removed. This is to ensure that unauthorized or personal items have not been left in the vehicle.

When transporting any suspect, prisoner or arrestee, the transporting member shall search all areas of the vehicle that are accessible by the person before and after that person is transported.
Vehicle Use

All department vehicles are subject to inspection and/or search at any time by a supervisor without notice and without cause. No member assigned to or operating such vehicle shall be entitled to any expectation of privacy with respect to the vehicle or its contents.

703.3.4 SECURITY AND UNATTENDED VEHICLES
Unattended vehicles should be locked and secured at all times. No key should be left in the vehicle except when it is necessary that the vehicle be left running (e.g., continued activation of emergency lights, canine safety, equipment charging). 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.

703.3.5 MOBILE DATA TERMINAL
Members assigned to vehicles equipped with a Mobile Data Terminal (MDT) shall log onto the MDT with the required information when going on-duty. If the vehicle is not equipped with a working MDT, the member shall notify Dispatch. Use of the MDT is governed by the Mobile Data Terminal Use Policy.

703.3.6 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 Commander approval.

All data captured by the system shall be retained in accordance with the established records retention schedule.

703.3.7 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.
Vehicle Use

703.3.8 AUTHORIZED PASSENGERS
Members operating department vehicles shall not permit persons other than Town 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.

703.3.9 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.

703.3.10 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.

703.3.11 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.

703.3.12 NON-SWORN MEMBER USE
Non-sworn members shall operate unmarked police vehicle in the performance of their duties. Non-sworn 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 their 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.
Vehicle Use

703.4.2 UNSCHEDULED TAKE-HOME USE
Circumstances may arise where department vehicles must be used by members to commute to and from a work assignment. Members may take home department vehicles only with prior approval of a supervisor and shall meet the following criteria:

(a) The circumstances are unplanned and were created by the needs of the Department.
(b) Other reasonable transportation options are not available.
(c) The member lives within 25 miles of the Town of Windsor Town 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 handled and secured in compliance with the respective provisions of this policy. Storage in a locked garage limits agency availability to the vehicle and must be approved by a Chief of Police.

703.4.3 ASSIGNED VEHICLES
Assignment of take-home vehicles shall be based on the location of the member’s residence, the nature of the member’s duties, job description and essential functions, and employment or appointment status. Members may be assigned a take-home vehicle pursuant to Town of Windsor Policy or as authorized by the Chief of Police. Exceptions can be made by the Chief of Police for certain positions requiring direct and immediate response to an investigation or critical incident.

These positions include, but are not limited to:

1. Commanders. These exempt positions require an ability to respond directly and expediently after normal working hours, and on days off, to lead and assist with Incident Command, Administrative, and Investigative duties and responsibilities.

2. K9 officers. These positions require an ability to respond directly and expediently after normal working hours, and on days off, to conduct in-progress investigative searches and searches for at-risk missing persons.

3. Regional SWAT team members. These positions require an ability to respond directly and expediently after normal working hours, and on days off, to critical incidents throughout Larimer and Weld County.

4. On-call Criminal Investigators. These positions require an ability to respond directly and expediently after normal working hours, and on days off, to crime scenes and other major criminal investigations.

Members who reside outside the Town of Windsor may be required to secure the vehicle at a designated location or the Department at the discretion of the Chief of Police.

Members are cautioned that under federal and local tax rules, personal use of a Town vehicle may create an income tax liability for the member. Questions regarding tax rules should be directed to the member’s tax adviser.
Vehicle Use

Criteria for use of take-home vehicles include the following:

(a) Vehicles shall only be used for work-related purposes and shall not be used for personal errands or transports, unless special circumstances exist and the Chief of Police or a Division Commander gives authorization.

(b) Vehicles may be used to transport the member to and from the member's residence for work-related purposes.

(c) Vehicles will not be used when off-duty except:
   1. In circumstances when a member has been placed on call by the Chief of Police or Division Commanders and there is a high probability that the member will be called back to duty.
   2. When the member is performing a work-related function during what normally would be an off-duty period, including vehicle maintenance or traveling to or from a work-related activity or function.
   3. When the member has received permission from the Chief of Police or Division Commanders.
   4. When the vehicle is being used by the Chief of Police, Division Commanders or members who are in on-call administrative positions.
   5. When the vehicle is being used by on-call investigators.

(d) While operating the vehicle, authorized members will carry and have accessible their department-approved backup or duty firearm and be prepared to perform any function they would be expected to perform while on-duty.

(e) The two-way communications radio, MDT and global positioning satellite device, if equipped, must be on and set to an audible volume when the vehicle is in operation.

(f) Unattended vehicles are to be locked and secured at all times.
   (a) No key should be left in the vehicle except when it is necessary that the vehicle be left running (e.g., continued activation of emergency lights, canine safety, equipment charging).
   (b) All weapons shall be secured while the vehicle is unattended.
   (c) All department identification, portable radios and equipment should be secured.

(g) Vehicles are to be parked on the roadway or on private property easily accessible to Town of Windsor personnel unless prior arrangements have been made with the Chief of Police or the authorized designee. If the vehicle is not secured inside a locked garage, all firearms and kinetic impact weapons shall be properly secured (see the Firearms Policy regarding safe storage of firearms).

(h) Vehicles are to be secured at the member's residence or the appropriate department facility, at the discretion of the Department when a member will be away (e.g., on vacation) for periods exceeding one week.
   1. If the vehicle remains at the residence of the member, the Department shall have access to the vehicle.
2. If the member is unable to provide access to the vehicle, it shall be parked at the Department.
   (i) The member is responsible for the care and maintenance of the vehicle.

703.4.4 ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS
When driving a take-home vehicle to and from work outside of the jurisdiction of the Windsor Police Department or while off-duty, an officer shall not initiate enforcement actions except in those circumstances where a potential threat to life or serious property damage exists (see the Off-Duty Law Enforcement Actions and Law Enforcement Authority policies).

Officers may render public assistance when it is deemed prudent (e.g., to a stranded motorist).

Officers driving take-home vehicles shall be armed, appropriately attired and carry their department-issued identification. Officers should also ensure that department radio communication capabilities are maintained to the extent feasible.

703.4.5 MAINTENANCE
Members are responsible for the cleanliness (exterior and interior) and overall maintenance of their assigned vehicles. Cleaning and maintenance supplies will be provided by the Department. Failure to adhere to these requirements may result in discipline and loss of vehicle assignment. The following should be performed as outlined below:

   (a) Members shall make daily inspections of their assigned vehicles for service/maintenance requirements and damage.
   (b) It is the member’s responsibility to ensure that his/her assigned vehicle is maintained according to the established service and maintenance schedule.
   (c) All scheduled vehicle maintenance and car washes shall be performed as necessary at a facility approved by the department supervisor in charge of vehicle maintenance.
   (d) The Department shall be notified of problems with the vehicle and approve any major repairs before they are performed.
   (e) When leaving the vehicle at the maintenance facility, the member will complete a vehicle repair card explaining the service or repair, and leave it on the seat or dash.
   (f) All weapons shall be removed from any vehicle left for maintenance.
   (g) Supervisors shall make, at a minimum, monthly inspections of vehicles assigned to members under their command to ensure the vehicles are being maintained in accordance with this policy.

703.5 UNMARKED VEHICLES
Unmarked vehicles are assigned to various divisions and their use is restricted to the respective division and the assigned member, unless otherwise approved by a supervisor. Any member operating an unmarked vehicle shall record vehicle usage on the sign-out log maintained in the division for that purpose. Any use of unmarked vehicles by those who are not assigned to
Vehicle Use

the division to which the vehicle is assigned shall also be recorded with the Commander Division Commander on the shift assignment roster.

703.6 SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES
The Operations Division Commander or the authorized designee shall ensure that procedures are established governing the use of all special purpose vehicles. Special purpose vehicles include, but are not limited to:

- Vehicles used by tactical teams.
- All-terrain vehicles.
- Off-road vehicles.
- Aircraft.
- Water vessels.
- Vehicles used for emergency response callouts or special events.

The procedures should include, but are not limited to:

- Objectives of the vehicle’s use.
- Authorized uses (e.g., who can use the vehicle, when the vehicle can be used, limitations when using the vehicle).
- Instructions for vehicle use.
- Training or qualifications required for a member to operate the vehicle.
- Assignment of vehicle maintenance responsibilities.
- Equipment assigned to the vehicle (including emergency lights and siren).

703.7 DAMAGE, ABUSE AND MISUSE
When any department vehicle is involved in a traffic accident or otherwise incurs damage, the involved member shall promptly notify a supervisor. Any traffic accident report shall be filed with the agency having jurisdiction (see the Traffic Accident Response And Reporting Policy).

Damage to any department vehicle that was not caused by a traffic accident shall be immediately reported during the shift in which the damage was discovered, documented in memorandum format and forwarded to the Operations Division Commander. An administrative investigation should be initiated to determine if there has been any vehicle abuse or misuse.

703.8 TOLL ROAD USAGE
Law enforcement vehicles are not routinely exempted from incurring toll road charges.

To avoid unnecessary toll road charges, all members operating department-owned vehicle on a toll road shall adhere to the following:
Vehicle Use

(a) Members operating a department-owned vehicle for any reason other than in response to an emergency shall pay the appropriate toll charge or utilize the appropriate toll way transponder. Members may submit for reimbursement from the Town for any toll fees incurred in the course of official business.

(b) Members passing through a toll plaza or booth during a response to an emergency shall notify, in writing, the appropriate Division Commander within five working days explaining the circumstances.

703.9 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 Windsor 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. 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 six 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 Town.
Cash Handling, Security and Management

704.6 ROUTINE CASH HANDLING

Members who routinely accept payment for department services shall discharge those duties in accordance with the procedures established for those tasks.

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 responsibilities shall, as soon as practicable, verify the amount, summon another member to verify their accounting, and process the cash for safekeeping or as evidence or found property, in accordance with the Property and Evidence and Informants policies.

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 personal protection equipment does not include particulate-filtering masks such as N95 or N100 masks.

705.2 POLICY
The Windsor 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 Illness and Injury Prevention 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 should meet or exceed industry standards for use at firing ranges (29 CFR 1910.95).

705.5 EYE PROTECTION
Approved eye protection, including side protection, shall be used by members during firearms training. Eye protection for members who wear prescription lenses shall incorporate the...
Personal Protective Equipment

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 should ensure eye protection meets or exceeds consensus standards set by the American National Standards Institute (29 CFR 1910.133).

705.6 HEAD AND BODY PROTECTION
Members who make arrests or control crowds should be provided ballistic head protection with an attachable face shield.

705.7 RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
The Administration Division Commander is responsible for ensuring a respiratory protection plan is developed and maintained by a trained and qualified member. The plan should include procedures for (29 CFR 1910.134):

(a) Selecting appropriate respiratory PPE based on hazards and risks associated with functions or positions.
(b) Fit testing, including identification of members or contractors qualified to conduct fit testing.
(c) Medical evaluations.
(d) PPE inventory control.
(e) PPE issuance and replacement.
(f) Cleaning, disinfecting, storing, inspecting, repairing, discarding, and otherwise maintaining respiratory PPE, including schedules for these activities.
(g) Regularly reviewing the PPE plan.
(h) Remaining current with applicable National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), American National Standards Institute (ANSI), Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and state PPE standards and guidelines.
(i) Ensuring that self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) equipment is regularly tested and certified in accordance with all applicable federal standards (CRS § 29-5-114).

705.7.1 RESPIRATORY PROTECTION USE
Designated members may be issued respiratory PPE based on the member's assignment (e.g., a narcotics investigator who is involved in clandestine lab investigations).

Respiratory PPE may be worn when authorized by a scene commander who will determine the type and level of protection appropriate at a scene based upon an evaluation of the hazards present.
Personal Protective Equipment

Scene commanders are responsible for monitoring members using respiratory PPE and their degree of exposure or stress. When there is a change in work area conditions or when a member's degree of exposure or stress may affect respirator effectiveness, the scene commander should reevaluate the continued effectiveness of the respirator and direct the member to leave the respirator use area when the scene commander reasonably believes (29 CFR 1910.134):

(a) It is necessary for the member to wash his/her face and the respirator facepiece to prevent eye or skin irritation associated with respirator use.
(b) The member detects vapor or gas breakthrough, or there is a change in breathing resistance or leakage of the facepiece.
(c) The member needs to replace the respirator, filter, cartridge or canister.

705.7.2 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES FOR RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Members shall not use self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), full-face respirators or cartridge respirators unless they have completed training requirements for the equipment.

Members exposed to environments that are reasonably known to be harmful due to gases, smoke or vapors shall use respiratory PPE.

Members using respiratory PPE shall (29 CFR 1910.134):

(a) Ensure that they have no facial hair between the sealing surface of the facepiece and the face that could interfere with the seal or the valve function. Members also shall ensure that they have no other condition that will interfere with the face-to-facepiece seal or the valve function.
(b) Not wear corrective glasses, goggles or other PPE that interferes with the seal of the facepiece to the face, or that has not been previously tested for use with that respiratory equipment.
(c) Perform a user seal check per department-approved procedures recommended by the respirator manufacturer each time they put on a tight-fitting respirator.
(d) Leave a respiratory use area whenever they detect vapor or gas breakthrough, changes in breathing resistance or leakage of their facepiece and ensure that the respirator is replaced or repaired before returning to the affected area.

705.7.3 GAS MASK

Full-face air-purifying respirators, commonly referred to as gas masks, may be fitted with mechanical pre-filters or combination cartridge/filter assemblies for use in areas where gases, vapors, dusts, fumes or mists are present. Members must identify and use the correct cartridge based on the circumstances (29 CFR 1910.134).

A scene commander may order the use of gas masks in situations where the use of a SCBA is not necessary. These incidents may include areas where tear gas has or will be used or where a vegetation fire is burning. Gas masks shall not be used if there is a potential for an oxygen-deficient atmosphere.

Members shall ensure their gas mask filters are replaced whenever:
Personal Protective Equipment

(a) They smell, taste or are irritated by a contaminant.
(b) They experience difficulty breathing due to filter loading.
(c) The cartridges or filters become wet.
(d) The expiration date on the cartridges or canisters has been reached.

705.7.4 SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS
Scene commanders may direct members to use SCBA when entering an atmosphere that may pose an immediate threat to life, would cause irreversible adverse health effects or would impair an individual’s ability to escape from a dangerous atmosphere. These situations may include, but are not limited to:

(a) Entering the hot zone of a hazardous materials incident.
(b) Entering any area where contaminant levels may become unsafe without warning, or any situation where exposures cannot be identified or reasonably estimated.
(c) Entering a smoke- or chemical-filled area.

The use of SCBA should not cease until approved by a scene commander.

705.7.5 RESPIRATOR FIT TESTING
No member should be issued respiratory PPE until a proper fit testing has been completed by a designated member or contractor (29 CFR 1910.134).

After initial testing, fit testing for respiratory PPE should be repeated (29 CFR 1910.134):

(a) At least once every 12 months.
(b) Whenever there are changes in the type of SCBA or facepiece used.
(c) Whenever there are significant physical changes in the user (e.g., obvious change in body weight, scarring of the face seal area, dental changes, cosmetic surgery or any other condition that may affect the fit of the facepiece seal).

All respirator fit testing shall be conducted in negative-pressure mode.

705.7.6 RESPIRATOR MEDICAL EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE
No member should be issued respiratory protection that forms a complete seal around the face until (29 CFR 1910.134):

(a) The member has completed a medical evaluation that includes a medical evaluation questionnaire.
(b) A physician or other licensed health care professional has reviewed the questionnaire.
(c) The member has completed any physical examination recommended by the reviewing physician or health care professional.

705.8 RECORDS
The Training Sergeant is responsible for maintaining records of all:

(a) PPE training.
Personal Protective Equipment

(b) Initial fit testing for respiratory protection equipment.
(c) Annual fit testing.
(d) Respirator medical evaluation questionnaires and any subsequent physical examination results.
   1. These records shall be maintained in a separate confidential medical file.

The records should be maintained in accordance with the department records retention schedule and 29 CFR 1910.1020.

705.9 TRAINING
Members should be trained in the respiratory and other hazards to which they may be potentially exposed during routine and emergency situations.

All members should be trained in the proper use and maintenance of PPE issued to them, including when the use is appropriate; how to put on, remove and adjust PPE; how to care for the PPE; and the limitations (29 CFR 1910.132).

Members issued respiratory PPE should attend annual training on the proper use of respiratory protection devices (29 CFR 1910.134).
Chapter 8 - Support Services
Property and Evidence

800.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides for the proper collection, storage, security and disposition of evidence and other property. This policy also provides for the protection of the chain of custody and those persons authorized to remove and/or destroy property (CRS § 13-14.5-108).

800.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Evidence: Items taken or recovered in the course of an investigation that may be used to establish guilt or innocence.

Property: General term to describe items collected and held in Property and Evidence; may be interchanged with evidence.

Found Property: Property found by an employee or citizen when the owner cannot be readily identified or contacted and has no apparent evidentiary value.

Safekeeping: Non-evidentiary item of monetary worth that comes under the control of the department generally through a voluntary request by the owner.

800.2 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

Evidence - Includes items taken or recovered in the course of an investigation that may be used in the prosecution of a case.

Found property - Includes property found by an employee or citizen where the owner cannot be readily identified or contacted and has no apparent evidentiary value.

Safekeeping - Includes the following types of property:
- Property obtained by the Department for safekeeping, such as a firearm
- Personal property of an arrestee not taken as evidence
- Property taken for safekeeping under authority of a law

800.3 PROPERTY HANDLING
Any employee who first comes into possession of any property shall retain such property in his/her possession until it is properly tagged and placed in the designated property locker or storage room, along with the property label. Care shall be taken to maintain the chain of custody for all evidence.

Where ownership can be established as to found property that has no apparent evidentiary value, excluding contraband, such property may be released to the owner without the need for booking. The property documentation must be completed to document the release of property not booked. The owner shall sign the appropriate form acknowledging receipt of the item.
Property and Evidence

800.3.1 SECURITY
(a) The Property and Evidence unit shall maintain secure storage and control of all property the Agency takes into custody. Property and Evidence Unit keys are maintained only by the CET Sergeant and the property and Evidence Technician. The responsible party shall not loan Property and Evidence Unit keys to anyone and shall maintain keys in a secure manner.

(b) Access to the evidence room will be limited to the CET Sergeant and Property and Evidence Technician. Any individual entering the evidence room other than authorized personnel must be accompanied by authorized personnel at all times and must sign in and out of the Evidence Room Log Book. The entry must include identifying information, date and time of entry and exit, and the purpose of the entry. The authorized personnel must also initial the log book entry. No tours will be provided to the secure areas of the evidence room.

(c) High risk items to include firearms, jewelry, money, and drugs will be stored within additional secure areas of the evidence room.

800.3.2 INSPECTION, AUDIT, INVENTORY
Regular and unannounced inspection, audit, and inventory will be conducted in the Property and Evidence Unit to ensure compliance with statute and local policy and procedure.

(a) On a quarterly basis, the Administrative Commander shall inspect the evidence storage facilities and practices. Inspections shall verify the evidence room is being maintained in a clean and orderly fashion, that the integrity of property is being maintained, and that policy and procedure of the Windsor Police Department is being followed.

(b) On an annual basis, the Windsor Chief of Police shall assign staff not routinely or directly connected with the Property and Evidence Unit to conduct an audit of the Property and Evidence Unit. The audit shall include a thorough review of policy and procedure by random sampling. A report of the annual inspection and result shall be forwarded to the Chief of Police.

(c) On a monthly basis, the Property and Evidence Technician will conduct a rolling inventory of specified locations in the Property and Evidence Room and will ensure every locations is inventoried annually.

(d) A full inventory shall be conducted when there is a change made to personnel with access to the Property and Evidence Room or when there is a change in Chief of Police.

(e) Unannounced inspection, audit, and/or inventory may occur at any time.

800.4 PACKAGING OF PROPERTY
Packaging will conform to certain procedures. Certain items require special consideration and shall be booked separately as follows:

(a) Controlled substances
(b) Firearms (ensure they are unloaded, rendered safe, and booked separately from ammunition)
(c) Property with more than one known owner
(d) Drug paraphernalia
(e) Fireworks
(f) Contraband
(g) Biohazards

800.4.1 PACKAGING CONTAINER
Employees shall package all property, except controlled substances, in a suitable container that is appropriate for its size. Knife boxes should be used to package knives or any other sharp items. Handgun boxes should be used for handguns. Syringe tubes should be used to package syringes and needles.

A property tag shall be securely attached to the outside of all items or group of items packaged together.

800.4.2 PACKAGING CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES
The officer seizing narcotics and dangerous drugs shall retain such property in his/her possession until it is properly weighed, packaged, tagged and placed in the designated drug locker, accompanied by two copies of the property record. Prior to packaging and if the quantity allows, a presumptive test should be made on all suspected controlled substances. When conducted, the result of this test shall be included in the officer's report.

Narcotics and dangerous drugs shall be packaged in an envelope of appropriate size, available in the report room. The booking officer shall initial the sealed envelope and the initials shall be covered with cellophane tape. Controlled substances shall not be packaged with other property.

The booking officer shall weigh the suspected narcotics or dangerous drugs in the container in which it was seized. A full description of the item, along with packaging and total weight of the item as seized, will be placed in the case report and on the property label. After packaging and sealing as required, the entire package will be weighed and the Gross Package Weight (GPW) will be written on the outside of the package, initialed and dated by the packaging officer.

The GPW will be verified every time the package is checked in or out of the Property and Evidence Section. Any discrepancies shall be noted on the outside of the package. Any change in weight should be immediately reported to the Investigative Services supervisor.

A completed property tag shall be attached to the outside of the container. The chain of custody shall be recorded on the back of this tag.
800.4.3 RIGHT OF REFUSAL
The property and evidence technician has the right to refuse any piece of property that is hazardous or that has not been properly documented or packaged. Should the property and evidence technician refuse an item of property, he/she shall maintain secure custody of the item in a temporary property locker or other safe location and inform the submitting officer’s supervisor.

800.4.4 EXCEPTIONAL HANDLING
Certain property items require special consideration and a separate handling/booking process. The following items shall be processed in the described manner:

(a) BICYCLES: Found or abandoned bicycles shall be stored in the designated storage cage. Affix a metal evidence tag to the handle bar; the metal tag shall be inscribed with the event number.

(b) CASH/JEWELRY: Items of significant value including cash and jewelry shall be counted or inventoried in the presence of another officer. Both officers shall initial and date and package the seal. A supervisor shall be contacted for cash in excess of $1,000; the supervisor shall also witness the count and shall initial and date the package seal.

(c) COLD STORAGE: Property which requires refrigeration shall be secured in the designated temporary refrigerator.

(d) DIGITAL EVIDENCE: Digital evidence shall be uploaded to a temporary electronic storage drive and electronically packaged with identifying information.

(e) EXPLOSIVES: Officers who encounter a suspected explosive device shall promptly notify a supervisor. A regional bomb squad shall be contacted to handle explosive-related incidents and shall be responsible for handling, storage, sampling, and disposing of all suspected explosives.

(f) FIREARMS:

(1) Firearms shall be unloaded and rendered safe. A separate property entry shall be made for firearms and ammunition, and the items will be packaged separately.

(2) The department will not accept firearms and/or ammunition relinquished for safe-keeping pursuant to Civil Protection Orders, CRS 13-14.105.5.

(3) Firearms surrendered or seized pursuant to CRS Title 13, Article 14.5 (Extreme Risk Protection Orders) will be managed in accordance with Policy 341.

(g) FLAMMABLE: Flammable materials including but not limited to fireworks, road flares, torches shall not be placed in the designated property/evidence locker. All such items shall be stored in proper containers and in area designated for the storage of flammable materials.

(h) HAZARDOUS: Any item that is a potential hazard or biohazard shall be appropriately packaged and marked to reduce the risk of exposure or contamination.

(i) LARGE: Large items without a package shall require the barcode to be adhered to an evidence tag and attached to the item. Large items that do not fit in the designated property/evidence locker
shall be temporarily stored in the evidence garage bay. The location shall be secured to prevent entry.

(j) NARCOTICS/CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES:

1) Narcotics/controlled substances shall be processed in the presence of another officer.

2) Prior to packaging and if the quantity allows, a presumptive test may be completed on suspected controlled substances; findings shall be documented in the narrative. A presumptive test shall not be completed if there is risk of exposure to some unknown hazardous substance.

3) The officer shall remove narcotics/controlled substances from the container in which it was seized unless removal is hazardous or impossible. Substance and container shall be packaged separately.

4) The officer shall weigh or count the substance and document findings on the property entry and in the narrative.

5) The substance shall be packaged in vapor barrier plastic (unless otherwise not applicable) and sealed. The officer and witness shall initial and date the seal.

6) The officer shall weigh the entire package and the total package weight shall be written on the outside of the package.

(k) WET/DAMP: Wet items must be dried prior to packaging.

800.5 PACKAGING

Employees shall package property and evidence in a manner to preserve the integrity of the item, prevent cross contamination, and ensure the safety of any party handling the package.

800.5.1 CONTAINER AND SEALS

Employees shall package property and evidence in a suitable container that is appropriate for its size and weight. Various containers of paper, plastic, boxes, and tubes shall be available for use. All packages shall be sealed in a manner appropriate for the package. The seal shall be initialed and dated.

800.5.2 RIGHT OF REFUSAL

The Property and Evidence Technician has the right to refuse any piece of property that is hazardous or that has not been properly documented or packaged. Should the Property and Evidence Technician refuse any item of property, he/she shall maintain secure custody of the item in a temporary locker or other safe location and shall notify the submitting officer and/or his/her supervisor.
800.6 CHAIN OF CUSTODY

Chain of custody shall be documented in the Agency RMS for each piece of property or evidence. The chain of custody record in the RMS shall be the permanent record of the property or evidence item.

(a) The chain of custody record begins when a property entry is made in the RMS; the narrative report shall include documentation of property and evidence collected and entered into evidence.

(b) The Property and Evidence Technician who receives custody of property or evidence shall ensure the entry in the RMS is accurate and there is an entry for each item of property received.

(c) The Property and Evidence Technician shall document in the RMS any change in location or status of property held by the Agency.

(d) The Property and Evidence Technician shall obtain the signature of the person to who property or evidence is released and the reason for release. The documentation will be submitted to Records for filing with the case.

800.7 AUTHORITY TO RELEASE

The Property and Evidence Technician shall not transfer, release, or dispose of property or evidence without a written request and/or approval from one or more authorized and interested parties to the case.

Authorized and interested parties include sworn staff of the District Attorney's office, the initial investigating officer, the lead detective, Administrative Commander, Investigations Commander, and/or Chief of Police.

Authorized and interested parties shall consider evidentiary value and need as well as statutory requirements before authorizing disposition.

800.8 RETENTION OF BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

The Property and Evidence Section supervisor shall ensure that no biological evidence held by the Department is destroyed without adequate notification to the following persons, when applicable:

(a) The defendant
(b) The defendant's attorney
(c) The appropriate prosecutor
(d) Any sexual assault victim
(e) The Investigative Services Division supervisor

Biological evidence shall be retained for a minimum period established by law or the expiration of any sentence imposed related to the evidence, whichever time period is greater. Following the
retention period, notifications should be made by certified mail and should inform the recipient that the evidence will be destroyed after a date specified in the notice unless a motion seeking an order to retain the sample is filed and served on the Department within 90 days of the date of the notification. A record of all certified mail receipts shall be retained in the appropriate file and a copy forwarded to the Investigative Services Division Commander.

Biological evidence related to a homicide shall be retained indefinitely and may only be destroyed with the written approval of the Chief of Police and the head of the applicable prosecutor’s office.

Biological evidence from an unsolved sexual assault should not be disposed of prior to expiration of the statute of limitations. Even after expiration of the applicable statute of limitations, the Investigative Services Division Commander should be consulted and the sexual assault victim should be notified at least 60 days prior to the disposition of the evidence. The evidence shall be retained for an additional ten years upon objection by the victim to destruction (CRS § 24-4.1-303; CRS § 18-3-407.5).

800.8.1 SUFFICIENT SAMPLE PRESERVATION
DNA evidence that is subject to preservation pursuant to CRS § 18-1-1103 shall be preserved in an amount and manner sufficient to develop a DNA profile, based on the best scientific practices at the time of collection, from the biological material contained in or included on the evidence (CRS § 18-1-1104(2)).

If DNA evidence is of such a size, bulk or physical character as to render retention impracticable, the property and evidence technician shall remove and preserve portions of the evidence likely to contain DNA related to the offense in a quantity sufficient, based on the best scientific practices at the time of collection, to permit future DNA testing.

The preserved DNA evidence shall, whenever possible, include a sample sufficient to allow for independent testing by the defendant. After preserving the necessary amount of the DNA evidence, the remainder of the evidence may be properly destroyed as allowed by law.

800.8.2 RECORDS RETENTION AND PRESERVATION
The Department shall maintain a DNA record for the statutory period of a DNA specimen collection from an eligible individual from the date of collection.

(a) DNA evidence collected in reference to a criminal investigation of a felony that does not result in or has not resulted in charges being filed shall be preserved for the length of the statute of limitations for the felony crime that was investigated (CRS § 18-1-1103(1)).

(b) Except as provided by law (CRS § 18-1-1105; CRS § 18-1-1106; CRS § 18-1-1107), the Department shall preserve the DNA evidence for the life of a defendant who is convicted, if the sample was collected in a criminal investigation that resulted in a conviction listed in CRS § 18-1-1102(1) and CRS § 18-1-1103(2).
(c) A court may order the Department to preserve existing biological evidence for DNA testing at the request of a defendant (CRS § 18-1-414(2)).

800.8.3 TRANSFER TO COURT
(a) In the event that property or evidence is needed for Court, the investigating officer must submit a written request to the Property and Evidence Technician at least one business day before the item is needed. The written request shall include the evidence number, description, and reason for transfer.

(b) The Property and Evidence Technician shall document the transfer on the property record in the RMS and obtain the signature of the person to who property or evidence is released and the reason for release. The documentation will be submitted to Records for filing with the case.

(c) If property or evidence transferred to Court is admitted as an exhibit and retained by the Court, it is the responsibility of the receiving officer to obtain written documentation of the transfer/release.

(d) Upon return of the property or evidence, the Property and Evidence Technician shall document on the property record in the RMS.

800.9 DISPOSITION
(a) Property and evidence shall be held until such time as no prosecution is contemplated, a final disposition is reached in the related criminal charge, or the statute of limitations has expired. Disposition of items held pursuant to District or County Court proceedings shall be conducted pursuant to standing, contemporary procedures of the respective Court or as requested/ordered by the Court or Office of the District Attorney.

(b) Disposition of property and evidence shall be conducted in a timely manner. Each piece of property and evidence shall have an assigned disposition review date.

(c) The Property and Evidence Technician shall not transfer, release, or dispose of property or evidence without a written request and/or approval from an authorized and interested party to the case.

(d) A reasonable attempt shall be made to identify the rightful owner of property and evidence in custody.

(e) Before being transferred, released, or disposed of in any other manner, the Property and Evidence Technician shall check property bearing a serial number through CCIC/NCIC.

(f) Disposition of property or evidence may include:
   - Return/release to owner or finder;
   - Release to other agency;
   - Destruction by way of rendering the property unusable;
Property and Evidence

- Donation to non-profit organization;
- Auction in which items of value will be sold at auction where after proceeds will be deposited into the Town of Windsor General Fund.

(g) The Property and Evidence Technician shall document on the property record in the RMS any disposition of property.

800.9.1 FOUND PROPERTY
(a) Found property shall be held for a minimum of 30 days during which time the Property and Evidence Technician shall attempt to determine and contact the rightful owner by telephone and/or mail.

(b) Found property not held for any other purpose or claimed within 30 days after receipt or notification to claim may be disposed of.

(c) The reporting party/finder may claim the found property which has no known/rightful owner or otherwise unclaimed by contacting the department after 30 days. Exceptions include Town of Windsor employees and property that is regulated by statute and/or may contain personal data.

(d) The Property and Evidence Technician shall release property to the owner or finder upon proof of ownership (if necessary) and a valid photo identification. The Property and Evidence Technician shall obtain the signature of the person to who property or evidence is released and the reason for release. The documentation will be submitted to Records for filing with the case.

800.9.2 SAFEKEEPING PROPERTY
(a) Safekeeping property shall be held for a maximum of 90 days.

(b) The Property and Evidence Technician shall release property to the owner upon request and scheduled appointment. The owner shall provide proof of ownership (if necessary) and a valid photo identification. The Property and Evidence Technician shall obtain the signature of the person to who property or evidence is released and the reason for release. The documentation will be submitted to Records for filing with the case.

(c) Safekeeping property not held for any other purpose or claimed within 30 days after notification to claim may be disposed of.

800.9.3 FIREARMS
(a) If applicable, firearms in custody will be test fired to collect shell casings for analysis and submittal to the National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN).

(b) A firearm shall not be released until it has been verified that the person receiving the weapon is not prohibited from receiving or possessing the weapon pursuant to 18 USC 922 (d); CRS 13-14-105.5; CRS 18-1-1001; CRS 18-6-801.

800.9.4 UNCLAIMED MONEY
(a) When money is no longer required as evidence and remains unclaimed for one year, the money is presumed abandoned property pursuant to CRS 38-13-108.2.
(b) The Property and Evidence Technician shall release unclaimed money to the Town of Windsor Finance for deposit into the Town of Windsor General Fund. Disposition shall be documented on the property record in the RMS.

(c) Pursuant to CRS 38-13-110 the Property and Evidence Technician shall complete and file a report of presumed abandoned property with the State Treasurer. The report shall cover the period from July 1 to June 30 and shall be submitted no later than the immediately following November 1 date.

800.9.5 VICTIM PROPERTY
Pursuant to 24-4.1-303 (7) when a victim's property is no longer needed for evidentiary reasons, the Agency shall, upon request of the victim, return such property to the victim within 5 working days unless the property is contraband or subject to forfeiture proceedings.

800.9.6 STOLEN OR EMBEZZLED PROPERTY
Stolen or embezzled property or property believed to be stolen or embezzled that is in the custody of the Windsor Police Department shall be returned to the legal owner. Such property may be released from custody after approval from the District Attorney's Office and an authorized and interested party to the case and when the following is satisfied pursuant to CRS 13-25-130 (3):

(a) The appropriately identified photographs, video tapes, or films are filed and retained by the Windsor Police Department;

(b) Satisfactory proof of ownership of the property is shown by the owner;

(c) A declaration of ownership is signed under penalty of perjury;

(d) The defendant, if a defendant has been filed upon, has been notified that such photographs, vide tapes, or films have been taken, recorded, or produced; and

(e) A receipt for the property is obtained from the owner upon delivery by the Windsor Police Department.

800.9.7 EVIDENCE
(a) Property and evidence shall be held until such time as no prosecution is contemplated, a final disposition is reached in the related criminal charge, or statute of limitations has expired.

(b) The Property and Evidence Technician shall work in coordination with the District Attorney's Office to obtain authorization for disposal of evidence upon disposition of the related criminal charges unless the related criminal charge is a petty offense.

(c) The Property and Evidence Technician shall not transfer, release, or dispose of property or evidence without a written request and/or approval from an authorized and interested party to the case.

800.9.8 DISPUTED CLAIMS TO PROPERTY
(a) In the event that more than one party claims an interest to the same property being held by the Windsor Police Department and the legal rights of the parties cannot be established, the property
Property and Evidence

shall not be released until one party has obtained a court order or other proof of the undisputed right to the property.

(b) All parties shall be advised that their claim is civil. In some situations, legal counsel for the Windsor Police Department may be asked to file an interpleader in court to resolve the disputed claim.

800.9.9 CIVIL LITIGATION
Upon notice of pending civil litigation, the Windsor Police Department shall retain related property and evidence until final disposition has been reached.

800.9.10 EXCEPTIONAL DISPOSITION
The following types of property shall be destroyed or disposed of in the manner and at the time prescribed by law or by a court of competent jurisdiction:

(a) Weapons declared by law to be nuisances
(b) Counterfeiting equipment
(c) Gaming Devices
(d) Obscene matter
(e) Altered vehicles or component parts
(f) Narcotics
(g) Destructive devices
(h) Any other items as designated by court order

800.10 RETENTION

800.10.1 GENERAL
Evidence not immediately associated with a related criminal case will be retained, at a minimum, for the length of time prescribed by CRS 16-5-401.

800.10.2 DNA EVIDENCE
Evidence which may be reasonably believed to contain DNA evidence shall be retained pursuant to CRS 18-1-1103.

800.10.3 DIGITAL EVIDENCE
Upon evidence disposition, digital evidence shall become part of the record and shall be retained pursuant to Colorado Municipal Records Retention Schedule No. 100.

800.11 RELEASE AND DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS
A firearm may not be released until it has been verified that the person receiving the weapon is not prohibited from receiving or possessing the weapon (18 USC § 922 (d); CRS § 13-14-105.5; CRS § 18-1-1001; CRS § 18-6-801; CRS § 24-33.5-424).
800.11.1  RELEASE OF FIREARMS IN RISK PROTECTION ORDER MATTERS
Upon notice from the Administrative Commander that an extreme risk protection order has been
terminated or not renewed, notice should be provided to the respondent of the process for the
return of firearms (CRS § 13-14.5-109).

Upon request by the person named in a risk protection order, firearms or permit surrendered
pursuant to the order shall be returned to the person within three days after confirming eligibility
to own or possess the firearm under federal and state law through a criminal history record check
(CRS § 13-14.5-109). Additionally, prior to the release of firearms or a permit the Department
should:

(a)  Confirm that the risk protection order is no longer in effect.
(b)  Provide notice to any family or household member of the person that the firearms or
ammunition are going to be returned.

If a person other than the person named in the risk protection order claims ownership of any seized
firearms, the Department shall follow the procedures outlined in CRS § 13-14.5-108.

If a person who has surrendered firearms pursuant to a risk protection order elects to transfer
ownership of the firearms to another person, the Department shall follow the procedures outlined
in CRS § 13-14.5-108 prior to releasing any firearm.

If a firearm remains unclaimed for at least one year from the date that an extreme risk protection
order expired, the firearm should be disposed of according to department procedures (CRS §
13-14.5-109).
Records Section Procedures

801.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The Administrative Commander shall keep the Department Records Section procedures continuously updated to reflect the procedures being followed within the Records Section. Policies and procedures that apply to all employees of this department are contained in this chapter.

801.1.1 NUMERICAL FILING SYSTEM
Case reports are filed numerically by Records Section personnel.

Reports are numbered commencing with the last two digits of the current year followed by a sequential number beginning with 00001 starting at midnight on the first day of January of each year. As an example, case number 11-00001 would be the first new case beginning January 1, 2011.

801.2 RECORDS SECTION RESPONSIBILITIES
The responsibilities of the Records Section include but are not limited to:

(a) Maintaining a records management system for case reports.
   1. The records management system should include a process for numbering, identifying, tracking, and retrieving case reports.

(b) Entering case report information into the records management system.
   1. Modification of case reports shall only be made when authorized by a supervisor.

(c) Providing members of the Department with access to case reports when needed for investigation or court proceedings.

(d) Maintaining compliance with federal, state, and local regulations regarding reporting requirements of crime statistics. This includes reporting statistical data to the Division of Criminal Justice for:
   1. Qualifying incidents, including those involving the use of force by an officer that results in death or serious bodily injury or involves the use of a weapon (CRS § 24-31-903).
   2. Criminal offenses, including information regarding arrests and disposition of charges (CRS § 24-33.5-412; CRS § 24-33.5-518).
   3. All instances of an officer’s resignation while under investigation (CRS § 24-31-903).

(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) Establishing a process for the entry of extreme risk protection orders into appropriate databases, notice to courts, and removal of orders from databases, as applicable (CRS § 13-14.5-110).
(h) Establishing a process for the filing of the following with the court after service of a risk protection order, as applicable (CRS § 13-14.5-108):

1. The original receipt of surrendered items within 72 hours of service of the order. A copy of the receipt shall also be properly maintained by this department.

2. In cases where no firearms were taken into custody, a statement notifying the court of the same.

   (a) A copy of the receipt shall also be properly maintained by the Department.

(i) Providing notice to the Property and Evidence Section upon the termination or nonrenewal of an extreme risk protection order (CRS § 13-14.5-107).

(j) Establishing a process for entering reports of lost or stolen firearms into the Colorado Bureau of Investigations Crime Information Center Database within 5 days of receiving the report (CRS § 18-12-113).

### 801.3 PRIVACY POLICY

The Administrative Commander shall apply, and assist in the development and maintenance of, the organization's policy standardizing the collection, storage, transfer and use of personally identifiable information pursuant to CRS § 24-72-502. Minimally, the policy shall include:

(a) A declaration supporting the protection of individual privacy.

(b) Standards which minimize the collection of personally identifiable information to the least amount of information required to complete a particular transaction.

(c) The applicability of the Colorado Criminal Justice Records Act.

(d) A method for feedback from the public on compliance with the privacy policy.

(e) Notation that the policy applies to the collection of all personally identifiable information, regardless of the source or medium.

The privacy policy shall be published on the organization's website.

### 801.4 FILE ACCESS

All reports including, but not limited to, initial, supplemental, follow-up, evidence and all reports related to a case shall be maintained in a secure area within the Records Section, accessible only to authorized Records Section personnel. Access to report files after hours or when records personnel are otherwise not available may be obtained through the Patrol Commander.

#### 801.4.1 REQUESTING ORIGINAL REPORTS

Generally, original reports shall not be removed from the Records Section. Should an original report be needed for any reason, the requesting employee shall first obtain authorization from the Administrative Commander. All original reports removed from the Records Section shall be recorded on the report check-out log, which shall constitute the only authorized manner by which an original report may be removed from the Records Section.
All original reports to be removed from the Records Section shall be photocopied and the photocopy retained in the report file location of the original report until the original is returned to the Records Section. The photocopied report shall be shredded upon return of the original report to the file.

801.5 RECORDS MANAGER TRAINING
The Administrative Commander shall receive training in records management, including proper maintenance, retention and disposal of records and the proper release of records under state and federal law.
Records Maintenance and Release

802.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides guidance on the maintenance, access and release of department records. Protected information is separately covered in the Protected Information Policy.

802.2 POLICY
The Windsor Police Department is committed to providing public access to records in a manner that is consistent with the Colorado Open Records Act (CORA) and Colorado Criminal Justice Records Act (CCJRA) (CRS § 24-72-301 et seq.).

802.3 CUSTODIAN OF RECORDS RESPONSIBILITIES
The Chief of Police shall designate a Custodian of Records. The responsibilities of the Custodian of Records include but are not limited to (CRS § 24-72-301 et seq.):

(a) Managing the records management system for the Department, including the retention, archiving, release, and destruction of department records.

(b) Maintaining and updating the department records retention schedule including:
   1. Identifying the minimum length of time the Department must keep records.
   2. Identifying the department division responsible for the original record.

(c) Establishing rules regarding the inspection and copying of department records as reasonably necessary for the protection of such records.

(d) Identifying records or portions of records that are confidential under state or federal law and not open for inspection or copying.

(e) Establishing rules regarding the processing of subpoenas for the production of records.

(f) Ensuring the availability of a current schedule of fees for public records as allowed by law (CRS § 24-72-306).

802.4 PROCESSING REQUESTS FOR RECORDS
Any department member who receives a request for any record shall route the request to the Custodian of Records or the authorized designee.

802.4.1 REQUESTS FOR RECORDS
The processing of requests for any record is subject to the following:

(a) The Department is not required to create records that do not exist.

(b) When a record contains material with release restrictions and material that is not subject to release restrictions, the restricted material shall be redacted and the unrestricted material released.
1. A copy of the redacted release should be maintained in the case file for proof of what was actually released and as a place to document the reasons for the redactions. If the record is audio or video, a copy of the redacted audio/video release should be maintained in the department-approved media storage system and a notation should be made in the case file to document the release and the reasons for the redacted portions.

(c) The payment of any authorized fees required for the copying or mailing of the records requested as authorized by CRS § 24-72-306.

(d) Records related to arrests (i.e., official action) shall, and all other records may, be made available for inspection at reasonable times except as otherwise provided by law (CRS § 24-72-303; CRS § 24-72-304).

1. The Custodian of Records shall deny access to a requester seeking access to records unless the requester signs a statement which affirms that the records shall not be used for the direct solicitation of business for pecuniary gain (CRS § 24-72-305.5).

(e) If the records requested are related to an arrest and are in active use, in storage, or otherwise not readily available, the Custodian of Records shall notify the requester of the status. This notice shall be in writing if requested by the requester. If requested, the Custodian of Records shall set a date and hour, within three working days, at which the records will be available to the requester (CRS § 24-72-303):

1. If the Department does not have the records related to an arrest, the Custodian of Records shall include in the notice, in detail to the best of his/her knowledge and belief, the agency which has custody or control of the requested record.

(f) For all other records requested (i.e., not related to an arrest) that are not in the custody or control of the Department, the Custodian of Records shall notify the requester of the status. The notice shall be in writing if requested by the requester. The notice shall include the reason for the absence of the records from the Department’s custody or control, their location, and what person has custody or control of the records (CRS § 24-72-304).

1. If the Custodian of Records has knowledge that the records requested are in the custody and control of the central repository for criminal justice records, the request shall be forwarded to the central repository.

(g) If the Custodian of Records denies access to a record and the applicant has requested a written statement of the grounds for the denial, the Custodian of Records shall prepare the written statement and provide it to the applicant within 72 hours, citing to the law or regulation under which access is denied or the general nature of the interest to be protected by the denial (CRS § 24-72-305).

(h) Records related to completed internal investigations (including any appeals) into the alleged misconduct of an in-uniform or on-duty officer, when involving a member of the public, shall be made available for inspection as required by CRS § 24-72-303.

802.5 RELEASE RESTRICTIONS
Examples of release restrictions include but are not limited to:
Records Maintenance and Release

(a) Personal identifying information, including an individual’s photograph; Social Security and driver identification numbers; name, address, and telephone number; and medical or disability information that is contained in any driver’s license record, motor vehicle record or any department record, including traffic accident reports, are restricted except as authorized by the Department, and only when such use or disclosure is permitted or required by law to carry out a legitimate law enforcement purpose (18 USC § 2721; 18 USC § 2722).

(b) Victim information that may be protected by statutes (CRS § 24-4.1-303; CRS § 24-72-304).

(c) Juvenile-related information that may be protected by statutes (CRS § 19-1-304).

(d) Certain types of reports involving, but not limited to, child abuse or neglect (CRS § 19-1-307) and at-risk adult abuse (CRS § 26-3.1-102).

(e) Records that contain the notation "CHILD VICTIM" or "SEXUAL ASSAULT" shall have identifying information deleted as required by CRS § 24-72-304.

(f) Records that contain information concerning an application for victim’s compensation (CRS § 24-4.1-107.5).

(g) Information received, made, or kept by the Safe2Tell® program (CRS § 24-31-607).

(h) Records of the investigations conducted by the Department, records of the intelligence information or security procedures of the Department, or any investigatory files compiled for any other law enforcement purpose (CRS § 24-72-305).

(i) The result of chemical biological substance testing (CRS § 24-72-305).

(j) The address of an individual who has requested and been approved for address confidentiality (CRS § 24-30-2108).

(k) Personnel records, medical records, and similar records which would involve personal privacy.

(l) Information regarding the immigration status of any victim who is requesting certification for a U visa or T visa, or any documents submitted for U visa or T visa certification and any written responses to a certification request except where allowed by law (CRS § 24-4.1-404).

(m) Any other record subject to inspection where such inspection would be or is (CRS § 24-72-305):
   1. Contrary to any state statute.
   2. Prohibited by rules promulgated by the state supreme court or by order of any court.

802.6 SUBPOENAS AND DISCOVERY REQUESTS
Any member who receives a subpoena duces tecum or discovery request for records should promptly contact a supervisor and the Custodian of Records for review and processing. While a subpoena duces tecum may ultimately be subject to compliance, it is not an order from the court that will automatically require the release of the requested information.
Records Maintenance and Release

Generally, discovery requests and subpoenas from criminal defendants and their authorized representatives (including attorneys) should be referred to the District Attorney, Town Attorney or the courts.

All questions regarding compliance with any subpoena duces tecum or discovery request should be promptly referred to legal counsel for the Department so that a timely response can be prepared.

802.7 RELEASED RECORDS TO BE MARKED
Each page of any written record released pursuant to this policy should be stamped in a colored ink or otherwise marked to indicate the department name and to whom the record was released.

Each audio/video recording released should include the department name and to whom the record was released.

802.8 EXPUNGEMENT OR SEALED RECORDS
Expungement orders or orders to seal criminal records received by the Department shall be reviewed for appropriate action by the Custodian of Records. The Custodian of Records shall expunge or seal such records as ordered by the court. Records may include but are not limited to a record of arrest, investigation, detention, or conviction. Once the record is expunged or sealed, members shall respond to any inquiry as though the record did not exist (CRS § 24-72-702; CRS § 24-72-703).

802.8.1 EXPUNGEMENT OF ARREST RECORDS RESULTING FROM MISTAKEN IDENTITY
If the Investigation Section supervisor determines that a person was arrested based on mistaken identity and no charges were filed following the arrest, the Custodian of Records shall file a petition for an order to expunge any arrest or criminal records resulting from the mistaken identity. The petition must be filed no later than 90 days after the investigation determines the mistaken identity, in the judicial district where the arrest occurred (CRS § 24-72-702).

802.8.2 EXPUNGEMENT OF CERTAIN JUVENILE RECORDS WITHOUT COURT ORDER
The Custodian of Records shall acknowledge receipt of a notice issued by the district attorney or other diversion provider that a juvenile has successfully completed a prefiling diversion. Upon receipt of the notice, the Custodian of Records shall treat the records as expunged within 35 days and without need of a court order (CRS § 19-1-306).

802.9 SECURITY BREACHES
Members who become aware that any Windsor Police Department system containing personal information may have been breached should notify the Custodian of Records as soon as practicable.

The Custodian of Records shall ensure the required notice is given to any resident of this state whose unsecured personal information is reasonably believed to have been acquired by an
unauthorized person. If the security breach is reasonably believed to affect 500 or more Colorado residents, the Custodian of Records shall also notify the Colorado attorney general. Notice may not be required if the Custodian of Records, after a reasonable investigation, makes a determination that misuse of the individual’s information has not occurred and is not reasonably likely to occur. Additional notices to consumer reporting agencies may be required if the security breach requires notification to more than 1,000 Colorado residents (CRS § 24-73-103).

Notice shall be given in the most expedient time possible and without unreasonable delay, and not later than 30 days from the discovery of the breach, consistent with the needs of the department and any measures necessary to determine the scope of the breach, prevent further disclosures, and restore the reasonable integrity of the data system. Notice may be delayed if notification will impede a criminal investigation. In such cases, notice shall be made not later than 30 days after a determination is made that notification will no longer impede the investigation (CRS § 24-73-103).

For the purposes of the notice requirement, personal information includes an individual’s first name or first initial and last name in combination with any one or more of the following when not encrypted, redacted, or secured by any other method that renders the information unreadable or unusable (CRS § 24-73-103):

(a) Social Security number
(b) Driver’s license number or identification card number
(c) Student, military, passport, or health insurance identification number
(d) Medical information
(e) Biometric data
(f) Username or email address, in combination with a password or security questions and answers, that would permit access to an online account
(g) Full account number or credit or debit card number, in combination with any required security code, access code, or password that would permit access to the individual’s account

If the breach reasonably appears to have been made to protected information covered in the Protected Information Policy, the Custodian of Records should promptly notify the appropriate member designated to oversee the security of protected information (see the Protected Information Policy).

802.10 RELEASE OF AUDIO OR VIDEO RECORDINGS RELATED TO ALLEGED MISCONDUCT

Unedited video and audio recordings related to an incident where a peace officer, civilian, or nonprofit organization has made a complaint of officer misconduct shall be released upon a proper public record request within 21 days of the request (CRS § 24-31-902).
Records Maintenance and Release

The Custodian of Records should work as appropriate with the Chief of Police or the Professional Standards Unit supervisor in determining what recordings may qualify for disclosure when a request for a recording is received.

802.10.1 DELAY OF RELEASE
Disclosure of recordings related to alleged misconduct during active criminal or administrative investigations may be delayed up to 45 days from the date the Department knew or reasonably should have known about the incident if disclosure would substantially interfere with or jeopardize the investigation. The Chief of Police or the authorized designee should work as appropriate with the prosecuting attorney so that the prosecuting attorney may produce the required notice (CRS § 24-31-902).

802.10.2 RELEASE OF AUDIO OR VIDEO RECORDINGS DEPICTING A DEATH
Upon request, the Custodian of Records shall release unedited video and audio recordings depicting a death to the victim’s spouse, parent, legal guardian, child, sibling, grandparent, grandchild, significant other, or other lawful representative, and inform the requesting party of the requesting party’s right to receive and review the recording at least 72 hours prior to public release (CRS § 24-31-902).

802.10.3 RESTRICTIONS RELATED TO PRIVACY
If the Custodian of Records, in consultation with the Chief of Police or the authorized designee, determines that specific portions of a recording may raise substantial privacy concerns for a person depicted in the recording, the Department should use technology to blur portions of a recording made available for release. In such cases, unblurred footage shall not be released without the written authorization of the victim or the victim’s next of kin (CRS § 24-31-902).

If blurring is insufficient to protect the substantial privacy interest of a person, the Custodian of Records should, within 20 days of receipt of the complaint of alleged misconduct (CRS § 24-31-902):

(a) Provide a copy of the recording upon request to the victim or the victim’s next of kin.

(b) Inform the person whose privacy interest is implicated of the right to waive the interest in writing and allow release of the unedited recording.
Protected Information

803.1 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 Windsor Police Department. This policy addresses the protected information that is used in the day-to-day operation of the Department and not the public records information covered in the Records Maintenance and Release Policy.

803.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

Protected information - Any information or data that is collected, stored or accessed by members of the Windsor 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.

803.2 POLICY
Members of the Windsor 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.

803.3 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), Division of Motor Vehicles (DMV) records and the Colorado Crime Information Center (CCIC).

(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.

803.4 ACCESS TO PROTECTED INFORMATION
Protected information shall not be accessed in violation of any law, order, regulation, user agreement, Windsor 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.

803.5 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 Administrative Commander for information regarding a formal request.

Unless otherwise ordered or when an investigation would be jeopardized, protected information maintained by the Department may generally be shared with authorized persons from other law enforcement agencies who are assisting in the investigation or conducting a related investigation. Any such information should be released through the Records Section to ensure proper documentation of the release (see the Records Maintenance and Release 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.

803.6 SECURITY OF PROTECTED INFORMATION
The Chief of Police will select a member of the Department to oversee the security of protected information.

The responsibilities of this position include, but are not limited to:

(a) Developing and maintaining security practices, procedures and training.
(b) Ensuring federal and state compliance with the CJIS Security Policy and the requirements of any state or local criminal history records systems.

(c) Establishing procedures to provide for the preparation, prevention, detection, analysis and containment of security incidents including computer attacks.

(d) Tracking, documenting and reporting all breach of security incidents to the Chief of Police and appropriate authorities.

803.6.1 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).

803.7 CHALLENGE TO CRIMINAL OFFENDER RECORD
Any person has the right to challenge the accuracy and completeness of criminal justice records pertaining to him/her and to request that said records be corrected (CRS § 24-72-307). Any such requests shall be forwarded to the Administrative Commander.

Upon receipt of a request to correct the record, the Administrative Commander will evaluate the request as follows:

(a) The Administrative Commander will review the request for correction and make a determination of whether to grant or refuse the request, in whole or in part.

(b) In the event that the Administrative Commander requires additional time to evaluate the merit of the request for correction, the Administrative Commander shall notify the applicant in writing.

1. The Administrative Commander shall then have 30 days from the date of receipt of the request for correction to evaluate the request and to make a determination of whether to grant or refuse the request, in whole or in part.

2. The Administrative Commander will communicate that decision to the applicant in writing.

(c) If the Administrative Commander refuses to make the requested correction and the person requests a written statement of the grounds for the refusal, the Administrative Commander shall promptly provide such a written statement.

(d) If the Administrative Commander decides to make the correction, the Administrative Commander will ensure the change is made in the records of the Windsor Police Department and communicate the correction to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation.
803.8 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

804.1 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.

804.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the Windsor 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.

804.3 ANIMAL CONTROL RESPONSIBILITIES
Animal control services are generally the primary responsibility of Community Service Officers and Police Officers and include:

(a) Consultation on all animal-related matters, with enforcement and service limited to areas outlined by the Windsor Municipal Code and Colorado Revised Statutes.

(b) Ongoing or persistent animal nuisance complaints.

(c) Follow-up on animal-related calls, such as locating owners of injured or aggressive animals.

(d) Tasks identified in the Colorado Animal Protection Act (CRS § 35-42-101 et seq.).

804.4 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.

(e) The owner/handler of an animal has been arrested or is incapacitated. In such circumstances, the member should find appropriate placement for the animal.
Animal Control

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.

804.5 ANIMAL CRUELTY COMPLAINTS
Laws relating to the cruelty to animals should be enforced, including but not limited to CRS § 18-9-202 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. Attempts to educate animal owners about proper handling and care of animals will be made. Confiscation of animals will be a last resort.

804.6 ANIMAL BITE REPORTS
Members investigating an animal bite should obtain as much information as possible for follow-up with the appropriate health or other 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.

If a biting dog has been killed (see Destruction of Animals section) in order to prevent further injury or death, the local board of health shall be notified of the facts related to the bite and the killing, and the body of the dog shall be held for release to the board of health (6 CCR 1009-1:1). Animal remains should not be released from WPD custody until testing for zoonotic disease has been completed.

804.7 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. Members shall provide reasonable treatment to animals in their care (e.g., food, water, shelter).

Stray dogs will be held for up to five days. If the dog is not claimed by the end of business on the fifth day of confinement, the animal will be considered abandoned and released to the appropriate Humane Society for adoption.
804.8 DANGEROUS ANIMALS
In the event responding members cannot fulfill a request for service because an animal is difficult or dangerous to handle, the Duty Supervisor will be contacted to determine available resources, including requesting the assistance of animal control services from an allied agency.

804.9 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.

804.10 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, sealed in a plastic bag and properly disposed of by the responding member.

The Windsor Police Department is not responsible for the removal of deceased animals from private property and will only remove such animals for testing purposes if the animal is a Rabies Vector Species and has come into contact with a human or domestic pet. In other cases of deceased animals on private property, the property owners will be responsible for removal. WPD officers will only remove animals from private property in unique circumstances and with Supervisory approval.

Members should not climb onto or under any privately owned structure for the purpose of removing a deceased animal.

804.11 RABIES VECTOR SPECIES
Citizens should be discouraged from having interactions with wildlife due to inherent safety risks, which include the transmission of animal-human communicable diseases, such as Rabies. If a human or domestic pet does have contact with a Rabies Vector Species (Raccoons, Skunks, Bats, Foxes, etc...), the officer will take necessary investigative and precautionary actions to document the exposure, which may include the collection of deceased animals and quarantine of live animals.

If an officer must euthanize a suspected Rabies Vector Species, reasonable efforts should be made to preserve the brain of the animal for testing by the Health Department.

804.12 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. Domestic animals collected for emergency care will be stabilized while attempts to locate the owner are made. The stabilization and any continued care will be the financial responsibility of the pet owner.
In cases where a wild animal is injured, Officers will make reasonable attempts to reduce the likelihood of further harm to the animal, but will generally provide no additional human intervention unless euthanization is necessary. Citizens should be discouraged from any interaction or contact with wild animals.

804.13 DESTRUCTION OF ANIMALS

When it is necessary to use a firearm to euthanize a badly injured animal or stop an animal that poses an imminent threat to human safety, the Firearms Policy shall be followed. A badly injured animal shall only be euthanized with the approval of a supervisor.
Temporary Custody of Adults

900.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides guidelines to address the health and safety of adults taken into temporary custody by members of the Windsor Police Department for processing prior to being released or transferred to a housing or other type of facility.

Temporary custody of juveniles is addressed in the Temporary Custody of Juveniles Policy. Juveniles will not be permitted where adults in custody are being held.

Custodial searches are addressed in the Custodial Searches Policy.

900.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

Holding cell/cell - Any locked enclosure for the custody of an adult or any other enclosure that prevents the occupants from being directly visually monitored at all times by a member of the Department.

Safety checks - Direct, visual observation by a member of this department performed at random intervals, within time frames prescribed in this policy, to provide for the health and welfare of adults in temporary custody.

Temporary custody - The time period an adult is in custody at the Windsor Police Department prior to being released or transported to a housing or other type of facility.

900.2 POLICY
The Windsor Police Department is committed to releasing adults from temporary custody as soon as reasonably practicable, and to keeping adults safe while in temporary custody at the Department. Adults should be in temporary custody only for as long as reasonably necessary for investigation, processing, transfer or release.

900.3 GENERAL CRITERIA AND SUPERVISION
No adult should be in temporary custody for longer than six hours.

900.3.1 INDIVIDUALS WHO SHOULD NOT BE IN TEMPORARY CUSTODY
Individuals who exhibit certain behaviors or conditions should not be in temporary custody at the Windsor Police Department, but should be transported to a jail facility, a medical facility or other type of facility as appropriate. These include:

(a) Any individual who is unconscious or has been unconscious while being taken into custody or while being transported.

(b) Any individual who has a medical condition, including pregnancy, or who may require medical attention, supervision or medication while in temporary custody.

(c) Any individual who is seriously injured.
Temporary Custody of Adults

(d) Individuals who are a suspected suicide risk (see the Civil Commitments Policy).
   1. If the officer taking custody of an individual believes that he/she may be a suicide risk, the officer shall ensure continuous direct supervision until evaluation, release or a transfer to an appropriate facility is completed.

(e) Individuals who are obviously in crisis, as defined in the Crisis Intervention Incidents Policy.

(f) Individuals who are under the influence of alcohol, a controlled substance or any substance to the degree that may require medical attention, or who have ingested any substance that poses a significant risk to their health, whether or not they appear intoxicated.

(g) Any individual who has exhibited extremely violent or continuously violent behavior.

(h) Any individual who has claimed, is known to be afflicted with, or displays symptoms of any communicable disease that poses an unreasonable exposure risk.

(i) Any individual with a prosthetic or orthopedic device where removal of the device would be injurious to his/her health or safety.

Officers taking custody of a person who exhibits any of the above conditions should notify a supervisor of the situation. These individuals should not be in temporary custody at the Department unless they have been evaluated by a qualified medical or mental health professional, as appropriate for the circumstances.

900.3.2 SUPERVISION IN TEMPORARY CUSTODY
An authorized department member capable of supervising shall be present at all times when an individual is held in temporary custody. The member responsible for supervising should not have other duties that could unreasonably conflict with his/her supervision (6 CCR 1010-13:18.0). Any individual in custody must be able to summon the supervising member if needed. If the person in custody is deaf or hard of hearing or cannot speak, accommodations shall be made to provide this ability.

At least one female department member should be present when a female adult is in temporary custody. In the event that none is readily available, the female in custody should be transported to another facility or released pursuant to another lawful process.

Absent exigent circumstances, such as a medical emergency or a violent subject, members should not enter the cell of a person of the opposite sex unless a member of the same sex as the person in custody is present.

No individual in custody shall be permitted to supervise, control or exert any authority over other individuals in custody.

900.3.3 ENTRY RESTRICTIONS
Entry into any location where a person is held in custody should be restricted to:

(a) Authorized members entering for official business purposes.
Temporary Custody of Adults

(b) Emergency medical personnel when necessary.
(c) Any other person authorized by the Duty Supervisor.

When practicable, more than one authorized member should be present for entry into a location where a person is held in custody for security purposes and to witness interactions.

900.3.4 ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS
Department members shall not be placed in positions of responsibility for the supervision and welfare of in custody individuals of the opposite sex in circumstances that can be described as an invasion of privacy or that may be degrading or humiliating to the individual in custody.

900.4 INITIATING TEMPORARY CUSTODY
The officer responsible for an individual in temporary custody should evaluate the person for any apparent chronic illness, disability, vermin infestation, possible communicable disease or any other potential risk to the health or safety of the individual or others (6 CCR 1010-13:14.0). The officer should specifically ask if the individual is contemplating suicide and evaluate him/her for obvious signs or indications of suicidal intent. The receiving officer should ask the arresting officer if there are any statements, indications or evidence surrounding the individual's arrest and transportation that would reasonably indicate the individual is at risk for suicide or critical medical care. If there is any suspicion that the individual may be suicidal, he/she shall be transported to the Town jail or the appropriate mental health facility.

The officer should promptly notify the Duty Supervisor of any conditions that may warrant immediate medical attention or other appropriate action. The Duty Supervisor shall determine whether the individual will be placed in a cell, immediately released or transported to jail or other facility.

900.4.1 SCREENING AND PLACEMENT
The officer responsible for an individual in custody shall:

(a) Advise the Duty Supervisor of any significant risks presented by the individual (e.g., suicide risk, health risk, violence).
(b) Evaluate the following issues against the stated risks in (a) to determine the need for placing the individual in a single cell:

1. Consider whether the individual may be at a high risk of being sexually abused based on all available known information (28 CFR 115.141), or whether the person is facing any other identified risk.
2. Provide any individual identified as being at a high risk for sexual or other victimization with heightened protection. This may include (28 CFR 115.113; 28 CFR 115.141):
   (a) Continuous, direct sight and sound supervision.
   (b) Single-cell placement in a cell that is actively monitored on video by a member who is available to immediately intervene.
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3. Ensure individuals are separated according to severity of the crime (e.g., felony or misdemeanor).

4. Ensure males and females are separated by sight and sound when in cells.

5. Ensure restrained individuals are not placed in cells with unrestrained individuals.

(c) Ensure that those confined under civil process or for civil causes are kept separate from those who are in temporary custody pending criminal charges.

(d) Ensure separation, as appropriate, based on other factors, such as age, criminal sophistication, assaultive/non-assaultive behavior, mental state, disabilities and sexual orientation.

900.4.2 CONSULAR NOTIFICATION

Consular notification may be mandatory when certain foreign nationals are arrested. The Operations Division Commander will ensure that the U.S. Department of State’s list of countries and jurisdictions that require mandatory notification is readily available to department members. There should also be a published list of foreign embassy and consulate telephone and fax numbers, as well as standardized notification forms that can be transmitted and then retained for documentation. Prominently displayed signs informing foreign nationals of their rights related to consular notification should also be posted in areas used for the temporary custody of adults.

Department members assigned to process a foreign national shall:

(a) Inform the individual, without delay, that he/she may have his/her consular officers notified of the arrest or detention and may communicate with them.

1. This notification should be documented.

(b) Determine whether the foreign national’s country is on the U.S. Department of State’s mandatory notification list.

1. If the country is on the mandatory notification list, then:

(a) Notify the country’s nearest embassy or consulate of the arrest or detention by fax or telephone.

(b) Tell the individual that this notification has been made and inform him/her without delay that he/she may communicate with consular officers.

(c) Forward any communication from the individual to his/her consular officers without delay.

(d) Document all notifications to the embassy or consulate and retain the faxed notification and any fax confirmation for the individual’s file.

2. If the country is not on the mandatory notification list and the individual requests that his/her consular officers be notified, then:

(a) Notify the country’s nearest embassy or consulate of the arrest or detention by fax or telephone.
(b) Forward any communication from the individual to his/her consular officers without delay.

900.5 SAFETY, HEALTH AND OTHER PROVISIONS

900.5.1 TEMPORARY CUSTODY LOGS

(a) 
(b) 
(c) 
(d) 
(e) 
(f) 
(g) 
(h)

900.5.2 TEMPORARY CUSTODY REQUIREMENTS

Members monitoring or processing anyone in temporary custody shall ensure:

(a) Safety checks and significant incidents/activities are noted on the log, if kept by the agency.

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

(c) There is reasonable access to toilets and wash basins (6 CCR 1010-13:10.0).

(d) There is reasonable access to a drinking fountain or water (6 CCR 1010-13:10.0).

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

(f) There is privacy during attorney visits.

(g) Those in temporary custody are generally permitted to remain in their personal clothing unless it is taken as evidence or is otherwise unsuitable or inadequate for continued wear while in custody.
   1. Personal clothing taken shall be cleaned, disinfected or stored so as to control communicable diseases (6 CCR 1010-13:12.0).
Temporary Custody of Adults

(h) Clean blankets are provided as reasonably necessary to ensure the comfort of an individual (6 CCR 1010-13:12.0).

(i) The supervisor should ensure that there is an adequate supply of clean blankets.

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

(k) Adequate furnishings are available, including suitable chairs or benches (6 CCR 1010-13:8.0).

900.5.3 MEDICAL CARE
First-aid equipment and basic medical supplies should be available to department members. At least one member who has current certification in basic first aid and CPR should be on-duty at all times (6 CCR 1010-13:14.0).

Should a person in custody be injured or become ill, appropriate medical assistance should be sought. A supervisor should meet with those providing medical aid at the facility to allow access to the person. Members shall comply with the opinion of medical personnel as to whether an individual in temporary custody should be transported to the hospital. If the person is transported while still in custody, he/she will be accompanied by an officer.

Those who require medication while in temporary custody should not be at the Windsor Police Department. They should be released or transferred to another facility as appropriate.

900.5.4 ORTHOPEDIC OR PROSTHETIC APPLIANCE
Subject to safety and security concerns, individuals shall be permitted to retain an orthopedic or prosthetic appliance. However, if the appliance presents a risk of bodily harm to any person or is a risk to the security of the facility, the appliance may be removed from the individual unless its removal would be injurious to his/her health or safety.

Whenever a prosthetic or orthopedic appliance is removed, the Duty Supervisor shall be promptly apprised of the reason. It shall be promptly returned when it reasonably appears that any risk no longer exists.

900.5.5 TELEPHONE CALLS
Every individual in temporary custody should be allowed to make a reasonable number of completed telephone calls as soon as possible after arrival (CRS § 16-3-402).

(a) Telephone calls may be limited to local calls, except that long-distance calls may be made by the individual at his/her own expense.

1. The Department should pay the cost of any long-distance calls related to arranging for the care of a child or dependent adult (see the Child and Dependent Adult Safety Policy).

(b) The individual should be given sufficient time to contact whomever he/she desires and to make any necessary arrangements, including child or dependent adult care, or transportation upon release.
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1. Telephone calls are not intended to be lengthy conversations. The member assigned to monitor or process the individual may use his/her judgment in determining the duration of the calls.

(c) Calls between an individual in temporary custody and his/her attorney shall be deemed confidential and shall not be monitored, eavesdropped upon or recorded.

900.5.6 RELIGIOUS ACCOMMODATION
Subject to available resources, safety and security, the religious beliefs and needs of all individuals in custody should be reasonably accommodated. Requests for religious accommodation should generally be granted unless there is a compelling security or safety reason and denying the request is the least restrictive means available to ensure security or safety. The responsible supervisor should be advised any time a request for religious accommodation is denied.

Those who request to wear headscarves or simple head coverings for religious reasons should generally be accommodated absent unusual circumstances. Head coverings shall be searched before being worn.

Individuals wearing headscarves or other approved coverings shall not be required to remove them while in the presence of or while visible to the opposite sex if they so desire. Religious garments that substantially cover the individual's head and face may be temporarily removed during the taking of any photographs.

900.5.7 SECURITY MEASURES
All perimeter doors to secure areas shall be kept locked at all times, except during routine cleaning, when no individuals in custody are present or in the event of an emergency, such as an evacuation.

900.5.8 ATTORNEYS
The Duty Supervisor is responsible to ensure the following:

(a) Any attorney in this state shall be permitted to see and consult with a person in custody, alone and in private (CRS § 16-3-404):

1. Upon the demand of the person in custody.

2. Upon demand of a friend, relative, spouse or attorney of the person in custody, if the person expressly consents to see or to consult with the attorney.

(b) A person in custody shall be allowed to consult with an attorney as many times and for as long as reasonable.

(c) Any attorney and the person in custody should be searched for weapons prior and after being admitted to an interview room.

(d) Attorneys must produce a current identification card or license from a recognized state regulatory or licensing agency, as well as other matching appropriate identification.

(e) Interviews between attorneys and their clients shall not be monitored or recorded.
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900.5.9 FOOD SERVICE
Food provided will be purchased from a retail or commercial food provider (6 CCR 1010-13:13.0).

900.5.10 COORDINATING IMMIGRATION INTERVIEWS
Members may coordinate telephone or video interviews between federal immigration authorities and an individual held in custody only after the individual has been advised in writing, and in the individual’s language of choice, of the following (CRS § 24-76.6-102):

(a) The interview is being sought by federal immigration authorities.
(b) The individual has the right to decline the interview and remain silent.
(c) The individual has the right to speak to an attorney before submitting to the interview.
(d) Anything the individual says may be used against him/her in subsequent proceedings, including immigration court.

Members will provide a copy of the written advisement to the individual when he/she is released from custody.

900.6 USE OF RESTRAINT DEVICES
Individuals in custody may be handcuffed in accordance with the Handcuffing and Restraints Policy. Unless an individual presents a heightened risk, handcuffs should generally be removed when the person is in a cell.

The use of restraints, other than handcuffs or leg irons, generally should not be used for individuals in temporary custody at the Windsor Police Department unless the person presents a heightened risk, and only in compliance with the Handcuffing and Restraints Policy.

Individuals in restraints shall be kept away from other unrestrained individuals in custody and monitored to protect them from abuse.

900.6.1 PREGNANT ADULTS
Women who are known to be pregnant should be restrained in accordance with the Handcuffing and Restraints Policy.

900.7 PERSONAL PROPERTY
The personal property of an individual in temporary custody should be removed, inventoried and processed as provided in the Custodial Searches Policy, unless the individual requests a different disposition. For example, an individual may request property (i.e., cash, car or house keys, medications) be released to another person. A request for the release of property to another person must be made in writing. Release of the property requires the recipient’s signature on the appropriate form.

Upon release of an individual from temporary custody, his/her items of personal property shall be compared with the inventory, and he/she shall sign a receipt for the property’s return. If the individual is transferred to another facility or court, the member transporting the individual is
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required to obtain the receiving person’s signature as notice of receipt. The Department shall maintain a copy of the property receipt.

The Duty Supervisor shall be notified whenever an individual alleges that there is a shortage or discrepancy regarding his/her property. The Duty Supervisor shall attempt to prove or disprove the claim.

900.8 HOLDING CELLS
A thorough inspection of a cell shall be conducted before placing an individual into the cell to ensure there are no weapons or contraband and that the cell is clean and sanitary (6 CCR 1010-13:18.0). An inspection also should be conducted when he/she is released. Any damage noted to the cell should be photographed and documented.

The following requirements shall apply:

(a) The individual shall be searched (see the Custodial Searches Policy), and anything that could create a security or suicide risk, such as contraband, hazardous items, belts, shoes or shoelaces and jackets, shall be removed.

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

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

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

(e) Safety checks by department members shall occur no less than every 15 minutes.
   1. Safety checks should be at varying times.
   2. All safety checks shall be logged.
   3. The safety check should involve questioning the individual as to his/her well-being.
   4. Individuals who are sleeping or apparently sleeping should be awakened.
   5. Requests or concerns of the individual should be logged.

900.9 SUICIDE ATTEMPT, DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY
The Operations Division Commander will ensure procedures are in place to address any suicide attempt, death or serious injury of any individual in temporary custody at the Windsor Police Department. The procedures should include the following:

(a) Immediate request for emergency medical assistance if appropriate

(b) Immediate notification of the Patrol Commander, Chief of Police and Investigative Services Division Commander

(c) Notification of the spouse, next of kin or other appropriate person

(d) Notification of the appropriate prosecutor
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(e) Notification of the Town Attorney
(f) Notification of the Coroner
(g) Evidence preservation

900.10 RELEASE AND/OR TRANSFER
When an individual is released or transferred from custody, the member releasing the individual should ensure the following:

(a) All proper reports, forms and logs have been completed prior to release.
(b) A check has been made to ensure that the individual is not reported as missing and does not have outstanding warrants.
(c) It has been confirmed that the correct individual is being released or transported.
(d) All property, except evidence, contraband or dangerous weapons, has been returned to, or sent with, the individual.
(e) All pertinent documentation accompanies the individual being transported to another facility (e.g., copies of booking forms, medical records, an itemized list of his/her property, warrant copies).
(f) The individual is not permitted in any nonpublic areas of the Windsor Police Department unless escorted by a member of the Department.
(g) Any known threat or danger the individual may pose (e.g., escape risk, suicide potential, medical condition) is documented, and the documentation transported with the individual if he/she is being sent to another facility.

1. The department member transporting the individual shall ensure such risks are communicated to intake personnel at the other facility.

(h) Generally, persons of the opposite sex, or adults and juveniles, should not be transported in the same vehicle unless they are physically separated by a solid barrier. If segregating individuals is not practicable, officers should be alert to inappropriate physical or verbal contact and take appropriate action as necessary.

(i) Transfers between facilities or other entities, such as a hospital, should be accomplished with a custodial escort of the same sex as the person being transferred to assist with his/her personal needs as reasonable.

900.11 ASSIGNED ADMINISTRATOR
The Operations Commander will ensure any reasonably necessary supplemental procedures are in place to address the following issues:

(a) General security
(b) Key control
(c) Sanitation and maintenance (6 CCR 1010-13:18.0)
(d) Emergency medical treatment including (6 CCR 1010-13:14.0)
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1. Procedures for emergency evacuation of the inmate from the facility
2. A designated emergency on-call physician and dental services provider
3. A designated hospital emergency room or other appropriate health care facilities

(e) Escapes
(f) Evacuation plans (6 CCR 1010-13:14.0)
(g) Fire- and life-safety (6 CCR 1010-13:16.0)
(h) Disaster plans
(i) Building and safety code compliance (6 CCR 1010-13:3.0)
(j) Insect and rodent control (6 CCR 1010-13:7.0)
(k) Storage, collection, transportation and disposal of garbage, refuse and recyclable materials (6 CCR 1010-13:6.0)
(l) Poisonous, toxic or hazardous substance use and storage (6 CCR 1010-13:15.0)
(m) If authorized, receiving mail/packages and managing visitation for individuals in custody

900.12 TRAINING
Department members should be trained and familiar with this policy and any supplemental procedures.
Custodial Searches

901.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides guidance regarding searches of individuals in custody. Such searches are necessary to eliminate the introduction of contraband, intoxicants or weapons into the Windsor 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.
Custodial Searches

901.4 Searches at Police Facilities
Custody searches shall be conducted on all individuals in custody, upon entry to the Windsor 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 Windsor Police Department identification number and information regarding how and when the property may be released.

901.4.2 Verification of Money
All money shall be counted in front of the individual from whom it was received. When possible, the individual shall initial the dollar amount on the inventory. Additionally, all money should be placed in a separate envelope and sealed. Negotiable checks or other instruments and foreign currency should also be sealed in an envelope with the amount indicated but not added to the cash total. All envelopes should clearly indicate the contents on the front. The department member sealing it should place his/her initials across the sealed flap. Should any money be withdrawn or added, the member making such change shall enter the amount below the original entry and initial it. The amount of money in the envelope should always be totaled and written on the outside of the envelope.

901.5 Strip Searches
No individual in temporary custody at any Windsor Police Department facility shall be subjected to a strip search unless there is reasonable suspicion based upon specific and articulable facts to believe the individual has a health condition requiring immediate medical attention or is concealing a weapon or contraband. Factors to be considered in determining reasonable suspicion include, but are not limited to:
Custodial Searches

(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 Windsor Police Department facilities shall be conducted as follows (28 CFR 115.115; CRS § 16-3-405):

(a) Written authorization from the Operations Division Commander shall be obtained prior to the strip search.

(b) All members involved with the strip search shall be of the same sex as the individual being searched, unless the search is conducted by a medical practitioner.

(c) All strip searches shall be conducted in a professional manner under sanitary conditions and in a secure area of privacy so that it cannot be observed by those not participating in the search. The search shall not be reproduced through a visual or sound recording.

(d) Whenever possible, a second member of the same sex should also be present during the search, for security and as a witness to the finding of evidence.

(e) Members conducting a strip search shall not touch the breasts, buttocks or genitalia of the individual being searched.

(f) The primary member conducting the search shall prepare a written report to include:
   1. The facts that led to the decision to perform a strip search.
   2. The reasons less intrusive methods of searching were not used or were insufficient.
   3. The written authorization for the search, obtained from the Operations Division Commander.
   4. The name of the individual who was searched.
5. The name and sex of the members who conducted the search.
6. The name, sex and role of any person present during the search.
7. The time and date of the search.
8. The place at which the search was conducted.
9. A list of the items, if any, that were recovered.
10. The facts upon which the member based his/her belief that the individual was concealing a weapon or contraband.

(g) No member should view an individual's private underclothing, buttocks, genitalia or female breasts while that individual is showering, performing bodily functions or changing clothes, unless he/she otherwise qualifies for a strip search. However, if serious hygiene or health issues make it reasonably necessary to assist the individual with a shower or a change of clothes, a supervisor should be contacted to ensure reasonable steps are taken to obtain the individual's consent and/or otherwise protect his/her privacy and dignity.

(h) A copy of the written authorization should be retained and made available upon request to the detainee or the detainee's authorized representative.

901.5.2 SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCE FIELD STRIP SEARCHES
A strip search may be conducted in the field only with Commander, or above, authorization and only in exceptional circumstances, such as when:

(a) There is probable cause to believe that the individual is concealing a weapon or other dangerous item that cannot be recovered by a more limited search.

(b) There is probable cause to believe that the individual is concealing controlled substances or evidence that cannot be recovered by a more limited search, and there is no reasonable alternative to ensure the individual cannot destroy or ingest the substance during transportation.

These special-circumstance field strip searches shall only be authorized and conducted under the same restrictions as the strip search procedures in this policy, except that the Commander, or above, authorization does not need to be in writing.

901.6 PHYSICAL BODY CAVITY SEARCH
Physical body cavity searches shall be subject to the following:

(a) No individual shall be subjected to a physical body cavity search without written approval of a Commander, or above, 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).
Custodial Searches

(b) Only a physician or nurse may conduct a physical body cavity search (CRS § 16-3-405(5)).

(c) Except for the physician or nurse conducting the search, persons present must be of the same sex as the individual being searched. Only the necessary department members needed to maintain the safety and security of the medical personnel shall be present.

(d) Privacy requirements, including restricted touching of body parts and sanitary condition requirements, are the same as required for a strip search.

(e) All such searches shall be documented, including:
   1. The facts that led to the decision to perform a physical body cavity search of the individual.
   2. The reasons less intrusive methods of searching were not used or were insufficient.
   3. The Commander, or above, approval.
   4. A copy of the search warrant.
   5. The time, date and location of the search.
   6. The medical personnel present.
   7. The names, sex and roles of any department members present.
   8. Any contraband or weapons discovered by the search.

(f) A copy of the written authorization shall be retained and should be made available to the individual who was searched or other authorized representative upon request.

901.7 TRAINING

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.
Prison Rape Elimination

902.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides guidance for complying with the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (PREA) and the implementing regulation that establishes standards (PREA Rule) to prevent, detect and respond to sexual abuse, harassment and retaliation against detainees in the Windsor Police Department Temporary Holding Facilities (28 CFR 115.111).

902.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

Intersex - A person whose sexual or reproductive anatomy or chromosomal pattern does not seem to fit typical definitions of male or female. Intersex medical conditions are sometimes referred to as disorders of sex development (28 CFR 115.5).

Sexual abuse - Any of the following acts, if the detainee does not consent, is coerced into such act by overt or implied threats of violence or is unable to consent or refuse:

• Contact between the penis and the vulva or the penis and the anus, including penetration, however slight
• Contact between the mouth and the penis, vulva or anus
• Penetration of the anal or genital opening of another person, however slight, by a hand, finger, object or other instrument
• Any other intentional touching, either directly or through the clothing, of the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh or the buttocks of another person, excluding contact incidental to a physical altercation (28 CFR 115.6)

Sexual abuse also includes abuse by a staff member, contractor or volunteer as follows, with or without consent of the detainee, arrestee or resident:

• Contact between the penis and the vulva or the penis and the anus, including penetration, however slight
• Contact between the mouth and the penis, vulva or anus
• Contact between the mouth and any body part where the staff member, contractor or volunteer has the intent to abuse, arouse or gratify sexual desire
• Penetration of the anal or genital opening, however slight, by a hand, finger, object or other instrument, that is unrelated to official duties, or where the staff member, contractor or volunteer has the intent to abuse, arouse or gratify sexual desire
• Any other intentional contact, either directly or through the clothing, of or with the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh or the buttocks, that is unrelated to official duties, or where the staff member, contractor or volunteer has the intent to abuse, arouse or gratify sexual desire
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- Any attempt, threat or request by a staff member, contractor or volunteer to engage in the activities described above
- Any display by a staff member, contractor or volunteer of his/her uncovered genitalia, buttocks or breast in the presence of a detainee, arrestee or resident
- Voyeurism by a staff member, contractor or volunteer (28 CFR 115.6)

Sexual harassment - Repeated and unwelcome sexual advances; requests for sexual favors; verbal comments, gestures or actions of a derogatory or offensive sexual nature by one detainee, arrestee or resident that are directed toward another; repeated verbal comments or gestures of a sexual nature to a detainee, arrestee or resident by a staff member, contractor or volunteer, including demeaning references to gender, sexually suggestive or derogatory comments about body or clothing, or obscene language or gestures (28 CFR 115.6).

Transgender - A person whose gender identity (i.e., internal sense of feeling male or female) is different from the person's assigned sex at birth (28 CFR 115.5).

902.2 POLICY
The Windsor Police Department has zero tolerance toward all forms of sexual abuse and sexual harassment (28 CFR 115.111). The Department will not tolerate retaliation against any person who reports sexual abuse or sexual harassment or who cooperates with a sexual abuse or sexual harassment investigation.

The Windsor Police Department will take immediate action to protect detainees who are reasonably believed to be subject to a substantial risk of imminent sexual abuse (28 CFR 115.162).

902.3 REPORTING SEXUAL ABUSE AND HARASSMENT
Detainees may make reports verbally, in writing, privately or anonymously of any of the following (28 CFR 115.151):
- Sexual abuse
- Sexual harassment
- Retaliation by other detainees or staff for reporting sexual abuse or sexual harassment
- Staff neglect or violation of responsibilities that may have contributed to sexual abuse or sexual harassment

During intake the Department shall notify all detainees of the zero-tolerance policy regarding sexual abuse and sexual harassment, and of at least one way to report abuse or harassment to a public or private entity that is not part of the Department and that is able to receive and immediately forward detainee reports of sexual abuse and sexual harassment to agency officials. This allows the detainee to remain anonymous (28 CFR 115.132; 28 CFR 115.151).
902.3.1 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES
Department members shall accept reports from detainees and third parties and shall promptly document all reports (28 CFR 115.151).

All members shall report immediately to the Patrol Commander any knowledge, suspicion or information regarding:

(a) An incident of sexual abuse or sexual harassment that occurs in the Temporary Holding Facility.

(b) Retaliation against detainees or the member who reports any such incident.

(c) Any neglect or violation of responsibilities on the part of any department member that may have contributed to an incident or retaliation (28 CFR 115.161).

No member shall reveal any information related to a sexual abuse report to anyone other than to the extent necessary to make treatment and investigation decisions.

902.3.2 OPERATIONS COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITIES
The Operations Division Commander shall report to the department’s designated investigators all allegations of sexual abuse, harassment, retaliation, neglect or violations leading to sexual abuse, harassment or retaliation. This includes third-party and anonymous reports (28 CFR 115.161).

If the alleged victim is under the age of 18 or considered a vulnerable adult, the Operations Division Commander shall also report the allegation as required under mandatory reporting laws and department policy.

Upon receiving an allegation that a detainee was sexually abused while confined at another facility, the Operations Division Commander shall notify the head of the facility or the appropriate office of the agency where the alleged abuse occurred. The notification shall be made as soon as possible but no later than 72 hours after receiving the allegation. The Operations Division Commander shall document such notification (28 CFR 115.163).

If an alleged detainee victim is transferred from the Temporary Holding Facility to a jail, prison or medical facility, the Department shall, as permitted by law, inform the receiving facility of the incident and the detainee’s potential need for medical or social services, unless the detainee requests otherwise (28 CFR 115.165).

902.4 INVESTIGATIONS
The Department shall promptly, thoroughly and objectively investigate all allegations, including third-party and anonymous reports, of sexual abuse or sexual harassment. Only investigators who have received department-approved special training shall conduct sexual abuse investigations (28 CFR 115.171).

902.4.1 FIRST RESPONDERS
The first officer to respond to a report of sexual abuse or sexual assault shall (28 CFR 115.164):

(a) Separate the parties.
(b) Establish a crime scene to preserve and protect any evidence. Identify and secure witnesses until steps can be taken to collect any evidence.

(c) If the abuse occurred within a time period that still allows for the collection of physical evidence, request that the alleged victim not take any actions that could destroy physical evidence, including, as appropriate, washing, brushing teeth, changing clothes, urinating, defecating, smoking, drinking or eating.

(d) If the abuse occurred within a time period that still allows for the collection of physical evidence, ensure that the alleged abuser does not take any actions that could destroy physical evidence, including, as appropriate, washing, brushing teeth, changing clothes, urinating, defecating, smoking, drinking or eating.

If the first responder is not an officer the responder shall request that the alleged victim not take any actions that could destroy physical evidence and should then notify a law enforcement staff member (28 CFR 115.164).

902.4.2 INVESTIGATOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Investigators shall (28 CFR 115.171):

(a) Gather and preserve direct and circumstantial evidence, including any available physical and biological evidence and any available electronic monitoring data.

(b) Interview alleged victims, suspects and witnesses.

(c) Review any prior complaints and reports of sexual abuse involving the suspect.

(d) Conduct compelled interviews only after consulting with prosecutors as to whether compelled interviews may be an obstacle for subsequent criminal prosecution.

(e) Assess the credibility of the alleged victim, suspect or witness on an individual basis and not by the person’s status as a detainee or a member of the Windsor Police Department.

(f) Document in written reports a description of physical, testimonial, documentary and other evidence, the reasoning behind any credibility assessments, and investigative facts and findings.

(g) Refer allegations of conduct that may be criminal to the District Attorney for possible prosecution, including any time there is probable cause to believe a detainee sexually abused another detainee in the Temporary Holding Facility (28 CFR 115.178).

(h) Cooperate with outside investigators and remain informed about the progress of any outside investigation.

902.4.3 ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATIONS

Administrative investigations shall include an effort to determine whether staff actions or failures to act contributed to the abuse. The departure of the alleged abuser or victim from the employment
or control of this department shall not be used as a basis for terminating an investigation (28 CFR 115.171).

902.4.4 SEXUAL ASSAULT AND SEXUAL ABUSE VICTIMS
No detainee who alleges sexual abuse shall be required to submit to a polygraph examination or other truth-telling device as a condition for proceeding with the investigation of such an allegation (28 CFR 115.171(e)).

Detainee victims of sexual abuse shall receive timely, unimpeded access to emergency medical treatment. Treatment services shall be provided to the victim without financial cost and regardless of whether the victim names the abuser or cooperates with any investigation arising out of the incident (28 CFR 115.182).

902.4.5 CONCLUSIONS AND FINDINGS
All completed investigations shall be forwarded to the Chief of Police, or if the allegations may reasonably involve the Chief of Police, to the Town Manager. The Chief of Police or Town Manager shall review the investigation and determine whether any allegations of sexual abuse or sexual harassment have been substantiated by a preponderance of the evidence (28 CFR 115.172).

All personnel shall be subject to disciplinary sanctions up to and including termination for violating this policy. Termination shall be the presumptive disciplinary sanction for department members who have engaged in sexual abuse. All discipline shall be commensurate with the nature and circumstances of the acts committed, the member’s disciplinary history and the sanctions imposed for comparable offenses by other members with similar histories (28 CFR 115.176).

All terminations for violations of this policy, or resignations by members who would have been terminated if not for their resignation, shall be criminally investigated unless the activity was clearly not criminal and reported to any relevant licensing body (28 CFR 115.176).

Any contractor or volunteer who engages in sexual abuse shall be prohibited from contact with detainees and reported to any relevant licensing bodies (28 CFR 115.177). The Chief of Police shall take appropriate remedial measures and consider whether to prohibit further contact with detainees by a contractor or volunteer.

902.5 RETALIATION PROHIBITED
All detainees and members who report sexual abuse or sexual harassment or who cooperate with sexual abuse or sexual harassment investigations shall be protected from retaliation (28 CFR 115.167). If any other individual who cooperates with an investigation expresses a fear of retaliation, appropriate measures shall be taken to protect that individual.

The Operations Division Commander or the authorized designee shall employ multiple protection measures, such as housing changes or transfers for detainee victims or abusers, removal of alleged abusers from contact with victims, and emotional support services for detainees or members who fear retaliation for reporting sexual abuse or sexual harassment or for cooperating with investigations.
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The Operations Division Commander or the authorized designee shall identify a staff member to monitor the conduct and treatment of detainees or members who have reported sexual abuse and of detainees who were reported to have suffered sexual abuse. The staff member shall act promptly to remedy any such retaliation. In the case of detainees, such monitoring shall also include periodic status checks.

902.6 REVIEWS AND AUDITS

902.6.1 INCIDENT REVIEWS
An incident review shall be conducted at the conclusion of every sexual abuse investigation, unless the allegation has been determined to be unfounded. The review should occur within 30 days of the conclusion of the investigation. The review team shall include upper-level management officials and seek input from line supervisors and investigators (28 CFR 115.186).

The review shall (28 CFR 115.186):

(a) Consider whether the allegation or investigation indicates a need to change policy or practice to better prevent, detect or respond to sexual abuse.

(b) Consider whether the incident or allegation was motivated by race; ethnicity; gender identity; lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender or intersex identification, status or perceived status; gang affiliation; or was motivated or otherwise caused by other group dynamics at the facility.

(c) Examine the area in the facility where the incident allegedly occurred to assess whether physical barriers in the area may enable abuse.

(d) Assess the adequacy of staffing levels in that area during different shifts.

(e) Assess whether monitoring technology should be deployed or augmented to supplement supervision by staff.

The review team shall prepare a report of its findings, including any determinations made pursuant to this section and any recommendations for improvement. The report shall be submitted to the Chief of Police and the PREA Coordinator. The Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall implement the recommendations for improvement or shall document the reasons for not doing so (28 CFR 115.186).

902.6.2 DATA REVIEWS
The facility shall conduct an annual review of collected and aggregated incident-based sexual abuse data. The review should include, as needed, data from incident-based documents, including reports, investigation files and sexual abuse incident reviews (28 CFR 115.187).

The purpose of these reviews is to assess and improve the effectiveness of sexual abuse prevention, detection and response policies, practices and training. An annual report shall be prepared that includes (28 CFR 115.188):

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(a) Identification of any potential problem areas.
(b) Identification of any corrective actions taken.
(c) Recommendations for any additional corrective actions.
(d) A comparison of the current year’s data and corrective actions with those from prior years.
(e) An assessment of the department’s progress in addressing sexual abuse.

The report shall be approved by the Chief of Police and made readily available to the public through the department website or, if it does not have one, through other means. Material may be redacted from the reports when publication would present a clear and specific threat to the safety and security of the Temporary Holding Facility. However, the nature of the redacted material shall be indicated.

All aggregated sexual abuse data from Windsor Police Department facilities and private facilities with which it contracts shall be made readily available to the public at least annually through the department website or, if it does not have one, through other means. Before making aggregated sexual abuse data publicly available, all personal identifiers shall be removed (28 CFR 115.189).

902.7 RECORDS
The Department shall retain all written reports from administrative and criminal investigations pursuant to this policy for as long as the alleged abuser is held or employed by the Department, plus five years (28 CFR 115.171).

All other data collected pursuant to this policy shall be securely retained for at least 10 years after the date of the initial collection unless federal, state or local law requires otherwise (28 CFR 115.189).

902.8 TRAINING
All employees, volunteers and contractors who may have contact with detainees shall receive department-approved training on the prevention and detection of sexual abuse and sexual harassment within this facility. The Training Sergeant shall be responsible for developing and administering this training as appropriate, covering at a minimum (28 CFR 115.131):

- The Department’s zero-tolerance policy and detainees’ right to be free from sexual abuse and sexual harassment, and from retaliation for reporting sexual abuse or harassment.
- The dynamics of sexual abuse and harassment in confinement settings, including which detainees are most vulnerable.
- The right of detainees and staff members to be free from sexual abuse and sexual harassment, and from retaliation for reporting sexual abuse or harassment.
- Detecting and responding to signs of threatened and actual abuse.
Prison Rape Elimination

- Communicating effectively and professionally with all detainees.
- Compliance with relevant laws related to mandatory reporting of sexual abuse to outside authorities.

Investigators assigned to sexual abuse investigations shall also receive training in conducting such investigations in confinement settings. Training should include (28 CFR 115.134):

- Techniques for interviewing sexual abuse victims.
- Proper use of *Miranda* and *Garrity* warnings.
- Sexual abuse evidence collection in confinement settings.
- Criteria and evidence required to substantiate a case for administrative action or prosecution referral.

The Training Sergeant shall maintain documentation that employees, volunteers, contractors and investigators have completed required training and that they understand the training. This understanding shall be documented through individual signature or electronic verification.

All current employees and volunteers who may have contact with detainees shall be trained within one year of the effective date of the PREA standards. The agency shall provide annual refresher information to all such employees and volunteers to ensure that they understand the current sexual abuse and sexual harassment policies and procedures.
Transporting Detainees

903.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides guidelines for transporting persons who are in the custody of the Windsor Police Department.

Additional guidance can be found in the Medical Aid and Response Policy.

903.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the Windsor Police Department to make reasonable efforts to protect the safety of persons in custody while they are being transported.

903.3 OPERATIONS COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITIES
The Operations Division Commander is responsible for reviewing the safety and restraint systems for all vehicles used to transport persons in custody. The review shall ensure the restraint systems comply with the law and shall determine whether they reasonably meet the needs of the Department. Safety systems should allow for transporting members to be in constant and reasonably clear audio contact with each person being transported.

The Operations Division Commander should establish related procedures for safely transporting persons who have their legs restrained in some manner other than leg shackles.

903.4 PROCEDURES
Members transporting a person in custody should ensure:

(a) All persons are properly restrained by a seat belt or other approved safety restraint system.

(b) All persons in custody remain in a seated or otherwise safely restrained position in the rear of the vehicle.

(c) Any person behaving in a manner so violent or uncooperative that he/she cannot or will not sit upright is:
   1. Reviewed for a medical condition by an emergency medical services provider and if a medical condition exists, transported by ambulance for a medical examination.
      (a) If no medical condition exists or an ambulance is unavailable or unwilling to transport the prisoner, alternative transportation should be arranged (e.g., special transport van).

(d) A verbal welfare check is made with a person in custody every 10 minutes.
   1. If a person being transported is not responsive or indicates a medical condition, the transporting member should advise dispatch and render aid as soon as practicable (see the Medical Aid and Response Policy).
Transporting Detainees

2. Special conditions (e.g., suicidal persons, persons wearing a spit hood) may require closer observations or visual monitoring as indicated in other parts of this policy and in the Handcuffing and Restraints and Temporary Custody of Adults policies.

(e) All areas of the vehicle accessible to a person in custody are searched before and after each transport.

(f) A person in custody is searched immediately after his/her arrest, before transport in any department vehicle, after transportation and any time another person assumes custody.

1. Whenever practicable, the 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.

(g) Transport is accomplished in a direct and timely manner.

(h) The same consideration is shown to a person in custody as would be reasonably shown to any other passenger (e.g., avoiding loud or objectionable music, excessive heat or cooling).

(i) The manner in which a person being transported is not used as a form of punishment or retaliation.

(j) Persons suspected of having a communicable disease are transported in compliance with the exposure control plan.

(k) Persons in custody are transported individually when practical, or within their own compartment of a multiple-compartment vehicle, unless supervisor approval is received based on unusual circumstances:

(a) Juveniles are not to be transported with adults.

(b) Females are not to be transported with males. When possible, transgender or intersex persons should be transported with persons of the gender they identify with.

(c) Persons with known hostilities toward each other, such as mutual combatants or rival gang members, are not to be transported together.

(l) Dispatch is advised of the following:

1. The time when a transport begins and the vehicle’s mileage.

2. The time, vehicle’s mileage and reason for any stops.

3. The time of arrival at the destination and the vehicle’s mileage.

(m) Reasonable efforts are made to prevent inappropriate conversations between persons being transported (e.g., demeaning or insulting language) or conversations between a person being transported and someone outside the vehicle.

(n) Direct visual observation and audio communication is provided during transport of:

1. Individuals in auxiliary restraints (see the Handcuffing and Restraints Policy).
Transporting Detainees

2. Individuals in leg restraints.
3. Individuals wearing a spit hood.
4. Individuals who are a suspected suicide risk.

903.4.1 TRANSPORTING PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES
When transporting a person with a disability, a transporting member should request assistance as necessary to transport the person in a reasonable and safe manner. The transporting member should ensure that any special equipment, (e.g., canes, wheelchairs or prosthetics) is transported in such a manner to not threaten the safety or security of the person or member and that such equipment is transported to the person’s destination.

Members transporting a person with a disability should use their judgment in determining what, if any, restraining devices may be appropriate based on the person’s disability to ensure the security, safety and dignity of all persons.

903.5 PROHIBITIONS
When transporting a person in custody members should not:

(a) Leave the vehicle unattended with the person in the vehicle.
(b) Stop to conduct any personal activities.
(c) Respond to calls or engage in other enforcement activities except in exigent circumstances.
(d) Engage in a pursuit unless exigent circumstances exist, and then only after the need to apprehend the suspect is weighed against the safety of the person in transport.
   1. A vehicle containing more than a single person in custody should not be involved in any pursuit.
(e) Transport persons in a vehicle that is not equipped to safely transport prisoners except in an emergency. A properly equipped vehicle should be requested.
(f) Drive in a manner intentionally designed to punish or make the person uncomfortable.

903.6 ESCAPES
In the event that a person in custody escapes while being transported, the member transporting the person should immediately advise dispatch and other units of the escape, provide a description of the escapee, notify the Operations Division Commander and submit a written report as soon as practicable describing the circumstances of the escape and any recapture.

The Operations Division Commander should notify the Chief of Police upon learning of an escape. The Operations Division Commander should review the report submitted by the transporting member, investigate the circumstances surrounding the escape and submit a report to the Chief of Police as soon as practicable.
Transporting Detainees

903.7 NOTIFICATIONS
Members should notify a supervisor and any receiving facility of information regarding any circumstances the member reasonably believes would be potential safety concerns or medical risks to the person (e.g., uncooperative or violent, prolonged struggle, extreme agitation, medical conditions) that may have occurred prior to, or during, transportation.

903.8 DOCUMENTATION
Members should document, in the appropriate report, when a person is injured during transportation. Documentation should include the condition of the person prior to transportation and the known or suspected causes of the injury during transportation (e.g., hitting head, struggling with restraints, fighting with other prisoners). Any visible injuries should be photographed and included with the report.

903.9 TRAINING
The Training Sergeant should ensure that members receive training on detainee transportation policies and procedures, restraint systems and restraint devices.
Chapter 10 - Personnel
Recruitment and Selection

1000.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides a framework for employee recruiting efforts and identifying job-related
standards for the selection process. This policy supplements the rules that govern employment
practices for the Windsor Police Department and that are promulgated and maintained by
the Department of Human Resources.

1000.2 RECRUITMENT
The Administration Division Commander should employ a comprehensive recruitment and
selection strategy to recruit and select employees from a qualified and diverse pool of candidates.
The strategy should include:

(a) Identification of racially and culturally diverse target markets.
(b) Use of marketing strategies to target diverse applicant pools.
(c) Expanded use of technology and maintenance of a strong internet presence. This may
include an interactive department website and the use of department-managed social
networking sites, if resources permit.
(d) Expanded outreach through partnerships with media, community groups, citizen
academies, local colleges, universities and the military.
(e) Employee referral and recruitment incentive programs.
(f) Consideration of shared or collaborative regional testing processes.

The Administration Division Commander shall avoid advertising, recruiting and screening
practices that tend to stereotype, focus on homogeneous applicant pools or screen applicants in
a discriminatory manner.

The Department should strive to facilitate and expedite the screening and testing process, and
should periodically inform each candidate of his/her status in the recruiting process.

1000.3 SELECTION PROCESS
The Department shall actively strive to identify a diverse group of candidates who have in some
manner distinguished themselves as being outstanding prospects. Minimally, the Department
should employ a comprehensive screening, background investigation, and selection process that
assesses cognitive and physical abilities and includes review and verification of the following:

(a) A comprehensive application for employment (including previous employment,
references, current and prior addresses, education, military record)
(b) Driving record
(c) Reference checks
(d) Employment eligibility, including U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS)
Employment Eligibility Verification Form I-9 and acceptable identity and employment
authorization documents. This required documentation should not be requested until a candidate is hired. This does not prohibit obtaining documents required for other purposes.

(e) Information obtained from public internet sites

(f) Financial history consistent with the Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA) (15 USC § 1681 et seq.)

(g) Local, state, and federal criminal history record checks

(h) Polygraph or voice stress analyzer examination (when legally permissible)

(i) Medical and psychological examination (may only be given after a conditional offer of employment)

(j) Review board or selection committee assessment

The Department shall not seek the wage history of applicants, rely on the wage rate history of a prospective employee, or otherwise engage in wage discrimination (CRS § 8-5-102).

1000.3.1 CANDIDATES PREVIOUSLY EMPLOYED BY GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY
The Administration Division Commander shall ensure that a waiver is included in the application for applicants employed or previously employed by a law enforcement or governmental agency that authorizes disclosure of all files, including the candidates’ internal affairs files.

The Administration Division Commander shall submit the waiver to the agency at least 21 days prior to making a hiring decision regarding the candidate (CRS § 24-33.5-115).

The Administration Division Commander shall determine if a new hire, appointee, or transfer has a record contained in the Colorado Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) Board misconduct database created pursuant to CRS § 24-31-303, and notify the POST Board if the Department employs the individual in a POST-certified position (CRS § 24-31-305).

1000.3.2 EXAMINER AND INVESTIGATOR QUALIFICATIONS

Medical and psychological examinations should be administered by appropriately licensed professionals. Examination results should be securely maintained in accordance with Colorado law and the established records retention schedule (see the Personnel Records and the Records Maintenance and Release policies).

Only members who have received department-approved training should conduct background investigations.

1000.4 BACKGROUND INVESTIGATION
Every candidate shall undergo a thorough background investigation to verify his/her personal integrity and high ethical standards, and to identify any past behavior that may be indicative of the candidate’s unsuitability to perform duties relevant to the operation of the Windsor Police Department.
1000.4.1 NOTICES
Background investigators shall ensure that investigations are conducted and notices provided in accordance with the requirements of the FCRA (15 USC § 1681d).

1000.4.2 REVIEW OF SOCIAL MEDIA SITES
Due to the potential for accessing unsubstantiated, private or protected information, the Administration Division Commander should not require candidates to provide passwords, account information or access to password-protected social media accounts.

The Administration Division Commander should consider utilizing the services of an appropriately trained and experienced third party to conduct open source, internet-based searches and/or review information from social media sites to ensure that:

(a) The legal rights of candidates are protected.
(b) Material and information to be considered are verified, accurate and validated.
(c) The Department fully complies with applicable privacy protections and local, state and federal law.

Regardless of whether a third party is used, the Administration Division Commander should ensure that potentially impermissible information is not available to any person involved in the candidate selection process.

1000.4.3 DOCUMENTING AND REPORTING
The background investigator shall summarize the results of the background investigation in a report that includes sufficient information to allow the reviewing authority to decide whether to extend a conditional offer of employment. The report shall not include any information that is prohibited from use, including that from social media sites, in making employment decisions. The report and all supporting documentation shall be included in the candidate’s background investigation file.

1000.4.4 RECORDS RETENTION
The background report and all supporting documentation shall be maintained in accordance with the established records retention schedule.

1000.5 DISQUALIFICATION GUIDELINES
As a general rule, performance indicators and candidate information and records shall be evaluated by considering the candidate as a whole, and taking into consideration the following:

- Age at the time the behavior occurred
- Passage of time
- Patterns of past behavior
- Severity of behavior
- Probable consequences if past behavior is repeated or made public
Recruitment and Selection

- Likelihood of recurrence
- Relevance of past behavior to public safety employment
- Aggravating and mitigating factors
- Other relevant considerations

A candidate's qualifications will be assessed on a case-by-case basis, using a totality-of-the-circumstances framework.

1000.6 EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS
All candidates shall meet the minimum standards required by state law (CRS § 24-31-305; 4 CCR 901-1:10). Candidates will be evaluated based on merit, ability, competence and experience, in accordance with the high standards of integrity and ethics valued by the Department and the community.

Validated, job-related and nondiscriminatory employment standards shall be established for each job classification and shall minimally identify the training, abilities, knowledge and skills required to perform the position's essential duties in a satisfactory manner. Each standard should include performance indicators for candidate evaluation. The Department of Human Resources should maintain validated standards for all positions.

1000.6.1 STANDARDS FOR OFFICERS
Candidates shall meet the following minimum standards established by the POST Board (CRS § 24-31-305; 4 CCR 901-1:10):

(a) Completion of basic training and passage of a POST-administered examination, as applicable (CRS § 24-31-305).

(b) Be a citizen of the United States, a legal permanent resident or otherwise lawfully present in the United States pursuant to federal law (CRS § 24-76.5-103).

(c) Be a resident of the state of Colorado (CRS § 29-5-101).

(d) Possess a valid Colorado driver's license or United States military card (CRS § 24-76.5-103).

(e) Have submitted to both a physical and a psychological evaluation (CRS § 24-31-303).

(f) Have a high school diploma or equivalent (CRS § 24-31-305).

(g) Possess a current first aid and cardio pulmonary resuscitation certificate (CRS § 24-31-305).

(h) Have submitted to a fingerprint-based criminal history record check (CRS § 24-31-303).

(i) Unless granted an exemption by the POST director, no disqualifying incidents, as defined in 4 CCR 901-1:1 and CRS § 24-31-305.
Evaluation of Employees

1001.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The Department’s employee performance evaluation system is designed to record work performance for both the Department and the employee, providing recognition for good work and developing a guide for improvement.

1001.2 POLICY
The Windsor Police Department utilizes a performance evaluation report to measure performance and to use as a factor in making personnel decisions that relate to merit or STEP increases, promotion, reassignment, discipline, demotion and termination. The evaluation report is intended to serve as a guide for work planning and review by the supervisor and employee. It gives supervisors a way to create an objective history of work performance based on job standards.

1001.3 EVALUATION PROCESS
Evaluation reports will cover a specific period of time consistent with all Town of Windsor employees and should be based on documented performance during that period. Evaluation reports will be completed by each employee’s immediate supervisor. Other supervisors directly familiar with the employee’s performance during the rating period should be consulted by the immediate supervisor for their input.

All sworn and non-sworn supervisory personnel shall attend an approved supervisory course that includes training on the completion of performance evaluations within one year of the supervisory appointment.

Each supervisor should discuss the tasks of the position, standards of performance expected and the evaluation criteria with each employee at the beginning of the rating period. Supervisors should document this discussion in the prescribed manner.

Assessment of an employee’s job performance is an ongoing process. Continued coaching and feedback provides supervisors and employees with opportunities to correct performance issues as they arise.

Non-probationary employees demonstrating substandard performance shall be notified in writing of such performance as soon as possible in order to have an opportunity to remediate the issues. Such notification should occur at the earliest opportunity, with the goal being a minimum of 90 days written notice prior to the end of the evaluation period.

Employees who disagree with their evaluation and who desire to provide a formal response or a rebuttal may do so in writing in the prescribed format and time period.

1001.4 EVALUATION FREQUENCY AND RATINGS
Evaluation frequency and ratings are guided by Town of Windsor policy.
Evaluation of Employees

1001.4.1 VOLUNTEER EVALUATIONS
Volunteer evaluations are covered in the Volunteer Policy.

1001.5 FULL-TIME PROBATIONARY PERSONNEL
Personnel must successfully complete the probationary period before being eligible for certification as regular employees.

1001.6 FULL-TIME REGULAR STATUS PERSONNEL
Regular employees are subject to three types of performance evaluations:

Regular - All regular full-time and part-time employees will be evaluated pursuant to the timeframes and guidelines established by the Town of Windsor Department of Human Resources.

Special - A special evaluation may be completed any time the rater or the rater’s supervisor determine one is necessary for other reasons, including an assessment of employee performance that appears to have become substandard. Generally, when used to demonstrate those areas of performance that appear to be substandard the evaluation would include follow-up action (e.g., action plan, remedial training, retraining). The evaluation form and any documentation shall be submitted as one package.

1001.7 EVALUATION INTERVIEW
When the supervisor has completed the preliminary evaluation, arrangements shall be made for a private discussion of the evaluation with the employee. The supervisor should discuss the results of the recently completed rating period and clarify any questions the employee may have. If the employee has valid and reasonable protests of any of the ratings, the supervisor may make appropriate changes to the evaluation. Areas needing improvement and goals for reaching the expected level of performance should be identified and discussed. The supervisor should also provide relevant counseling regarding advancement, specialty positions and training opportunities. The supervisor and employee will sign and date the evaluation. Employees may also write comments in the employee comments section of the performance evaluation report.

1001.8 EVALUATION REVIEW
After the supervisor finishes the discussion with the employee, the signed performance evaluation is forwarded to the Division Commander. The Division Commander shall review the evaluation for fairness, impartiality, uniformity and consistency. The Division Commander shall use the quality of performance ratings prepared as a factor to evaluate the supervisor.

1001.9 EVALUATION DISTRIBUTION
The original performance evaluation shall be maintained in the employee's personnel file in the Town Department of Human Resources and a copy will be given to the employee.
Promotional and Transfer Policy

1002.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to establish required and desirable qualifications for promotion within the ranks of the Windsor Police Department.

1002.1.1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS
The following conditions will be used in evaluating employees for promotion and transfer:

(a) 1. Emotional stability and maturity
2. Stress tolerance
3. Sound judgment and decision-making
4. Personal integrity and ethical conduct
5. Leadership
6. Initiative
7. Adaptability and flexibility
8. Ability to conform to organizational goals and objectives
9. Skills and abilities related to the position

1002.2 SPECIALTY POSITION SELECTION PROCESS
The following positions are considered transfers and are not considered promotions:

(a) Community Engagement Team Detective
(b) Criminal Investigator
(c) Traffic Safety Unit Officer
(d) School Resource Officer
(e) Field Training Officer
(f) Northern Colorado Drug Task Force Detective
(g) Northern Colorado RAID Team
(h) Specialized Supervisory Unit Assignments
(i) Acting Supervisor

All specialty assignments will typically be a 3-year assignment, but can be reduced based on unsatisfactory work performance of the assigned member, or extended in circumstances that are in the best interest of the department or multijurisdictional task force.

1002.2.1 DESIRABLE QUALIFICATIONS
The following qualifications apply to consideration for transfer:

(a) Three years total law enforcement experience
Promotional and Transfer Policy

(b) Regular employee status
(c) Has shown an express interest in the position applied for
(d) Education, training and demonstrated abilities in related areas, such as enforcement activities, investigative techniques, report writing and public relations
(e) Completed any training required by Colorado Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST), federal or state law

The Chief of Police may authorize exceptions to the qualification list based on the needs of the organization.

1002.3 SELECTION PROCESS
The following criteria apply to transfers:

(a) An administrative evaluation as determined by the Chief of Police that shall include a review of supervisor recommendations. Each supervisor who has overseen or has otherwise been accountable for the candidate's performance will submit recommendations.

(b) The supervisor recommendations will be submitted to the Division Commander for whom the candidate will work. The Division Commander will schedule interviews with each candidate.

(c) Based on supervisor recommendations and those of the Division Commander after the interview, the Division Commander will submit his/her recommendation to the Chief of Police.

(d) Appointment by the Chief of Police.

The policy and procedures for all positions may be waived for temporary assignments, emergency situations or for training.

1002.4 PROMOTIONAL SPECIFICATIONS
Specifications for promotional opportunities are on file with the Town of Windsor Department of Human Resources as part of the supervisor and/or manager job description.

1002.5 SUPERVISOR CERTIFICATE
Within one year of the effective date of assignment, all full-time first-line supervisors should complete a supervisor training course.
Anti-Retaliation

1003.1 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.

1003.2 POLICY
The Windsor Police Department has a zero tolerance for retaliation and is committed to taking reasonable steps to protect from retaliation members who, in good faith, engage in permitted behavior or who report or participate in the reporting or investigation of workplace issues. All complaints of retaliation will be taken seriously and will be promptly and appropriately investigated.

1003.3 RETALIATION PROHIBITED
No member may retaliate against any person for engaging in lawful or otherwise permitted behavior; for opposing a practice believed to be unlawful, unethical, discriminatory or retaliatory; for reporting or making a complaint under this policy; or for participating in any investigation related to a complaint under this or any other policy.

Retaliation includes any adverse action or conduct, including but not limited to:

- Refusing to hire or denying a promotion.
- Extending the probationary period.
- Unjustified reassignment of duties or change of work schedule.
- Real or implied threats or other forms of intimidation to dissuade the reporting of wrongdoing or filing of a complaint, or as a consequence of having reported or participated in protected activity.
- Taking unwarranted disciplinary action.
- Spreading rumors about the person filing the complaint or about the alleged wrongdoing.
- Shunning or unreasonably avoiding a person because he/she has engaged in protected activity.
1003.4 COMPLAINTS OF RETALIATION
Any member who feels he/she has been retaliated against in violation of this policy should promptly report the matter to any supervisor, command staff member, Chief of Police or the Town Director of Human Resources.

Members shall act in good faith, not engage in unwarranted reporting of trivial or minor deviations or transgressions, and make reasonable efforts to verify facts before making any complaint in order to avoid baseless allegations. Members shall not report or state an intention to report information or an allegation knowing it to be false, with willful or reckless disregard for the truth or falsity of the information or otherwise act in bad faith.

Investigations are generally more effective when the identity of the reporting member is known, thereby allowing investigators to obtain additional information from the reporting member. However, complaints may be made anonymously. All reasonable efforts shall be made to protect the reporting member’s identity. However, confidential information may be disclosed to the extent required by law or to the degree necessary to conduct an adequate investigation and make a determination regarding a complaint. In some situations, the investigative process may not be complete unless the source of the information and a statement by the member is part of the investigative process.

1003.5 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES
Supervisors are expected to remain familiar with this policy and ensure that members under their command are aware of its provisions.

The responsibilities of supervisors include, but are not limited to:

(a) Ensuring complaints of retaliation are investigated as provided in the Personnel Complaints Policy.

(b) Receiving all complaints in a fair and impartial manner.

(c) Documenting the complaint and any steps taken to resolve the problem.

(d) Acknowledging receipt of the complaint, notifying the Chief of Police via the chain of command and explaining to the member how the complaint will be handled.

(e) Taking appropriate and reasonable steps to mitigate any further violations of this policy.

(f) Monitoring the work environment to ensure that any member making a complaint is not subjected to further retaliation.

(g) Periodic follow-up with the complainant to ensure that retaliation is not continuing.

(h) Not interfering with or denying the right of a member to make any complaint.

(i) Taking reasonable steps to accommodate requests for assignment or schedule changes made by a member who may be the target of retaliation if it would likely mitigate the potential for further violations of this policy.
1003.6 COMMAND STAFF RESPONSIBILITIES
The Chief of Police should communicate to all supervisors the prohibition against retaliation. Command staff shall treat all complaints as serious matters and shall ensure that prompt actions take place, including but not limited to:

(a) Communicating to all members the prohibition against retaliation.
(b) The timely review of complaint investigations.
(c) Remediation of any inappropriate conduct or condition and instituting measures to eliminate or minimize the likelihood of recurrence.
(d) The timely communication of the outcome to the complainant.

1003.7 RECORDS RETENTION AND RELEASE
The Administrative Commander shall ensure that documentation of investigations is maintained in accordance with the established records retention schedules.

1003.8 TRAINING
The policy shall be reviewed with each new member (CRS § 24-31-906). All members shall receive periodic refresher training on the requirements of this policy (CRS § 24-31-906).
Reporting of Employee Convictions

1004.1 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.

1004.2 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CONVICTIONS AND PROTECTION ORDERS
Colorado 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; CRS § 18-12-108).

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.

1004.3 CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS
Any person convicted of a felony is prohibited from being a peace officer in the State of Colorado (CRS § 24-31-305(1.5)).

If a person is convicted of a misdemeanor crime listed in CRS § 24-31-305(1.5) after July 1, 2001, they may not obtain POST certification without a waiver or may have their POST certification suspended or revoked.

Even when legal restrictions are not imposed by statute or by the courts upon conviction of any criminal offense, criminal conduct by a member of this department may prohibit him/her from carrying out law enforcement duties.

1004.3.1 COURT ORDERS
All employees shall promptly notify the department if they are part of any criminal or civil court order. Court orders may prevent peace officers from possessing a firearm or require suspension or revocation of their peace officer POST certificate (see generally CRS § 24-31-303).

1004.4 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 the matter is currently on appeal and regardless of the penalty or sentence, if any.

All members and all retired officers with an identification card issued by the Department shall further promptly notify their immediate supervisor (or the Chief of Police in the case of retired
Reporting of Employee Convictions

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.

1004.4.1 ANNUAL CERTIFICATION OF PEACE OFFICER RECORDS
The Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall verify the accuracy of the information associated with POST-certified officers of the Windsor Police Department. Certification shall be made annually in the form and manner prescribed by POST (4 CCR 901-1:17).
Communicable Diseases

1005.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides general guidelines to assist in minimizing the risk of department members contracting and/or spreading communicable diseases.

1005.1.1 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 Windsor Police Department. (See the exposure control plan for further details to assist in identifying whether an exposure has occurred.)

1005.2 POLICY
The Windsor 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.

1005.3 EXPOSURE CONTROL OFFICER
The Chief of Police will assign a person as the Exposure Control Officer (ECO). The ECO shall develop an exposure control plan that includes:

(a) Exposure-prevention and decontamination procedures.

(b) Procedures for when and how to obtain medical attention in the event of an exposure or suspected exposure.

(c) The provision that department members will have no-cost access to the appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g., gloves, face masks, eye protection, pocket masks) for each member’s position and risk of exposure.

(d) Evaluation of persons in custody for any exposure risk and measures to separate them.

(e) Compliance with all relevant laws or regulations related to communicable diseases, including:

1. Providing baseline testing for members who are exposed to known or possible sources of hepatitis C during the course and within the scope of employment (CRS § 8-42-101).
Communicable Diseases

2. Responding to requests and notifications regarding exposures covered under the Ryan White law (42 USC § 300ff-133; 42 USC § 300ff-136).
3. Reporting of diseases (6 CCR 1009-1:1 et seq.; 6 CCR 1009-7:1 et seq.).
4. Reporting cases of active or suspected tuberculosis to the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CRS § 25-4-502; 6 CCR 1009-1:4).

The ECO should periodically review and update the exposure control plan and review implementation of the plan.

1005.4 EXPOSURE PREVENTION AND MITIGATION

1005.4.1 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:

(a) Stocking disposable gloves, antiseptic hand cleanser, CPR masks or other specialized equipment in the work area or department vehicles, as applicable.
(b) Wearing department-approved disposable gloves when contact with blood, other potentially infectious materials, mucous membranes and non-intact skin can be reasonably anticipated.
(c) Washing hands immediately or as soon as feasible after removal of gloves or other PPE.
(d) Treating all human blood and bodily fluids/tissue as if it is known to be infectious for a communicable disease.
(e) Using an appropriate barrier device when providing CPR.
(f) Using a face mask or shield if it is reasonable to anticipate an exposure to an airborne transmissible disease.
(g) Decontaminating non-disposable equipment (e.g., flashlight, control devices, clothing and portable radio) as soon as possible if the equipment is a potential source of exposure.

1. Clothing that has been contaminated by blood or other potentially infectious materials shall be removed immediately or as soon as feasible and stored/decontaminated appropriately.

(h) Handling all sharps and items that cut or puncture (e.g., needles, broken glass, razors, knives) cautiously and using puncture-resistant containers for their storage and/or transportation.
(i) Avoiding eating, drinking, smoking, applying cosmetics or lip balm, or handling contact lenses where there is a reasonable likelihood of exposure.
(j) Disposing of biohazardous waste appropriately or labeling biohazardous material properly when it is stored.
Communicable Diseases

1005.4.2 IMMUNIZATIONS
Members who could be exposed to HBV due to their positions may receive the HBV vaccine and any routine booster at no cost.

1005.5 POST EXPOSURE

1005.5.1 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.

1005.5.2 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:

(a) Name of the member exposed
(b) Date and time of the incident
(c) Location of the incident
(d) Potentially infectious materials involved and the source of exposure (e.g., identification of the person who may have been the source)
(e) Work being done during exposure
(f) How the incident occurred or was caused
(g) PPE in use at the time of the incident
(h) Actions taken post-event (e.g., clean-up, notifications)

The supervisor shall advise the member that disclosing the identity and/or infectious status of a source to the public or to anyone who is not involved in the follow-up process is prohibited. The supervisor should complete the incident documentation in conjunction with other reporting requirements that may apply (see the Occupational Disease and Work-Related Injury and Death Reporting and Illness and Injury Prevention policies).

1005.5.3 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.

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.
Communicable Diseases

(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.

1005.5.4 COUNSELING
The Department shall provide the member, and his/her family if necessary, the opportunity for counseling and consultation regarding the exposure.

1005.5.5 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) Working with the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment or local health officers through their authority to investigate and control communicable diseases (CRS § 25-1.5-102; CRS § 25-4-506; CRS § 25-4-408; CRS § 25-4-412; CRS § 25-4-413).
(c) Obtaining a court order for exposures related to assault offenses (CRS § 16-3-303.8; CRS § 18-3-202; CRS § 18-3-203; CRS § 18-3-204; CRS § 18-3-415).

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 Town Attorney to discuss other options when no statute exists for compelling the source of an exposure to undergo testing if he/she refuses.

1005.6 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.

1005.7 TRAINING
All members shall participate in training regarding communicable diseases commensurate with the requirements of their position. The training:

(a) Should be provided at the time of initial assignment to tasks where an occupational exposure may take place and at least annually after the initial training.
Communicable Diseases

(b) Should be provided whenever the member is assigned new tasks or procedures affecting his/her potential exposure to communicable disease.

(c) Should provide guidance on what constitutes an exposure, what steps can be taken to avoid an exposure and what steps should be taken if a suspected exposure occurs.
Personnel Complaints & Investigations

1006.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides guidelines for the reporting, investigation and disposition of complaints regarding the conduct of members of the Windsor 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.

1006.2 POLICY
The Windsor 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.

It is also the policy of this department to ensure that the community can report misconduct without concern for reprisal or retaliation.

When absent from this policy, or if any portion of this policy is in conflict with Town policy, Town policy shall supersede Department policy. The Windsor Police Department reserves the right to require additional steps and/or procedures as it relates to the investigative process.

1006.3 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.

1006.3.1 COMPLAINT CLASSIFICATIONS
Personnel complaints shall be classified in one of the following categories:

Performance Complaints - Matters involving an allegation of unsatisfactory work performance; complaints about procedures or tactics; perception of an employee's behavior; demeanor; and/or minor violations of Windsor Police Department or Town of Windsor policies or procedures.

Formal Complaints - Matters involving more serious or repeated complaints regarding an employee's conduct or behavior; egregious policy violations; possible criminal violations; serious integrity issues; allegations with the potential to damage departmental reputation; or any conduct that may place the Town of Windsor and/or Windsor Police Department in jeopardy of litigation.
1006.3.2 SOURCES OF COMPLAINTS
The following applies to the source of complaints:

(a) Anyone may make complaints in any form, including in writing, in person, by telephone, or electronic means.

(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.

1006.3.3 REPORTING AUTHORITY
The person responsible for the Professional Standards Unit has the authority to report matters directly to the Chief of Police when necessary.

1006.4 AVAILABILITY AND ACCEPTANCE OF COMPLAINTS

1006.4.1 COMMENT FORMS
Personnel comment 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 Town facilities.

Personnel comment forms in languages other than English may also be provided, as determined necessary or practicable.

1006.4.2 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.

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.

1006.5 DOCUMENTATION
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All complaints and allegations of misconduct shall be documented using the appropriate Windsor Police Department tracking system. Notation of founded violations shall be made in the employee performance log and may be included in the employee's performance evaluation. Pursuant to Town of Windsor policy, a Notice of Discipline Form shall be completed and forwarded to the Department of Human Resources in any case where any form of disciplinary action is imposed.

1006.5.1 PERFORMANCE COMPLAINTS
Performance Complaints may be handled by the direct supervisor of the employee or the on-duty supervisor at the time of the complaint. If the on-duty supervisor is not the direct supervisor of the employee receiving the complaint, the employee's direct supervisor should be notified of the complaint and resolution. Alternatively, the direct supervisor may be assigned to speak with the complainant if follow-up can be completed within 24 hours.

Performance Complaints may result in any one or more of the following outcomes:

- Unfounded
- Counseling
- Verbal Warning
- Mandated Training
- Written Reprimand
- Reassignment
- Other action deemed appropriate based on the circumstances

Supervisory action regarding any founded violation shall be made in consultation with the appropriate Division Commander when possible. If a Performance Complaint investigation leads to the suspicion of more serious misconduct, a Formal Complaint shall be initiated.

1006.5.2 FORMAL COMPLAINTS
Formal Complaints will be evaluated by the chain of command. When possible, Formal Complaints should be referred to the Administrative Commander, who will review and assign the matter for investigation as deemed appropriate. In most cases, the investigation of Formal Complaints will be conducted by the Professional Standards Unit. Some circumstances will require that the investigation be completed by another supervisor or entity. Investigations should be conducted by someone one rank above that of the subject employee. When necessary, cases may be referred to the Windsor Town Manager, Town of Windsor Department of Human Resources, or an outside agency.

Formal Complaints may result in any one or more of the following outcomes:

- Unfounded
- Counseling
Personnel Complaints & Investigations

- Verbal Warning
- Mandated Training
- Written Reprimand
- Reassignment
- Suspension
- Loss of Pay (STEP)
- Demotion
- Termination
- Other action deemed appropriate based on the circumstances

1006.6 ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATIONS
Allegations of misconduct will be administratively investigated as follows.

1006.6.1 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES
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) Responding to all complaints in a courteous and professional manner.

   (a) Make reasonable attempts to gather as much pertinent information about the situation as possible, including date, time, and location of occurrence, names, addresses, and contact information for all involved parties and witnesses.

   (b) When appropriate, ensure that immediate medical attention is provided and that any alleged injuries and accessible non-inured areas are documented and photographed.

   (c) Ensure that the procedural rights of the involved employee(s) are followed.

   (d) Digitally record (audio/video) conversations when possible.

   (e) Ensure that interviews of the complainant and witnesses are generally conducted during reasonable hours when possible.

(b) Resolving those personnel complaints that can be resolved immediately.

   (a)

   (b)

(c) Ensuring that upon receipt of a Formal Complaint involving allegations of a potentially serious nature, the Administrative Commander and Chief of Police are notified via the chain of command as soon as practicable.
Personnel Complaints & Investigations

(d) Promptly contacting the Administrative Commander or Professional Standards Unit sergeant for direction regarding their roles in addressing a complaint that relates to sexual, racial, ethnic or other forms of prohibited harassment or discrimination.

(e) Forwarding unresolved personnel complaints to the Administrative Commander who will determine whether to contact the complainant or assign the complaint for investigation.

(f) Forwarding unresolved personnel complaints to the Administrative Commander who will determine whether to contact the complainant or assign the complaint for investigation.

(g) (a) Prior to any interview, an employee should be informed of the nature of the investigation.

(b) Notification shall be provided in written form unless doing so would compromise the investigation.

(b) The employee should be informed of the names of the person in charge of the investigation.

(b) Interviews of an accused employee shall be conducted during reasonable hours and preferably when the employee is on-duty. If the employee is off-duty, he/she shall be compensated.

(c) Unless waived by the employee, interviews of an accused employee shall be at the Windsor Police Department or other reasonable and appropriate place.

(d) No more than two interviewers should ask questions of an accused employee.

(e) (a) No more than two interviewers should ask questions of an accused employee.

(b) No more than two interviewers should ask questions of an accused employee.

(f) All interviews should be for a reasonable period and the employee's personal needs should be accommodated.
Personnel Complaints & Investigations

(g) No employee should be subjected to offensive or threatening language, nor shall any promises, rewards or other inducements be used to obtain answers.

(h) All employees shall provide complete and truthful information and responses to inquiries during the course of the investigative process. Rules of Garrity will be followed.

(i) (a)  
(b)  

(j) The interviewer shall record all interviews of employees and witnesses during the investigation of a Formal Complaint. The employee may also record the interview.

(a)  

(k) All employees subjected to interviews that could result in discipline have the right to have an uninvolved representative present during the interview. Involved employees shall not consult or meet with a representative or attorney collectively or in groups prior to being interviewed.

1.

(l)  

(m) Information concerning administrative interviews shall not be released to the public unless required by law or as approved by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

1006.6.4 ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATION FORMAT  
Investigations of personnel complaints shall be thorough, complete. Reports shall follow a consistent format suggested by the Professional Standards Unit. Entry of all reports shall be included in the Windsor Police Department tracking system.

1006.6.5 DISPOSITIONS  
Each personnel complaint shall be classified with one of the following dispositions:

Unfounded - When the investigation discloses that the alleged acts did not occur or did not involve department members. Complaints that are determined to be frivolous will fall within the classification of unfounded.
Exonerated - When the investigation discloses that the alleged act occurred but that the act was justified, lawful and/or proper.

Not sustained - When the investigation discloses that there is insufficient evidence to sustain the complaint or fully exonerate the member.

Sustained - When the investigation discloses sufficient evidence to establish that the act occurred and that it constituted misconduct.

If an investigation discloses misconduct or improper job performance that was not alleged in the original complaint, the investigator shall take appropriate action with regard to any additional allegations.

Information concerning administrative investigations shall not be released to the public unless approved by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee, and as allowed by law.

1006.6.6 COMPLETION OF INVESTIGATIONS
Every investigator or supervisor assigned to investigate a personnel complaint or other alleged misconduct shall proceed with due diligence in an effort to complete the investigation without unnecessary delay. Generally:

a. Performance Complaints - should be resolved within 30 days of the complaint.

b. Formal Complaints - should be resolved within 60 days of the complaint.

The Chief of Police or designee, generally the Administrative Commander, may approve an extension of any investigation based on the changing needs and dynamics of the situation.

1006.7 ADMINISTRATIVE SEARCHES
Assigned lockers, equipment, information systems, 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 or suspicion of evidence contained therein.

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.

1006.8 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, in accordance with Town of Windsor policy. 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.
Personnel Complaints & Investigations

(c) May be temporarily reassigned to a different shift or assignment, 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.

(d) Shall keep the assigned investigator informed of where the employee can be contacted, either in person or via electronic means, and must remain available for contact.

1006.9 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 Windsor 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.

1006.10 POST-ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATION PROCEDURES
Upon completion of a formal investigation, an investigation report will be forwarded to the Chief of Police through the chain of command. Each level of command shall make recommendations regarding the disposition of any allegations and the type of corrective action to be taken, if any. The Chief of Police may accept or modify any classification or recommendation for disciplinary action.

The Chief of Police or designee shall make the final determination regarding any allegations of misconduct and imposition of any corrective action to be imposed.

Once completed, any investigative reports will be returned to

1006.10.1 FORMS OF DISCIPLINE
The following methods may be considered for correcting poor job performance or misconduct:

(a) Counseling

(b) Verbal Warning
   1. 
   2. 

(c) Mandated Training
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(d) Written reprimand
(e) Reassignment
(f) Suspension (with or without pay)
(g) Reduction in pay or STEP
(h) Demotion
(i) Termination

(j)

The order of the above listed methods does not imply a required sequence. Consideration of the actions of the employee should determine the corrective action to be implemented.

1006.11 PRE-DISCIPLINE EMPLOYEE RESPONSE
. The Windsor Police Department follows the pre-disciplinary process as outlined in the Town of Windsor employee handbook.

1006.12 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 shall not serve as grounds for the termination of any pending investigation or discipline.

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall notify the Division of Criminal Justice when an officer resigned while under investigation for violating department policy (CRS § 24-31-903).

1006.13 POST-DISCIPLINE APPEAL RIGHTS
Non-probationary employees have the right to appeal discipline using the procedures established by the Town of Windsor.

1006.14 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.
1006.15 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 Records Policy.

1006.16 NOTIFICATION OF POST
The Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall notify POST of any sustained findings of use or threatened use of unlawful force or failure to intervene by any officer currently employed by this department (CRS § 18-1-707; CRS § 24-31-904).

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall provide information regarding officer misconduct (e.g., knowingly making an untruthful statement, termination for cause, resignation or retirement pending investigation, conduct that subjects the officer to criminal investigation) to the POST Board misconduct database as required (CRS § 24-31-303).
Seat Belts

1007.1 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.

1007.1.1 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 (CRS § 42-4-236).

1007.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the Windsor Police Department that members use safety and child restraint systems to reduce the possibility of death or injury in a motor vehicle accident.

1007.3 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 when in any privately owned vehicle while on-duty. The member driving such a vehicle shall ensure that all other occupants, including non-members, are also properly restrained (CRS § 42-4-236; CRS § 42-4-237).

Exceptions to the requirement to wear safety restraints may be made only in exceptional situations where, due to unusual circumstances, wearing a seat belt would endanger the member or the public. Members must be prepared to justify any deviation from this requirement.

1007.4 TRANSPORTING CHILDREN
All children younger than 8 years of age shall be restrained in a child restraint system (CRS § 42-4-236).

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.
Seat Belts

1007.5 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.

1007.6 INOPERABLE SEAT BELTS
Department vehicles shall not be operated when the seat belt in the driver’s position is inoperative. Persons shall not be transported in a seat in which the seat belt is inoperative.

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 inoperative restraint system shall report the defect to the appropriate supervisor. Prompt action will be taken to replace or repair the system.

1007.7 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.

1007.8 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

1008.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to provide law enforcement officers with guidelines for the proper use of body armor.

1008.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the Windsor 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.

1008.3 ISSUANCE OF BODY ARMOR
The Administration Division Commander shall ensure that body armor is issued to all officers when the officer begins service at the Windsor Police Department and that, when issued, the body armor meets or exceeds the standards of the National Institute of Justice.

The Administration Division Commander shall establish a body armor replacement schedule and ensure that replacement body armor is issued pursuant to the schedule or whenever the body armor becomes worn or damaged to the point that its effectiveness or functionality has been compromised.

1008.3.1 USE OF SOFT BODY ARMOR
Generally, the use of body armor is required subject to the following:

(a) Officers shall only wear agency-approved body armor.

(b) Officers shall wear body armor anytime they are in a situation where they could reasonably be expected to take enforcement action.

(c) Officers may be excused from wearing body armor when they are functioning primarily in an administrative or support capacity and could not reasonably be expected to take enforcement action.

(d) Body armor shall be worn when an officer is working in uniform or taking part in Department range training.

(e) An officer may be excused from wearing body armor when he/she is involved in undercover or plainclothes work that his/her supervisor determines could be compromised by wearing body armor, or when a supervisor determines that other circumstances make it inappropriate to mandate wearing body armor.

1008.3.2 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
Body Armor

armor should be conducted by an authorized designee for fit, cleanliness and signs of damage, abuse and wear.

1008.3.3 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.

1008.4 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.
Personnel Records

1009.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy governs maintenance and access to personnel records. Personnel records include any file maintained under an individual member's name.

1009.2 POLICY
It is the policy of this department to maintain personnel records and preserve the confidentiality of personnel records pursuant to the Constitution and the laws of Colorado (CRS § 24-72-301 et seq.)

1009.3 DEPARTMENT FILE
The department file shall be maintained as a record of a person’s employment/appointment with this department. The department file may contain:

(a) Personal data, including photograph, educational and employment history or similar information. A photograph of the member should be permanently retained.

(b) Personnel action reports reflecting assignments, promotions and other changes in employment/appointment status. These should be permanently retained.

(c) Commendations and awards.

1009.4 PERFORMANCE LOG FILE
Performance Log files may be separately maintained internally by a member’s supervisor for the purpose of completing timely performance evaluations. The Performance Log file may contain supervisor comments, notes, notices to correct and other materials that are intended to serve as a foundation for the completion of timely performance evaluations.

1009.5 TRAINING FILE
An individual training file shall be maintained by the Training Sergeant for each member. Training files will contain records of all training; original or photocopies of available certificates, transcripts, diplomas and other documentation; and education and firearms qualifications. Training records may also be created and stored remotely, either manually or automatically (e.g., Daily Training Bulletin (DTB) records).

(a) The involved member is responsible for providing the Training Sergeant or immediate supervisor with evidence of completed training/education in a timely manner.

(b) The Training Sergeant or supervisor shall ensure that copies of such training records are placed in the member’s training file.
Personnel Records

1009.6 INTERNAL AFFAIRS FILE
Internal affairs files shall be maintained under the exclusive control of the Professional Standards Unit in conjunction with the office of the Chief of Police. Access to these files may only be approved by the Chief of Police or the Professional Standards Unit supervisor.

These files shall contain the complete investigation of all formal complaints of member misconduct, regardless of disposition. Investigations of complaints that result in the following findings shall not be placed in the member's department file but will be maintained in the internal affairs file:

(a) Sustained
(b) Not sustained
(c) Unfounded
(d) Exonerated

1009.7 MEDICAL FILE
A medical file shall be maintained separately from all other personnel records and shall contain all documents relating to the member’s medical condition and history, including but not limited to:

(a) Materials relating to a medical leave of absence, including leave under the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA).
(b) Documents relating to workers’ compensation claims or the receipt of short- or long-term disability benefits.
(c) Fitness-for-duty examinations, psychological and physical examinations, follow-up inquiries and related documents.
(d) Medical release forms, doctor’s slips and attendance records that reveal a member’s medical condition.
(e) Any other documents or materials that reveal the member’s medical history or medical condition, including past, present or future anticipated mental, psychological or physical limitations.

Medical files should be kept on a temporary basis only and transferred to Human Resources and/or Risk Management after necessary review and evaluation.

1009.8 SECURITY
Personnel records should be maintained in a secured location and locked either in a cabinet or access-controlled room. Personnel records maintained in an electronic format should have adequate password protection.

Personnel records are subject to disclosure only as provided in this policy, the Records Maintenance and Release Policy or according to applicable discovery procedures.

Nothing in this policy is intended to preclude review of personnel records by the Town Manager, Town Attorney or other attorneys or representatives of the Town in connection with official business.
Personnel Records

1009.8.1 REQUESTS FOR DISCLOSURE
Any member receiving a request for a personnel record shall promptly notify the Custodian of Records or other person charged with the maintenance of such records.

Upon receipt of any such request, the responsible person shall notify the affected member as soon as practicable that such a request has been made.

The responsible person shall further ensure that an appropriate response to the request is made in a timely manner, consistent with applicable law. In many cases, this may require assistance of available legal counsel.

All requests for disclosure that result in access to a member’s personnel records shall be logged in the corresponding file.

1009.8.2 RELEASE OF PERSONNEL INFORMATION
The Department may release any factual information concerning a disciplinary investigation if the member who is the subject of the investigation (or the member’s representative) publicly makes a statement that is published in the media and that the member (or representative) knows to be false. The disclosure of such information, if any, shall be limited to facts that refute any such false statement.

1009.8.3 RELEASE OF FILES TO AUTHORIZED AGENCIES
Upon receipt of a valid waiver, the Custodian of Records shall disclose data in the personnel file of a current or former officer, including internal affairs files, within 21 days to another law enforcement or governmental agency that is interviewing the officer. Prior to release, the Custodian of Records shall ensure that the information is not subject to a binding nondisclosure agreement. Disclosure may be accomplished by either providing copies of the personnel files or allowing the requesting agency to review the personnel files at the Department (CRS § 24-33.5-115; CRS § 24-35-120; CRS § 30-10-526; CRS § 31-30-108; CRS § 33-9-112).

1009.9 MEMBER ACCESS TO HIS/HER OWN PERSONNEL RECORDS
Any member may request access to his/her own personnel records during the normal business hours of those responsible for maintaining such files. Any member seeking the removal of any item from his/her personnel records shall file a written request to the Chief of Police through the chain of command. The Department shall remove any such item if appropriate, or within 30 days provide the member with a written explanation of why the contested item will not be removed. If the contested item is not removed from the file, the member’s request and the written response from the Department shall be retained with the contested item in the member’s corresponding personnel record.

Members may be restricted from accessing files containing any of the following information:

(a) An ongoing internal affairs investigation to the extent that it could jeopardize or compromise the investigation pending final disposition or notice to the member of the intent to discipline.
(b) Confidential portions of internal affairs files that have not been sustained against the member.

(c) Criminal investigations involving the member.

(d) Letters of reference concerning employment/appointment, licensing or issuance of permits regarding the member.

(e) Any portion of a test document, except the cumulative total test score for either a section of the test document or for the entire test document.

(f) Materials used by the Department for staff management planning, including judgments or recommendations concerning future salary increases and other wage treatments, management bonus plans, promotions and job assignments or other comments or ratings used for department planning purposes.

(g) Information of a personal nature about a person other than the member if disclosure of the information would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of the other person's privacy.

(h) Records relevant to any other pending claim between the Department and the member that may be discovered in a judicial proceeding.

1009.10 RETENTION AND PURGING

Unless provided otherwise in this policy, personnel records shall be maintained in accordance with the established records retention schedule.

(a) During the preparation of each member’s performance evaluation, all personnel complaints and disciplinary actions should be reviewed to determine the relevancy, if any, to progressive discipline, training and career development. Each supervisor responsible for completing the member’s performance evaluation should determine whether any prior sustained disciplinary file should be retained beyond the required period for reasons other than pending litigation or other ongoing legal proceedings.

(b) If a supervisor determines that records of prior discipline should be retained beyond the required period, approval for such retention should be obtained through the chain of command from the Chief of Police.

(c) If, in the opinion of the Chief of Police, a personnel complaint or disciplinary action maintained beyond the required retention period is no longer relevant, all records of such matter may be destroyed in accordance with the established records retention schedule.
Commendations and Awards

1010.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides general guidelines for recognizing commendable or meritorious acts of members of the Windsor Police Department and individuals from the community.

1010.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the Windsor Police Department to recognize and acknowledge exceptional individual or group achievements, performance, proficiency, heroism and service of its members and individuals from the community through commendations and awards.

1010.3 COMMENDATIONS
Commendations for members of the Department or for individuals from the community may be initiated by any department member or by any person from the community.

1010.4 CRITERIA
A meritorious or commendable act may include, but is not limited to:

- Superior handling of a difficult situation.
- Conspicuous bravery or outstanding performance.
- Any action or performance that is above and beyond the typical duties.

1010.4.1 DEPARTMENT MEMBER DOCUMENTATION
Members of the Department should document meritorious or commendable acts. The documentation should contain:

(a) Identifying information:
   1. For members of the Department - name, division and assignment at the date and time of the meritorious or commendable act
   2. For individuals from the community - name, address, telephone number

(b) A brief account of the meritorious or commendable act with report numbers, as appropriate.

(c) The signature of the member submitting the documentation.

1010.4.2 COMMUNITY MEMBER DOCUMENTATION
Documentation of a meritorious or commendable act submitted by a person from the community should be accepted in any form. However, written documentation is preferred. Department members accepting the documentation should attempt to obtain detailed information regarding the matter, including:

(a) Identifying information:
Commendations and Awards

1. For members of the Department - name, division and assignment at the date and time of the meritorious or commendable act

2. For individuals from the community - name, address, telephone number
   (b) A brief account of the meritorious or commendable act with report numbers, as appropriate.
   (c) The signature of the person submitting the documentation.

1010.4.3 PROCESSING DOCUMENTATION
Documentiation regarding the meritorious or commendable act of a citizen or member of the Department should be forwarded to the Awards Committee chairperson for his/her review. The Awards Committee Chair will disseminate all nominations to Awards Committee members and schedule a meeting of the committee to approve or deny the award based on award criteria. Once a consensus decision has been reached, the Awards Committee Chair should sign and forward the decision and recommendation to the Chief of Police for his/her review and final approval.

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee will present the commendation to the department member. Once presented, the recognition will be documented and signed by the Chief of Police and forwarded to the Town of Windsor Human Resources Department for placement in his/her personnel file. Award presentations may be presented in person, during employee member meetings, or at public meetings.

Certificates of Commendation are presented at the shift or unit level, by, and after approval of a Shift Sergeant and Commander for exceptional member performance of an act of police duty, which brings credit to the department, and doesn't rise to the level of a higher award. All Certificates of Commendation shall be accompanied by a nomination letter that is read aloud to the recipient at a team or unit meeting. These commendations do not require Awards Committee screening or approval.

1010.5 AWARDS
Awards may be bestowed upon members of the Department and individuals from the community. These awards include:

- Medal of Valor
  - Awarded to an employee who, intelligently in the line of duty, performs an act requiring exceptional gallantry, bravery or valor in the presence of great danger or at great personal risk of life. The presentation includes an award certificate, the Medal of Valor, a uniform citation bar that may be worn on the police uniform, and name added to a perpetual display at the Police Department.

- Meritorious Service
  - Awarded to an employee who demonstrates exemplary conduct in the face of adversity with some degree of hazard to life and limb. The conduct, while of a lesser degree than that required for the Medal of Valor, must nevertheless have been performed at personal risk with marked distinction. The presentation
Commendations and Awards

includes an award certificate, the Meritorious Service Medal, a uniform citation bar that may be worn on the police uniform, and name added to a perpetual display at the Police Department.

- Police Cross
  - Awarded posthumously for honorable actions resulting in loss of life in the line of duty. The presentation includes a memorial flag with case, Police Cross Medal, a uniform citation bar awarded to the next of kin on behalf of the deceased officer, and name added to a perpetual display at the Police Department.

- Purple Heart
  - Awarded to an employee who during intelligent action in the line of duty, sustains serious bodily injury during an armed confrontation, hostile act or violent confrontation with a criminal suspect. For the purposes of this award serious bodily injury is as defined by Colorado Revised Statutes. The presentation includes an award certificate, the Purple Heart Medal, a uniform citation bar that may be worn on the police uniform, and name added to a perpetual display at the Police Department.

- Police Shield
  - Awarded to an employee who receives serious bodily injury in the line of duty, and the injury is sustained through justified extenuating circumstances and not through negligence or error. For the purposes of this award serious bodily injury is as defined by Colorado Revised Statutes. The presentation includes an award certificate, a Police Shield Award plaque, a uniform citation bar that may be worn on the police uniform, and name added to a perpetual display at the Police Department.

- Life Saving
  - Awarded to an employee or a citizen who is responsible for preserving or saving a human life that would have otherwise expired without the direct actions taken by the employee or citizen. The victim must have survived for a reasonable amount of time with a reasonable quality of life after the incident as determined by the Awards Committee. The presentation includes an award certificate, the Lifesaving Award plaque, a uniform citation bar that may be worn on the police uniform, and name added to a perpetual display at the Police Department.

- Chief’s Commendation
  - Awarded by the Chief to an officer for their continued dedication, loyalty, high-quality performance, and/or above-average effort emphasizing leadership and high example. Presentation includes uniform citation bar, award certificate, and name added to a perpetual display at the Police Department.

- Certificate of Commendation
  - Awarded for an act or acts that:
    - Bring public acclaim to the member, department or police profession;
Commendations and Awards

(b) Develop a concept, program or plan which contributes significantly to the department’s goals and objectives or which enhances and has long-lasting import on department operations;

(c) Solve a major crime or series of crimes through personal initiative, tenacity and effort beyond normal expectations;

(d) Completes an assignment of an extraordinary nature through personal initiative and ingenuity.

- Civilian Employee of the year
  - Awarded to the civilian employee making the greatest overall contribution to the department over the previous calendar year. Presentation includes an award certificate, a Civilian of the Year plaque, and name added to a perpetual display at the Police Department.

- Officer of the Year
  - Awarded to the officer making the greatest overall contribution or achievement to the Department over the previous calendar year. The Officer of the Year Award is presented by the Windsor Optimists Club from nominations submitted by the Department. The Officer of the Year Award includes a uniform citation bar, award certificate, an Officer of the Year plaque commemorating the event, and name added to a perpetual display at the Police Department.

- Supervisor of the Year
  - Awarded to the supervisory staff member making the greatest overall contribution or achievement to the Department over the previous calendar year. Presentation includes includes a uniform citation bar, award certificate, a Supervisor of the Year plaque commemorating the event, and name added to a perpetual display at the Police Department.

- Citizens Valor
  - Awarded when a citizen has assisted local law enforcement in the apprehension of a suspect, assisted an officer in need of help, or substantially helped to solve a crime or substantially supports police endeavors within the community. Presentation includes an award certificate and an award plaque.

Criteria for each award and the selection, presentation and display of any award are determined by the Chief of Police.

1010.5.1 COMPENSATORY AWARDS
The Department may issue compensatory awards, such as additional time off with pay or additional pay, to recognize exceptional performance by employees.
1011.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
All officers are required to be free from any physical, emotional or mental condition that might adversely affect the exercise of peace officer duties. The purpose of this policy is to ensure that all officers of this department remain fit for duty and able to perform their job functions.

1011.2 EMPLOYEE RESPONSIBILITIES
(a) It shall be the responsibility of each member of this department to maintain good physical condition sufficient to safely and properly perform essential duties of the position.
(b) Each member of this department shall perform his/her respective duties without physical, emotional and/or mental constraints.
(c) During working hours, all employees are required to be alert, attentive and capable of performing assigned responsibilities.
(d) Any employee who feels unable to perform his/her duties shall promptly notify a supervisor. In the event that an employee believes that another employee is unable to perform his/her duties, such observations and/or belief shall be promptly reported to a supervisor.

1011.3 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES
(a) A supervisor observing an employee, or receiving a report of an employee, who is perceived to be unable to safely perform his/her duties due to a physical, medical or mental condition shall take prompt and appropriate action in an effort to resolve the situation.
(b) Whenever feasible, the supervisor should attempt to ascertain the reason or source of the problem and in all cases a preliminary evaluation should be made to determine the level of inability of the employee to perform his/her duties.
(c) In the event the employee appears to be in need of immediate medical or psychiatric treatment, all reasonable efforts should be made to provide such care.
(d) In conjunction with the Operations Division Commander, a determination should be made whether the employee should be temporarily relieved from his/her duties.
(e) The Chief of Police shall be promptly notified in the event that any employee is relieved from duty.
1011.4 NON-WORK RELATED CONDITIONS
Any employee suffering from a non-work related condition that warrants a temporary relief from
duty may be required to use sick leave or other paid time off in order to obtain medical treatment
or other reasonable rest period.

1011.5 WORK-RELATED CONDITIONS
Any employee suffering from a work-related condition that warrants a temporary relief from duty
shall be required to comply with personnel rules and guidelines for processing such claims.

Upon the recommendation of the Patrol Commander or unit supervisor and with the concurrence
of a Division Commander, any employee whose actions or use of force in an official capacity result
in death or serious injury to another may be temporarily removed from regularly assigned duties
and/or placed on paid administrative leave for the well-being of the employee and until such time
as the following may be completed:

(a) A preliminary determination that the employee's conduct appears to be in compliance
with policy and law.

(b) If appropriate, the employee has had the opportunity to receive necessary counseling
and/or psychological clearance to return to full duty.

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee should develop procedures for ongoing support
and services for department members (CRS 16-2.5-403).

1011.6 PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

(a) Whenever circumstances reasonably indicate that an employee is unfit for duty, the
Chief of Police may serve that employee with a written order to undergo a physical and/
or psychological examination in cooperation with the Department of Human Resources
to determine the level of the employee's fitness for duty. The order shall indicate the
date, time and place for the examination.

(b) The examining physician or therapist will provide the Department with a report
indicating that the employee is either fit for duty or, if not, list any functional limitations
that limit the employee's ability to perform job duties. If the employee places his/her
condition at issue in any subsequent or related administrative action or grievance, the
examining physician or therapist may be required to disclose any and all information
that is relevant to such proceeding.

(c) To facilitate the examination of any employee, the Department will provide all
appropriate documents and available information to assist in the examination,
evaluation and/or treatment.

(d) All reports and examinations or evaluations submitted by the treating physician or
therapist shall be part of the employee's private medical file.
(e) Any employee ordered to receive a fitness-for-duty examination shall comply with the terms of the order and cooperate fully with the examining physician or therapist regarding any clinical interview, tests administered or other procedures as directed. Any failure to comply with such an order and any failure to cooperate with the examining physician or therapist may be deemed insubordination and may subject the employee to discipline, up to and including termination.

(f) Once an employee has been deemed fit for duty by the examining physician or therapist, the employee will be notified to resume his/her duties.

(g) If an employee is deemed unfit for duty by the Department, the employee may submit a report from his/her personal physician, psychiatrist, psychologist or other health care provider that will be taken into consideration.

1011.7 LIMITATION ON HOURS WORKED
Absent emergency operations, members should not work more than:

• 16 hours in one-day period (24-hour period)
• 30 hours in any two-day period (48-hour period)
• 84 hours in any seven-day period (168-hour period)

Except in very limited circumstances members should have a minimum of eight hours off between shifts. Supervisors should give consideration to reasonable rest periods and are authorized to deny overtime or relieve to off-duty status any member who has exceeded the above guidelines.

Limitations on the number of hours worked apply to shift changes, shift trades, rotation, holdover, training, special events, contract work, general overtime and any other work assignments.
Meal Periods and Breaks

1012.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy regarding meals and breaks, insofar as reasonably possible, shall conform to the policy governing all Town employees.

1012.1.1 MEAL PERIODS
Certified employees shall remain on-duty subject to call during meal breaks. All other employees are not on-call during meal breaks unless directed otherwise by a supervisor.

Uniformed officers shall advise Dispatch prior to taking a meal period. Uniformed officers shall take their breaks within the Town limits and shall monitor their radios unless on assignment outside of the Town.

The time spent for the meal period shall not exceed the authorized time allowed.

1012.1.2 15-MINUTE BREAKS
Each employee is entitled to a 15-minute break, near the midpoint, for each four-hour work period. Only one 15-minute break shall be taken during each four hours of duty. No breaks shall be taken during the first or last hour of an employee's shift unless approved by a supervisor.

Employees normally assigned to the police facility shall remain in the police facility for their breaks. This does not prohibit them from taking a break if they are outside the facility on official business.

Field officers will take their breaks in their assigned areas, subject to call, and shall monitor their radios. When field officers take their breaks away from their vehicles, they shall do so only with the knowledge and clearance of Dispatch.
Lactation Break Policy

1013.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to provide reasonable accommodations to employees desiring to express breast milk for the employee's infant child.

1013.2 POLICY
It is the policy of this department to provide, in compliance with the Fair Labor and Standards Act and the Colorado Workplace Accommodations for Nursing Mothers Act, reasonable break time and appropriate facilities to accommodate any employee desiring to express breast milk for her nursing child for up to two years after a child's birth (29 USC § 207, CRS § 8-13.5-101 and CRS § 8-13.5-104(1)).

1013.3 LACTATION BREAK TIME
Employees wishing to express breast milk for their nursing child shall be permitted to do so during any authorized break. A break period should be permitted each time the employee has the need to express breast milk (29 USC § 207). Such breaks, if feasible, should be taken at the same time as the employee's regularly scheduled break or meal periods. In general, lactation breaks that cumulatively total 30 minutes or less during any four-hour work period or major portion of a four-hour work period are reasonable.

While a reasonable effort will be made to provide additional time beyond authorized breaks, any such time exceeding regularly scheduled break time will be considered unpaid.

A reasonable period for such break should be consistent with existing law regulating work breaks under the FLSA, which are generally 5 to 20 minutes in duration (29 CFR § 785.18).

Employees desiring to take a lactation break shall notify Dispatch or a supervisor prior to taking such a break. Such breaks may be reasonably delayed if they would seriously disrupt Department operations.

Once a lactation break has been approved, the break should not be interrupted except for emergency or exigent circumstances.

1013.4 PRIVATE LOCATION
The Department will make reasonable efforts to accommodate employees with the use of an appropriate room or other location to express milk in private. Such room or place should be in close proximity to the employee's work area and shall be other than a bathroom or toilet stall. The location must be shielded from view and free from intrusion from co-workers and the public (29 USC § 207).

The area assigned for this purpose should not be used for storage of any devices, supplies or expressed milk and should be returned to its original state after each use.
Lactation Break Policy

Employees occupying such private areas shall either secure the door or otherwise make it clear to others that the area is occupied with a need for privacy. All other employees should avoid interrupting an employee during an authorized break, except to announce an emergency or other urgent circumstance.

Authorized lactation breaks for employees assigned to the field may be taken at the nearest appropriate private area.

1013.5 STORAGE OF EXPRESSED MILK

Any employee storing expressed milk in any authorized refrigerated area within the Department shall clearly label it as such. No expressed milk shall be stored at the Department beyond the employee’s shift.
Overtime Compensation Requests

1014.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
It is the policy of the Department to compensate nonexempt salaried employees who work authorized overtime either by payment of wages, by the allowance of accrual of compensatory time off. In order to qualify for either, the employee must complete and submit a Request for Overtime Payment as soon as practicable after overtime is worked.

1014.1.1 DEPARTMENT 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.

Nonexempt 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, approval shall be sought as soon as practicable during the overtime shift and in no case later than the end of shift in which the overtime is worked.

Short periods of work at the end of the normal duty day (e.g., less than one hour in duration) may be handled unofficially between the supervisor and the employee by flexing a subsequent shift schedule to compensate for the time worked, rather than by submitting requests for overtime payments. If the supervisor authorizes or directs the employee to complete a request for such a period, the employee shall comply.

The individual employee may request compensatory time in lieu of receiving overtime payment. The employee may not exceed the number of hours allowable by Town of Windsor Policy.

1014.2 REQUEST FOR OVERTIME COMPENSATION
Employees shall submit all overtime compensation requests to their immediate supervisors as soon as practicable for verification and forwarding to the Administration Division.

Failure to submit a request for overtime compensation in a timely manner may result in discipline.

1014.2.1 EMPLOYEE RESPONSIBILITY
Employees shall complete the request immediately after working the overtime and submit it to their immediate supervisor or the Operations Division Commander. Employees submitting an overtime request for on-call pay when off-duty shall submit it to the Operations Division Commander the first day after returning to work.

1014.2.2 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES
The supervisor who verifies the overtime earned shall verify that the overtime was worked before approving the request.

After the entry has been made in the employee's payroll record, the overtime payment request will be forwarded to the employee's Division Commander for final approval.
Overtime Compensation Requests

1014.2.3 COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITIES
Division Commanders, after approving payment, will then forward the request to the Finance Department.

1014.3 ACCOUNTING FOR OVERTIME WORKED
Employees are to record the actual time worked in an overtime status. For overtime accrued for court appearances on days off, members will be compensated a minimum of two hours of paid time and one-half, or compensatory time. For court appearances on days off that exceed 2 hours, members will be compensated for actual time accrued beyond the two hours. Court appearances that extend from a normal shift or on a regular duty day will be compensated for actual time spent in addition to regular duty hours.

1014.3.1 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIME WORKED</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Up to 15 minutes</td>
<td>.25 hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 to 30 minutes</td>
<td>.50 hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 to 45 minutes</td>
<td>.75 hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46 to 60 minutes</td>
<td>1.0 hour</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1014.3.2 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 Operations Division Commander 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

1015.1 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.

1015.1.1 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.

1015.2 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 complete an application that shall be submitted to the employee's immediate supervisor. The application will then be forwarded through the appropriate chain of command to the Chief of Police for consideration.

If approved, the employee will be provided with a copy of the approved application. 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 application.
Outside Employment

1015.2.1 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 Grievance Procedure Policy or the procedure set forth in the current collective bargaining agreement.

1015.2.2 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 Town.

1015.3 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.

1015.3.1 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.

1015.3.2 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

1015.3.3 SPECIAL RESTRICTIONS
Except for emergency situations or with prior authorization from the Division Commander, 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.

1015.4 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.

1015.4.1 REVIEW OF FINANCIAL RECORDS
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 revocation of the outside employment application. 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 outside employment application may be revoked pursuant to this policy.

1015.5 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.

1015.6 OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT WHILE ON DISABILITY OR ADMINISTRATIVE LEAVE
Department members engaged in outside employment who 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 whether such outside employment should continue or the approved application be suspended or revoked.
Outside Employment

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 Town's professional medical advisers.

(b) The outside employment performed requires the same or similar physical ability, as would be required of an on-duty employee.

(c) The employee’s failure to make timely notice of his/her intentions to his/her supervisor.

(d) The outside employment is not compatible with the reason the employee is on administrative leave.
Occupational Disease and Work-Related Injury and Death Reporting

1016.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance regarding the timely reporting of occupational diseases and work-related injuries and deaths.

1016.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include (CRS § 8-40-201):

Accident - Any unforeseen event occurring without the will or design of the member whose mere act caused it. An accident or injury includes disability or death resulting from accident or occupational disease.

Occupational disease - Any disease resulting directly from employment or work conditions that is a natural incident of the work and a result of the exposure occasioned, and that can be fairly traced to the employment as a proximate cause and not from a hazard to which the member would have been equally exposed outside of his/her employment.

1016.2 POLICY
The Windsor Police Department will address occupational diseases and work-related injuries and deaths appropriately, and will comply with applicable state workers’ compensation requirements (CRS § 8-43-101 et seq.).

1016.3 RESPONSIBILITIES

1016.3.1 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES
Any member sustaining any occupational disease or work-related injury shall report such event as soon as practicable, but within 24 hours to a supervisor, and shall seek medical care when appropriate.

1016.3.2 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES
A supervisor learning of any occupational disease or work-related injury should ensure the member receives medical care as appropriate.

Supervisors shall ensure that required documents regarding workers’ compensation are completed and forwarded promptly. Any related Townwide disease- or injury-reporting protocol shall also be followed.

Supervisors shall determine whether the Major Incident Notification and Illness and Injury Prevention policies apply and take additional action as required.

If an employee is physically or mentally unable to provide notice of an occupational disease or work-related injury, his/her supervisor shall report such disease or injury in writing as soon as practicable (CRS § 8-43-102).
Occupational Disease and Work-Related Injury and Death Reporting

1016.3.3 DIVISION COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITIES
The Division Commander who receives a report of an occupational disease or work-related injury or death should review the report for accuracy and determine what additional action should be taken. The report shall then be forwarded to the Chief of Police, the Town’s risk management entity and the Administration Division Commander.

1016.3.4 CHIEF OF POLICE RESPONSIBILITIES
The Chief of Police shall review and forward copies of the report to the Department of Human Resources. Copies of the report and related documents retained by the Department shall be filed in the member’s confidential medical file.

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall ensure that a printed card notifying employees of their responsibility to report a workplace injury is displayed at all times in a prominent place in the workplace pursuant to CRS § 8-43-102.

1016.4 OTHER DISEASE OR INJURY
Diseases, injuries or deaths caused or occurring on-duty that do not qualify for workers’ compensation reporting shall be documented on the designated report of injury form, which shall be signed by a supervisor. A copy of the completed form shall be forwarded to the appropriate Division Commander through the chain of command and a copy sent to the Administration Division Commander.

Unless the injury is extremely minor, this report shall be signed by the affected member, indicating that he/she desired no medical attention at the time of the report. By signing, the member does not preclude his/her ability to later seek medical attention.

1016.5 SETTLEMENT OFFERS
When a member sustains an occupational disease or work-related injury that is caused by another person and is subsequently contacted by that person, his/her agent, insurance company or attorney and offered a settlement, the member shall take no action other than to submit a written report of this contact to his/her supervisor as soon as possible.

1016.5.1 NO SETTLEMENT WITHOUT PRIOR APPROVAL
No less than 10 days prior to accepting and finalizing the settlement of any third-party claim arising out of or related to an occupational disease or work-related injury, the member shall provide the Chief of Police with written notice of the proposed terms of such settlement. In no case shall the member accept a settlement without first providing written notice to the Chief of Police. The purpose of such notice is to permit the Town to determine whether the offered settlement will affect any claim the Town may have regarding payment for damage to equipment or reimbursement for wages against the person who caused the disease or injury, and to protect the Town's right of subrogation, while ensuring that the member's right to receive compensation is not affected.
Personal Appearance Standards

1017.1 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.

1017.2 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.

1017.2.1 HAIR
Hairstyles of all members shall be neat in appearance. For male certified officers, hair must not extend below the top edge of the uniform collar while assuming a normal stance.

For female certified 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.

1017.2.2 MUSTACHES
A short and neatly trimmed mustache may be worn. Mustaches shall not extend below the corners of the mouth or beyond the natural hairline of the upper lip.

1017.2.3 SIDEBURNS
Sideburns shall not extend below the bottom of the outer ear opening (the top of the earlobes) and shall be trimmed and neat.

1017.2.4 FACIAL HAIR
Facial hair other than sideburns, mustaches and eyebrows may be worn but shall be neat in appearance.

1017.2.5 FINGERNAILS
Fingernails extending beyond the tip of the finger can pose a safety hazard to officers or others. For this reason, fingernails shall be trimmed so that no point of the nail extends beyond the tip of the finger.

1017.2.6 JEWELRY AND ACCESSORIES
No jewelry or personal ornaments shall be worn by officers on any part of the uniform or equipment, except those authorized within this manual. Jewelry, if worn around the neck, shall not be visible above the shirt collar.
Personal Appearance Standards

Earrings shall not be worn by uniformed certified officers, investigators or special assignment personnel without permission of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee. Only one ring may be worn on each hand of the employee while on-duty.

1017.3 TATTOOS
While on-duty or representing the Department in any official capacity, every reasonable effort should be made to conceal tattoos or other body art. At no time while on-duty or representing the Department in any official capacity, shall any offensive tattoo or body art be visible. Examples of offensive tattoos would include, but not be limited to, those which depict racial, sexual, discriminatory, gang related or obscene language.

1017.4 BODY PIERCING OR ALTERATION
Body piercing or alteration to any area of the body that is visible in any authorized uniform or attire, and 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
Police Uniform Regulations

1018.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The uniform policy of the Windsor Police Department is established to ensure that uniformed officers, special assignment personnel and non-sworn employees will be readily identifiable to the public through the proper use and wearing of Department uniforms. Employees should also refer to the following associated policies:

- Firearms Policy
- Department-Owned and Personal Property Policy
- Body Armor Policy
- Personal Appearance Standards Policy

The Windsor Police Department uniform specifications and procedures are maintained and periodically updated by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee and should be consulted regarding authorized equipment and uniform specifications.

The Windsor Police Department will provide uniforms for all employees who are required to wear them in the manner, quantity and frequency as directed by the Chief of Police.

1018.2 WEARING AND CONDITION OF UNIFORM AND EQUIPMENT
Police employees wear the uniform to be identified as the law enforcement authority in society. The uniform also serves an equally important purpose, which is to identify the wearer as a source of assistance in an emergency, crisis or other time of need.

(a) Uniform and equipment shall be maintained in a serviceable condition and shall be ready at all times for immediate use. Uniforms shall be neat, clean and appear professionally pressed.

(b) All peace officers of this department shall possess and maintain at all times a serviceable uniform and the necessary equipment to perform uniformed field duty.

(c) Personnel shall wear only the uniform specified for their rank and assignment.

(d) Employees shall not loan any portion of the uniform to others.

(e) Employees shall not permit the uniform to be reproduced or duplicated.

(f) The uniform is to be worn in compliance with the specifications set forth in the Department's uniform specifications and procedures, which are maintained separately from this policy.

(g) All supervisors will perform periodic inspections of their personnel to ensure conformance to the Windsor Police Department uniform specifications and procedures.
(h) Civilian attire shall not be worn in combination with any distinguishable part of the uniform.

(i) Uniforms are only to be worn while on-duty, while in transit to or from work, for court or at other official Department functions or events.

(j) If the uniform is worn in transit when driving other than a marked vehicle, an outer garment should be worn over the uniform shirt so as not to bring attention to the employee while off-duty.

(k) Employees are not to purchase or drink alcoholic beverages while wearing 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

1018.2.1 DEPARTMENT-ISSUED IDENTIFICATION
The Department issues each employee an official Department identification card bearing the employee's name, identifying information and photo likeness. All employees shall be in possession of their department-issued identification card at all times while on-duty or when carrying a concealed weapon.

   (a) Whenever on-duty or acting in an official capacity representing the Department, employees shall display their department-issued identification in a courteous manner to any person upon request and as soon as practicable.

   (b) Officers working specialized assignments may be excused from the requirements regarding the possession and display of identification when directed by their Division Commander.

1018.3 UNIFORM CLASSES
The various uniform specification classes are those identified in this policy.

1018.3.1 CLASS A UNIFORM
The Class A uniform is to be worn on special occasions, such as funerals, graduations, promotions, ceremonies or as directed. The Class A uniform is required for all certified officers. The Class A uniform includes the standard issue uniform with the following:

   (a) Long sleeve shirt with tie

   (b) Polished shoes
The campaign hat may be worn for events held outdoors. Boots with pointed toes are not permitted.

1018.3.2 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. No tie is required.
(b) A dark 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) Polished shoes; approved all-black unpolished shoes may be worn.
(e) Boots with pointed toes are not permitted.

1018.3.3 CLASS C UNIFORM
The Class C uniform may be established to allow field personnel cooler clothing during the summer months or for special duty assignments. The Chief of Police will establish the regulations and conditions for wearing the Class C uniform and its specifications.

1018.3.4 SPECIALIZED UNIT UNIFORMS
The Chief of Police may authorize special uniforms to be worn by officers in specialized units, such as Canine Team, SWAT, bicycle patrol, motor officers and other specialized assignments.

1018.3.5 FOUL WEATHER GEAR
The uniform and equipment specifications manual lists the authorized uniform jacket and rain gear.

1018.4 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 of an inch below the shoulder seam of the shirt, and be bisected by the crease in the sleeve.

(b) Service stripes and other indicators for length of service may be worn on long-sleeve shirts and jackets. They are to be machine stitched onto the uniform. The bottom of the service stripe shall be sewn 1 1/2 inches above the cuff seam with the rear of the service stripes sewn on the dress of the sleeve. The stripes are to be worn on the left sleeve only. Each service stripe shall indicate 5 years of sworn, government law enforcement service.

(c) 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 rank and last name. The employee's first name or first name initial is optional. 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.

(d) When a jacket is worn, the nameplate or an authorized sewn-on cloth nameplate shall be affixed to the jacket in the same manner as the uniform.
Police Uniform Regulations

(e) Assignment insignias, (e.g., SWAT, FTO or similar) may be worn as designated by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

(f) An American flag pin may be worn, centered above the nameplate.

(g) The department-issued badge, or an authorized sewn-on cloth replica, must be worn and be visible at all times while in uniform. Certified non-uniformed personnel will wear or carry their badge in a manner that the badge is in reasonable proximity to their firearm and able to be displayed whenever appropriate.

(h) 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.

1018.4.1 MOURNING BADGE BAND

Uniformed employees may wear a black mourning band across the uniform badge whenever a law enforcement officer is killed in the line of duty. The following mourning periods will be observed:

(a) An officer of this department - From the time of death until midnight on the 14th day after the death.

(b) A peace officer from this state - From the time of death until midnight on the day of the funeral.

(c) Funeral attendee - While attending the funeral of a fallen peace officer.

(d) National Peace Officers Memorial Day (May 15) - From midnight through the following midnight.

(e) As directed by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

1018.5 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. Open-toed sandals or thongs
3. Swimsuit, tube tops or halter tops
4. Spandex type pants or see-through clothing
5. Distasteful printed slogans, buttons or pins
6. Denim pants of any color
7. Shorts
8. Sweatshirts, sweatpants or similar exercise clothing

(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 Windsor Police Department or the morale of the employees.

(g) Certified 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.

1018.6 POLITICAL ACTIVITIES, ENDORSEMENTS, ADVERTISEMENTS OR OTHER APPEARANCES IN UNIFORM

Unless specifically authorized by the Chief of Police, Windsor Police Department employees may not wear any part of the uniform, be photographed wearing any part of the uniform, utilize 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 Windsor Police Department to do any of the following:

(a) Endorse, support, oppose or contradict any political campaign or initiative
(b) Endorse, support, oppose or contradict any social issue, cause or religion
(c) Endorse, support or oppose, any product, service, company or other commercial entity
(d) Appear in any commercial, social or nonprofit publication, or any motion picture, film, video, public broadcast, photo, any website or any other visual depiction

1018.7 OPTIONAL EQUIPMENT - MAINTENANCE AND REPLACEMENT

(a) Any of the items listed in the uniform and equipment specifications manual as optional shall be purchased at the expense of the employee.

(b) Maintenance of optional items shall be the financial responsibility of the purchasing employee (e.g., repairs due to normal wear and tear).

(c) Replacement of items listed in this order as optional shall be done as follows:
**Police Uniform Regulations**

1. When the item is no longer functional because of normal wear and tear, the employee bears the full cost of replacement.

2. When the item is no longer functional because of damage in the course of the employee's duties, it may be replaced following the procedures for the replacement of damaged personal property outlined in the Department-Owned and Personal Property Policy.

**1018.8 UNAUTHORIZED UNIFORMS, EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES**

Windsor 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.

Windsor Police Department employees may not use or carry any tool or other piece of equipment unless specifically authorized in the uniform and equipment specifications manual or by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.
Nepotism and Employment Conflicts

1019.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to ensure effective supervision, safety, security, performance, assignments and discipline while maintaining positive morale by avoiding actual or perceived favoritism, discrimination or other actual or potential conflicts of interest by or between members of this department.

1019.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

**Relative** - An employee's parent, stepparent, spouse, domestic partner, significant other, child (natural, adopted or step), sibling or grandparent.

**Personal relationship** - Includes marriage, cohabitation, dating or any other intimate relationship beyond mere friendship.

**Business relationship** - Serving as an employee, independent contractor, compensated consultant, owner, board member, shareholder or investor in an outside business, company, partnership, corporation, venture or other transaction where the employee's annual interest, compensation, investment or obligation is greater than $250.

**Conflict of interest** - Any actual, perceived or potential conflict of interest in which it reasonably appears that an employee's action, inaction or decisions are or may be influenced by the employee's personal or business relationship.

**Supervisor** - An employee who has temporary or ongoing direct or indirect authority over the actions, decisions, evaluation and/or performance of a subordinate employee.

**Subordinate** - An employee who is subject to the temporary or ongoing direct or indirect authority of a supervisor.

1019.2 RESTRICTED DUTIES AND ASSIGNMENTS
While the Department will not prohibit personal or business relationships between employees, the following restrictions apply:

(a) Employees are prohibited from directly supervising, occupying a position in the line of supervision or being directly supervised by any other employee who is a relative or with whom they are involved in a personal or business relationship.

1. If circumstances require that such a supervisor/subordinate relationship exist temporarily, the supervisor shall make every reasonable effort to defer matters involving the involved employee to an uninvolved supervisor.

2. When personnel and circumstances permit, the Department will attempt to make every reasonable effort to avoid placing employees in such supervisor/subordinate situations. The Department reserves the right to transfer or reassign
any employee to another position within the same classification as it may deem necessary in order to avoid conflicts with any provision of this policy.

(b) Employees are prohibited from participating in, contributing to or recommending promotions, assignments, performance evaluations, transfers or other personnel decisions affecting an employee who is a relative or with whom they are involved in a personal or business relationship.

(c) Whenever reasonably possible, Field Training Officers (FTOs) and other trainers will not be assigned to train relatives. FTOs and other trainers are prohibited from entering into or maintaining personal or business relationships with any employee they are assigned to train until such time as the training has been successfully completed and the employee is off probation.

(d) To avoid actual or perceived conflicts of interest, members of this department shall refrain from developing or maintaining personal or financial relationships with victims, witnesses or other individuals during the course of, or as a direct result of, any official contact.

(e) Except as required in the performance of official duties or in the case of immediate relatives, employees shall not develop or maintain personal or financial relationships with any individual they know or reasonably should know is under criminal investigation, or is a convicted felon, parolee, fugitive, registered offender or who engages in intentional violations of state or federal laws.

1019.2.1 EMPLOYEE RESPONSIBILITIES
All employees are required to adhere to state guidelines and to disclose of conflicts of interest as required by law (Colo. Const. art. XXIX; CRS § 18-8-308; CRS § 24-18-104; CRS § 24-18-105).

Prior to entering into any personal or business relationship or other circumstance that the employee knows or reasonably should know could create a conflict of interest or other violation of this policy, the employee shall promptly notify his/her uninvolved, immediate supervisor.

Whenever any employee is placed in circumstances that would require the employee to take enforcement action or provide other official information or services to any relative or other individual with whom the employee is involved in a personal or business relationship, the employee shall promptly notify his/her uninvolved immediate supervisor. In the event that no uninvolved supervisor is immediately available, the employee shall promptly notify Dispatch to have another uninvolved employee either relieve the involved employee or minimally remain present to witness the action.

1019.2.2 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES
Upon being notified of or becoming aware of any circumstance that could result in or constitute an actual or potential violation of this policy, a supervisor shall take all reasonable steps to mitigate or avoid such violations whenever reasonably possible. Supervisors shall also promptly notify the
Chief of Police or the authorized designee of such actual or potential violations through the chain of command.
Department Badges

1020.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
A Windsor Police Department badge and uniform patch as well as the likeness of these items and the name of the Windsor Police Department are property of the Department and their use shall be restricted as set forth in this policy.

1020.2 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.

1020.2.1 FLAT BADGE
Certified officers, with the written approval of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee, may purchase at their own expense a flat badge that can be carried in a wallet. The use of the flat badge is subject to all the same provisions of Department policy as the uniform badge.

(a) An officer may sell, exchange or transfer the flat badge he/she purchased to another officer within the Windsor 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 non-sworn personnel.

1020.2.2 NON-SWORN PERSONNEL
Badges and Department identification cards issued to non-sworn personnel shall be clearly marked to reflect the position of the assigned employee (e.g. parking control, dispatcher).

(a) Non-sworn personnel shall not display any Department badge except as a part of his/her uniform and while on-duty or otherwise acting in an official and authorized capacity.

(b) Non-sworn personnel shall not display any Department badge or represent him/herself, on- or off-duty, in such a manner which would cause a reasonable person to believe that he/she is a certified officer.

1020.2.3 RETIREE UNIFORM BADGE
Upon honorable retirement employees may purchase their assigned duty badge for display purposes. It is intended that the duty badge be used only as private memorabilia, as other uses of the badge may be unlawful or in violation of this policy.
Department Badges

1020.3 UNAUTHORIZED USE
Except as required for on-duty use by current employees, no badge designed for carry or display in a wallet, badge case or similar holder shall be issued to anyone other than a current or honorably retired peace officer.

Department badges are issued to all certified employees and non-sworn uniformed employees for official use only. The Department badge, shoulder patch or the likeness thereof, or the Department name shall not be used for personal or private reasons including, but not limited to, letters, memoranda and electronic communications, such as electronic mail or websites and web pages.

The use of the badge, uniform patch and Department name for all material (e.g., printed matter, products or other items) developed for Department use shall be subject to approval by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

Employees shall not loan the badge or identification card to others and shall not permit the badge or identification card to be reproduced or duplicated.

1020.4 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 Windsor 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.
Temporary Modified-Duty Assignments

1021.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy establishes procedures for providing temporary modified-duty assignments. This policy is not intended to affect the rights or benefits of employees under federal or state law, Town rules, or current collective bargaining agreements. For example, nothing in this policy affects the obligation of the Department to engage in a good faith, interactive process to consider reasonable accommodations for any employee with a temporary or permanent disability that is protected under federal or state law.

1021.2 POLICY
Subject to operational considerations, the Windsor Police Department may identify temporary modified-duty assignments for employees who have an injury or medical condition resulting in temporary work limitations or restrictions. A temporary assignment allows the employee to work, while providing the Department with a productive employee during the temporary period.

1021.3 GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS
Priority consideration for temporary modified-duty assignments will be given to employees with work-related injuries or illnesses that are temporary in nature. Employees having disabilities covered under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) or the Colorado Anti-Discrimination Act (CADA) shall be treated equally, without regard to any preference for a work-related injury (CRS § 24-34-401 et seq.).

No position in the Windsor Police Department shall be created or maintained as a temporary modified-duty assignment.

Temporary modified-duty assignments are a management prerogative and not an employee right. The availability of temporary modified-duty assignments will be determined on a case-by-case basis, consistent with the operational needs of the Department. Temporary modified-duty assignments are subject to continuous reassessment, with consideration given to operational needs and the employee’s ability to perform in a modified-duty assignment.

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee may restrict employees working in temporary modified-duty assignments from wearing a uniform, displaying a badge, carrying a firearm, operating an emergency vehicle, engaging in outside employment, or being otherwise limited in employing their peace officer powers.

Temporary modified-duty assignments shall generally not exceed a cumulative total of 1,040 hours in any one-year period.

1021.4 PROCEDURE
Employees may request a temporary modified-duty assignment for short-term injuries or illnesses.
Temporary Modified-Duty Assignments

Employees seeking a temporary modified-duty assignment should submit a written request to their Division Commanders or the authorized designees. The request should, as applicable, include a certification from the treating medical professional containing:

(a) An assessment of the nature and probable duration of the illness or injury.
(b) The prognosis for recovery.
(c) The nature and scope of limitations and/or work restrictions.
(d) A statement regarding any required workplace accommodations, mobility aids or medical devices.
(e) A statement that the employee can safely perform the duties of the temporary modified-duty assignment.

The Division Commander will make a recommendation through the chain of command to the Chief of Police regarding temporary modified-duty assignments that may be available based on the needs of the Department and the limitations of the employee. The Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall confer with the Department of Human Resources or the Town Attorney as appropriate.

Requests for a temporary modified-duty assignment of 20 hours or less per week may be approved and facilitated by the Patrol Commander or Division Commander, with notice to the Chief of Police.

1021.5 ACCOUNTABILITY
Written notification of assignments, work schedules and any restrictions should be provided to employees assigned to temporary modified-duty assignments and their supervisors. Those assignments and schedules may be adjusted to accommodate department operations and the employee’s medical appointments, as mutually agreed upon with the Division Commander.

1021.5.1 EMPLOYEE RESPONSIBILITIES
The responsibilities of employees assigned to temporary modified duty shall include, but not be limited to:

(a) Communicating and coordinating any required medical and physical therapy appointments in advance with their supervisors.
(b) Promptly notifying their supervisors of any change in restrictions or limitations after each appointment with their treating medical professionals.
(c) Communicating a status update to their supervisors no less than once every 30 days while assigned to temporary modified duty.
(d) Submitting a written status report to the Division Commander that contains a status update and anticipated date of return to full-duty when a temporary modified-duty assignment extends beyond 60 days.
Temporary Modified-Duty Assignments

1021.5.2 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES
The employee’s immediate supervisor shall monitor and manage the work schedule of those assigned to temporary modified duty.

The responsibilities of supervisors shall include, but not be limited to:

(a) Periodically apprising the Division Commander of the status and performance of employees assigned to temporary modified duty.

(b) Notifying the Division Commander and ensuring that the required documentation facilitating a return to full duty is received from the employee.

(c) Ensuring that employees returning to full duty have completed any required training and certification.

1021.6 MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS
Prior to returning to full-duty status, employees shall be required to provide certification from their treating medical professionals stating that they are medically cleared to perform the essential functions of their jobs without restrictions or limitations.

The Department may require a fitness-for-duty examination prior to returning an employee to full-duty status, in accordance with the Fitness for Duty Policy.

1021.7 PREGNANCY
If an employee is temporarily unable to perform regular duties due to a pregnancy, childbirth or a related medical condition, the employee will be treated the same as any other temporarily disabled employee (42 USC § 2000e(k); CRS § 24-34-401 et seq.). A pregnant employee shall not be involuntarily transferred to a temporary modified-duty assignment.

1021.7.1 NOTIFICATION
Pregnant employees should notify their immediate supervisors as soon as practicable and provide a statement from their medical providers identifying any pregnancy-related job restrictions or limitations. If at any point during the pregnancy it becomes necessary for the employee to take a leave of absence, such leave shall be granted in accordance with the Town’s personnel rules and regulations regarding family and medical care leave.

1021.8 PROBATIONARY EMPLOYEES
Probationary employees who are assigned to a temporary modified-duty assignment shall have their probation extended by a period of time equal to their assignment to temporary modified duty.

1021.9 MAINTENANCE OF CERTIFICATION AND TRAINING
Employees assigned to temporary modified duty shall maintain all certification, training and qualifications appropriate to both their regular and temporary duties, provided that the certification, training or qualifications are not in conflict with any medical limitations or restrictions. Employees
Temporary Modified-Duty Assignments

who are assigned to temporary modified duty shall inform their supervisors of any inability to maintain any certification, training or qualifications.
Employee Speech, Expression and Social Networking

1022.1 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.

1022.1.1 APPLICABILITY
This policy applies to all forms of communication including, but not limited to film, video, print media or public speech, use of all Internet services, including the World Wide Web, e-mail, file transfer, remote computer access, news services, social networking, social media, instant messaging, blogs, forums, wikis, video and other file sharing sites.

1022.2 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 Windsor 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.

1022.3 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 Windsor Police Department employees, such as posting personal information in a public forum, can result in compromising an employee's home address or family ties. Employees should therefore not disseminate or post any information on any forum or medium that could reasonably be expected to compromise the safety of any employee, an employee's family or associates. Examples of the type of information that could reasonably be expected to compromise safety include:
Employee Speech, Expression and Social Networking

- Disclosing a photograph and name or address of an officer who is working undercover.
- Disclosing the address of a fellow officer.
- Otherwise disclosing where another officer can be located off-duty.

1022.4 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 Windsor 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 Windsor Police Department and tends to compromise or damage the mission, function, reputation or professionalism of the Windsor Police Department or its employees. Examples include statements that indicate disregard for the law or the state or U.S. Constitution; expression that demonstrates support for criminal activity; participating in sexually explicit photographs or videos for compensation or distribution.

(c) Speech or expression that could reasonably be foreseen as having a negative impact on the credibility of the employee as a witness. For example, posting statements or expressions to a website that glorify or endorse dishonesty or illegal behavior.

(d) Speech or expression of any form that could reasonably be foreseen as having a negative impact on the safety of the employees of the Department. For example, a statement on a blog that provides specific details as to how and when prisoner transportations are made could reasonably be foreseen to jeopardize employees by informing criminals of details that could facilitate an escape or attempted escape.

(e) Speech or expression that is contrary to the canons of the Law Enforcement Code of Ethics as adopted by the Windsor Police Department.

(f) Use or disclosure, through whatever means, of any information, photograph, video or other recording obtained or accessible as a result of employment with the Department for financial gain, or data classified as confidential by state or federal law, or any disclosure of such materials without the express authorization of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

(g) Posting, transmitting or disseminating any photographs, video or audio recordings, likenesses or images of department logos, emblems, uniforms, badges, patches, marked vehicles, equipment or other material that specifically identifies the Windsor
Employee Speech, Expression and Social Networking

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 communications may be warranted by the circumstances (e.g., informing family of extended hours).

2. During authorized breaks; such usage should be limited as much as practicable to areas out of the sight and sound of the public and shall not be disruptive to the work environment.

In addition, an employee is required to take reasonable and prompt action to remove any content that is in violation of this policy, whether posted by the employee and/or others, from any web page or website maintained by the employee (e.g., social or personal website).

1022.4.1 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 Windsor Police Department or identify themselves in any way that could be reasonably perceived as representing the Windsor 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 Windsor Police Department.

Employees retain their right to vote as they choose, to support candidates of their choice and to express their opinions as private citizens, including as authorized members of a recognized bargaining unit or officer associations, on political subjects and candidates at all times while off-duty. However, employees may not use their official authority or influence to interfere with or affect the result of an election or a nomination for office. Employees are also prohibited from directly or indirectly using their official authority to coerce, command or advise another employee to pay, lend or contribute anything of value to a party, committee, organization, agency or person for political purposes (5 USC § 1502).
Employee Speech, Expression and Social Networking

1022.4.2 CIVIL LIABILITY
Members should consider that they may be subject to civil litigation for:

(a) Publishing or posting false information that harms the reputation of another person, group or organization.
(b) Publishing or posting private facts and personal information about someone that has not been previously revealed to the public, is not of legitimate public concern and would be offensive to a reasonable person.
(c) Using someone else’s name, likeness or other personal attributes without that person’s permission or for an exploitative purpose.
(d) Publishing the creative work of another, trademarks or certain confidential information without the permission of the owner.

1022.5 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., any social media or information-sharing platforms or applications) that is accessed, transmitted, received or reviewed on any department technology system (see the Information Technology Use Policy for additional guidance).

1022.5.1 OTHER PRIVACY CONSIDERATIONS
Members should consider that privacy protection varies among social media sites and personal information posted on such sites may not be protected.

1022.6 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.

1022.7 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.
Illness and Injury Prevention

1023.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to establish an ongoing and effective plan to reduce the incidence of illness and injury for members of the Windsor Police Department.

This policy specifically applies to illness and injury that results in lost time or that requires medical treatment beyond first aid. Although this policy provides the essential guidelines for a plan that reduces illness and injury, it may be supplemented by procedures outside the Policy Manual.

This policy does not supersede, but supplements any related Townwide safety efforts.

1023.2 POLICY
The Windsor Police Department is committed to providing a safe environment for its members and visitors and to minimizing the incidence of work-related illness and injuries. The Department will establish and maintain an Illness and Injury Prevention program and will provide tools, training and safeguards designed to reduce the potential for accidents, illness and injuries. It is the intent of the Department to comply with all laws and regulations related to occupational safety.

1023.3 ILLNESS AND INJURY PREVENTION PLAN
The Administration Division Commander is responsible for developing an illness and injury prevention plan that shall include:

(a) Workplace safety and health training programs.
(b) Regularly scheduled safety meetings.
(c) Posted or distributed safety information.
(d) A system for members to anonymously inform management about workplace hazards.
(e) Establishment of a safety and health committee that will:
   1. Meet regularly.
   2. Prepare a written record of safety and health committee meetings.
   3. Review the results of periodic scheduled inspections.
   4. Review investigations of accidents and exposures.
   5. Make suggestions to command staff for the prevention of future incidents.
   6. Review investigations of alleged hazardous conditions.
   7. Submit recommendations to assist in the evaluation of member safety suggestions.
   8. Assess the effectiveness of efforts made by the Department to meet applicable standards.
1023.3.1 PANDEMIC RESPONSE TESTING
During times when outbreaks or spread of communicable diseases are an increased risk to public and employee health, the Town of Windsor and the Windsor Police Department may make voluntary testing available for employees. If and when tests are made available, completion of informed consent forms will be required for testing and participating staff will be advised of the date, time, and location where testing is to take place. Recommended guidelines of the United States Equal Employment Opportunity Employment Commission (EEOC) and United States Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division, Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) will be followed.

Any testing results received by the Windsor Police Department as the result of voluntary testing made available to employees and staff shall not be kept in the Windsor Police Department, but shall be confidentially provided to the Town of Windsor Human Resources Department for proper recordkeeping purposes.

In the event a Direct Threat is determined to exist, the Town of Windsor may require mandatory screening of employees, which may include symptom checks, temperature checks, or other serological testing. Any such procedures would be managed in accordance with all EEOC and ADA recommendations and guidelines. All recommended followup will be guided by Town of Windsor and public health policy recommendations and directives.

1023.4 ADMINISTRATION DIVISION COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITIES
The responsibilities of the Administration Division Commander include, but are not limited to:

(a) Managing and implementing a plan to reduce the incidence of member illness and injury.

(b) Ensuring that a system of communication is in place that facilitates a continuous flow of safety and health information between supervisors and members. This system shall include:

1. New member orientation that includes a discussion of safety and health policies and procedures.

2. Regular member review of the illness and injury prevention plan.

(c) Ensuring that all safety and health policies and procedures are clearly communicated and understood by all members.

(d) Taking reasonable steps to ensure that all members comply with safety rules in order to maintain a safe work environment. This includes, but is not limited to:

1. Informing members of the illness and injury prevention guidelines.

2. Recognizing members who perform safe work practices.

3. Ensuring that the member evaluation process includes member safety performance.

4. Ensuring department compliance to meet standards regarding the following:

   (a) Communicable diseases
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(b) Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) (see the Personal Protective Equipment Policy)

(e) Making available a form to document inspections, unsafe conditions or work practices, and actions taken to correct unsafe conditions and work practices.

(f) Making available a form to document individual incidents or accidents.

(g) Making available a form to document the safety and health training of each member. This form will include the member’s name or other identifier, training dates, type of training and training providers.

(h) Conducting and documenting a regular review of the illness and injury prevention plan.

1023.5 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES
Supervisor responsibilities include, but are not limited to:

(a) Ensuring member compliance with illness and injury prevention guidelines and answering questions from members about this policy.

(b) Training, counseling, instructing or making informal verbal admonishments any time safety performance is deficient. Supervisors may also initiate discipline when it is reasonable and appropriate under the Standards of Conduct Policy.

(c) Establishing and maintaining communication with members on health and safety issues. This is essential for an injury-free, productive workplace.

(d) Completing required forms and reports relating to illness and injury prevention; such forms and reports shall be submitted to the Administration Division Commander.

(e) Notifying the Administration Division Commander when:

1. New substances, processes, procedures or equipment that present potential new hazards are introduced into the work environment.

2. New, previously unidentified hazards are recognized.

3. Occupational illnesses and injuries occur.

4. New and/or permanent or intermittent members are hired or reassigned to processes, operations or tasks for which a hazard evaluation has not been previously conducted.

5. Workplace conditions warrant an inspection.

1023.6 HAZARDS
All members should report and/or take reasonable steps to correct unsafe or unhealthy work conditions, practices or procedures in a timely manner. Members should make their reports to a supervisor (as a general rule, their own supervisors).

Supervisors should make reasonable efforts to correct unsafe or unhealthy work conditions in a timely manner, based on the severity of the hazard. These hazards should be corrected when observed or discovered, when it is reasonable to do so. When a hazard exists that cannot be
immediately abated without endangering members or property, supervisors should protect or remove all exposed members from the area or item, except those necessary to correct the existing condition.

Members who are necessary to correct the hazardous condition shall be provided with the necessary protection.

All significant actions taken and dates they are completed shall be documented on the appropriate form. This form should be forwarded to the Administration Division Commander via the chain of command.

The Administration Division Commander will take appropriate action to ensure the illness and injury prevention plan addresses potential hazards upon such notification.

1023.7 INSPECTIONS
Safety inspections are crucial to a safe work environment. These inspections identify and evaluate workplace hazards and permit mitigation of those hazards. A hazard assessment checklist should be used for documentation and to ensure a thorough assessment of the work environment.

The Administration Division Commander shall ensure that the appropriate documentation is completed for each inspection.

1023.7.1 EQUIPMENT
Members are charged with daily vehicle inspections of their assigned vehicles and of their PPE prior to working in the field. Members shall complete the appropriate form if an unsafe condition cannot be immediately corrected. Members should forward this form to their supervisors.

1023.8 INVESTIGATIONS
Any member sustaining any work-related illness or injury, as well as any member who is involved in any accident or hazardous substance exposure while on-duty shall report such event as soon as practicable to a supervisor. Members observing or learning of a potentially hazardous condition are to promptly report the condition to their immediate supervisors.

A supervisor receiving such a report should personally investigate the incident or ensure that an investigation is conducted. Investigative procedures for workplace accidents and hazardous substance exposures should include:

(a) A visit to the accident scene as soon as possible.
(b) An interview of the injured member and witnesses.
(c) An examination of the workplace for factors associated with the accident/exposure.
(d) Determination of the cause of the accident/exposure.
(e) Corrective action to prevent the accident/exposure from reoccurring.
(f) Documentation of the findings and corrective actions taken.
Additionally, the supervisor should proceed with the steps to report an on-duty injury, as required under the Occupational Disease and Work-Related Injury and Death Reporting Policy, in conjunction with this investigation to avoid duplication and ensure timely reporting.

1023.9 TRAINING
The Administration Division Commander should work with the Training Sergeant to provide all members, including supervisors, with training on general and job-specific workplace safety and health practices. Training shall be provided:

(a) To supervisors to familiarize them with the safety and health hazards to which members under their immediate direction and control may be exposed.
(b) To all members with respect to hazards specific to each member’s job assignment.
(c) To all members given new job assignments for which training has not previously been provided.
(d) Whenever new substances, processes, procedures or equipment are introduced to the workplace and represent a new hazard.
(e) Whenever the Department is made aware of a new or previously unrecognized hazard.

1023.9.1 TRAINING TOPICS
The Training Sergeant shall ensure that training includes:

(a) Reporting unsafe conditions, work practices and injuries, and informing a supervisor when additional instruction is needed.
(b) Use of appropriate clothing, including gloves and footwear.
(c) Use of respiratory equipment.
(d) Availability of toilet, hand-washing and drinking-water facilities.
(e) Provisions for medical services and first aid.
(f) Handling of bloodborne pathogens and other biological hazards.
(g) Prevention of heat and cold stress.
(h) Identification and handling of hazardous materials, including chemical hazards to which members could be exposed, and review of resources for identifying and mitigating hazards (e.g., hazard labels, Safety Data Sheets (SDS)).
(i) Mitigation of physical hazards, such as heat and cold stress, noise, and ionizing and non-ionizing radiation.
(j) Identification and mitigation of ergonomic hazards, including working on ladders or in a stooped posture for prolonged periods.
(k) Back exercises/stretches and proper lifting techniques.
(l) Avoidance of slips and falls.
(m) Good housekeeping and fire prevention.
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(n) Other job-specific safety concerns.

1023.10 RECORDS
Records and training documentation relating to illness and injury prevention will be maintained in accordance with the established records retention schedule.
Line-of-Duty Deaths

1024.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance to members of the Windsor 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 department will also request the assistance of the "Colorado Fallen Hero Foundation" for guidance and support as needed.

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.

1024.1.1 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 non-sworn 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.

1024.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the Windsor 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.

1024.3 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 Operations Division Commander 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 Operations Division Commander 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 Operations Division Commander or the authorized designee should respond to the hospital to assume temporary responsibilities as the Hospital Liaison.
(d) The Chief of Police or the authorized designee should assign members to handle survivor notifications and assign members to the roles of Hospital Liaison (to relieve the temporary Hospital Liaison) and the Department Liaison as soon as practicable (see the Notifying Survivors section and the Department Liaison and Hospital Liaison subsections in this policy).

1024.4 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, Commander 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.
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(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 Windsor Police Department members may be apprised that survivor notifications are complete.

1024.4.1 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.

1024.5 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.
1024.6 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.

1024.6.1 DEPARTMENT LIAISON
The Department Liaison should be a Division Commander or of sufficient rank to effectively coordinate department resources, and should serve as a facilitator between the deceased member’s survivors and the Department. The Department Liaison reports directly to the Chief of Police. The Department Liaison’s responsibilities include, but are not limited to:

(a) Directing the other liaisons and coordinators in fulfilling survivors’ needs and requests. Consideration should be given to organizing the effort using the National Incident Management System (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.
(i) Serving as a liaison with visiting law enforcement agencies during memorial and funeral services.

1024.6.2 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 Windsor 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.

1024.6.3 SURVIVOR SUPPORT LIAISON
The Survivor Support Liaison should work with the Department Liaison to fulfill the immediate needs and requests of the survivors of any member who has died in the line of duty, and serve as the long-term department contact for survivors.

The Survivor Support Liaison should be selected by the deceased member’s Division Commander. The following should be considered when selecting the Survivor Support Liaison:
The liaison should be an individual the survivors know and with whom they are comfortable working.

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.
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(j) Informing survivors of any related criminal proceedings and accompanying them to such proceedings.

(k) Introducing survivors to prosecutors, victim’s assistance personnel and other involved personnel as appropriate.

(l) Maintaining long-term contact with survivors and taking measures to sustain a supportive relationship (e.g., follow-up visits, phone calls, cards on special occasions, special support during holidays).

(m) Inviting survivors to department activities, memorial services or other functions as appropriate.

Survivor Support Liaisons providing services after an incident resulting in multiple members being killed should coordinate with and support each other through conference calls or meetings as necessary.

The Department recognizes that the duties of a Survivor Support Liaison will often affect regular assignments over many years, and is committed to supporting members in the assignment.

If needed, the Survivor Support Liaison should be issued a personal communication device (PCD) owned by the Department to facilitate communications necessary to the assignment. The department-issued PCD shall be used in accordance with the Personal Communication Devices Policy.

1024.6.4 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.

1024.6.5 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.

1024.6.6 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 Windsor 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.
1024.6.7 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 and Death 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. Survivor or domestic partner pension benefits (CRS § 31-31-807 et seq.; CRS § 14-15-107)
   2. Disability benefits (CRS § 31-31-803)
   3. Educational benefits (CRS § 23-3.3-205)
   4. Insurance benefits (CRS § 31-31-902; CRS § 31-31-903)

(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.
1024.6.8 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.

1024.7 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.

1024.8 **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 are in the Chaplains Policy.

1024.9 **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.

1024.10 **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.

1024.11 **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.
Fitness Program

1025.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The Windsor Police Department believes that all organization employees are better prepared to do their jobs if they are physically fit. Improved performance benefits the Agency, the Town, and the citizens we serve, as well as the employees themselves. Based on this belief, this policy provides for a voluntary fitness incentive program.

1025.2 ENCOURAGEMENT
The Agency encourages all employees to reach and maintain a good level of fitness and provides assistance and support in the following ways:

(a) The Agency will have a physical fitness team made up of selected employees of the department as well as a designated supervisor appointed by the Chief of Police. Team members will be responsible for development and oversight of fitness programs, facilities, and equipment.

(b) The Agency provides physical fitness testing space and equipment.

(c) The Agency, through the fitness team, may provide information to employees collectively and individually to assist with fitness development.

1025.3 FITNESS ASSESSMENT TESTS
(a) The fitness team will be responsible for scheduling and administering voluntary fitness assessment tests twice per year at approximately six (6) month intervals. The purposes of the tests are to provide the members with information on their levels of fitness and to serve as an incentive to develop good fitness. Fitness testing instruments must be approved by the Chief of Police or designee and maintained in the Agency training files. Awards will be granted based on participation and performance.

(b) The fitness team will be responsible for the specifics of the testing process under the following guidelines:

1. Each full time employee may earn up to a maximum of twenty (20) hours of Award Time per fitness assessment session, based on their participation and overall performance. In addition, the Agency may provide other incentives or award times as recommended by the fitness team and authorized by the Chief of Police.

   (a) Employees can continue to accrue up to forty (40) hours of Award Time in a calendar year.

   (b) Award Time may not be carried over from year-to-year. Accrued Award Time not used by the end of each calendar year will be eliminated.

   (c) Award Time may be used only for approved time off and may not be converted to cash or monetary payment at any time.
2. Tests used and time to be awarded will be approved by the Chief of Police and kept on file by the appointed Fitness Team supervisor.

3. Fitness Team instructors may conduct assessments to determine a member's ability to participate in the process; if there is an indication that the member is ill, injured, or not otherwise physically able to safely participate for any reason, the Fitness Team instructor has the authority to refuse a member's participation. Employees on light duty or modified duty are prohibited from testing unless they provide a note from their doctor indicating that the employee is able to participate in the fitness test and listing any necessary restrictions.

4. Should a member be injured during the testing process, the member shall cease testing and notify the instructor immediately. Medical attention should be sought if needed and appropriate medical reports completed.

5. Members may test during regular work hours if scheduling permits, or may be granted flex time if they test during non-work hours.

6. In fairness to all members, the test must be completed during the time frame specified in the announcement of the tests in order to be eligible for awards.

7. The Fitness Team supervisor may schedule a backup assessment time during each assessment period to accommodate members who have a duty-related schedule conflict that results in their absence from a regular assessment date. Examples of valid absences might include court, emergency call-out, or previously scheduled training.

8. Members will be notified of their results as well as any awards earned. Files of results will be retained for member information, for the instructors' program evaluation, and for the department to gather generalized statistical information.

9. Fitness assessments shall only be conducted by approved Fitness Team members under the supervision of the Fitness Team supervisor.

10. Members who wish to participate in testing will be required to complete the necessary acknowledgement documentation, which will be kept on file by the Fitness Team supervisor.
Peer Support Program

1026.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy is to establish guidelines for the Windsor Police Department peer support program.

1026.2 POLICY
The purpose of the Windsor Police Department Peer Support Program is to prevent and/or lessen the potential negative impact of a stress upon emergency services personnel by providing emotional support, information and assistance.

The Program will provide the emergency services personnel psychological and emotional support through one-on-one discussions, pre-incident education, spousal/significant other support, on-scene support and demobilization intervention, post-incident defusing.

The Peer Support Team (PST) will be comprised of agency members who have been specially trained in stress management, critical incident stress and crisis intervention techniques and who work in conjunction with designated mental health professionals.

A critical incident is any event, on duty or job related off-duty, involving actual or threatened death or serious injury, which has the potential to create a sense of fear, helplessness, overwhelm or general distress. Furthermore, a PST offers the employee a sounding board for personal life crises.

1026.3 PEER SUPPORT PROGRAM
The components of the program include: one-to-one peer support; routine peer support team meetings; crisis intervention group meetings (defusing); pre-incident training and spousal/significant others support and training.

(a) Peers help peers with day-to-day stressors and high stress environments.

(b) Peers know when and how to intervene in crisis situations.

(c) Peers have an organized approach to cope with stress in the workplace. There have been increasing requests from employees for support for general work stress and crisis situations. The Peer Support Program (PSP) has been created to meet these needs. Developed by Mental Health Professionals, it is designed to be available to all employees.

(d) The issues discussed in the PSP are confidential. Additional information regarding confidentiality for the program can be found on page 7 and confidentiality for team members can be found on page 11.

1026.4 PEER SUPPORT TEAM (PST) MEMBERS
Peer Support Team Members are co-workers who have volunteered to participate in the Peer Support Program. They have received the training necessary to perform under clinical supervision. They represent all levels of the employee working at their regular assignments.
Peer Support Program

1026.4.1 WHAT DO PEER SUPPORT TEAM MEMBERS DO?
Peer Support Team Members understand the stress of the emergency services environment. They want to be of help, and are trained to listen and talk with peers who want or need opportunities to talk. Peer Support Team Members value trust. They respect the need for anonymity and confidentiality. Communication between a Peer Support Team Member and a peer is considered confidential, except for those matters that involve a life threat or violation of the law.

1026.4.2 WHAT TYPES OF PROBLEMS TO PEER SUPPORT TEAM MEMBERS ADDRESS?
Peer Support Team Members are trained to do initial crisis intervention for many types of problems. Some of the more common issues are work-related, dealing with the job related stress, and personal life issues. Other issues may be more personal, such as divorce, illness, disability, career concerns, family relationships, or financial difficulties. In the event that more help is needed, appropriate referrals are made.

When several employees are adversely affected by the same event, the Peer Support Team member will assess the situation and make recommendations to command staff about what type of crisis intervention services are needed and can facilitate the setting up of those services.

1026.4.3 POSITIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES
The Windsor Police Department Peer Support Team will be coordinated by a supervisor or approved designee. The Peer Support Team will be constructed of a team supervisor and Peer Support Liaison(s).

The functions of the Peer Support Liaison:

(a) To oversee the program.
(b) To develop and advise on policy.
(c) To constitute a line of authority from the Clinical Supervisor to the agency.
(d) To receive information on the progress of the program.
(e) To fund the program.
(f) To provide administrative support to the program.
(g) Evaluate the program's operation.

The Clinical Supervisor manages all matters related to the psychological or clinical aspects of the program. The functions of the Clinical Supervisor are:

(a) To supervise/consult and advise on all of the clinical aspects of the program.
(b) To ensure quality of service.
(c) To offer clinical support and program guidance to the Team Coordinator and Asst. Team Coordinator.
(d) To train and assist in the selection of new team members.
(e) To develop and supervise mental health professionals as required.
Peer Support Program

(f) To assist in cross training of team members and ongoing continuing education.

(g) To assist in the development of written operational guidelines.

The Peer Support Team Coordinator manages the program and coordinates the team of peers and is the main link between the program and the Clinical Supervisor. The functions of the Peer Support Team Coordinator are:

(a) To manage the peer support team.

(b) To manage all matters relating to CISD activities.

(c) To maintain records of team activities.

(d) To facilitate the recruitment of new team members.

(e) To develop field education specific to the team.

(f) To assist the Clinical Supervisor with his or her duties.

Peer Support Team Members are the main service providers. Their functions are:

(a) To provide crisis intervention and basic support for staff and their families.

(b) To provide referral to mental health professionals through FRTC’s clinical supervisor, Medical Insurance, or EAP, as appropriate.

(c) To provide a crisis intervention response.

(d) To triage in a crisis event and make recommendations to command officers about what kind crisis intervention services are needed.

(e) To assist in facilitating a CISM team to provide appropriate crisis intervention services when an event affects a group of responders or the whole department.

(f) To assist in field education about psychological support services.

(g) To undertake training and supervision necessary to the role.

1026.4.4 LEAVES OF ABSENCE

Peer Support Team members may request a leave of absence from the PST for up to one year. A request for a leave of absence must be submitted in writing to the Team Coordinator. If the Team Coordinator wishes to request a leave of absence, the request must be submitted to the Clinical Supervisor. Any request for a leave of absence must specify the length of absence requested and the date of anticipated return to active status. During a leave of absence the PST member may attend monthly or otherwise scheduled PST training.

1026.4.5 RESIGNATION FROM THE TEAM

Peer Support Team members may resign from the Team at any time by submitting a written resignation to the Team Coordinator. Any team member considering resignation must be certain that all ongoing peer support interactions are appropriately terminated, referred to other team members or the Clinical Supervisor, or referred to professional counseling resources.
1026.4.6 REMOVAL FROM THE TEAM
The Team Coordinator in consultation with the Clinical Supervisor, may request that the Peer Support Liaison remove from the Peer Support Team any member who has been determined to have acted in violation of law, departmental policy, or the PST Operational Guidelines. Such a request may also be presented in any other circumstances wherein a team member has been determined to act in a manner that undermines the credibility or fundamental ethical principles and standards of the Peer Support Team.

1026.4.7 COMPLIANCE WITH PST OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES
Peer Support Team members are required by FRTC to function in compliance with the Peer Support Team Operational Guidelines:

The confidentiality protections provided to peer support team members apply only when team members are functioning within written peer support team guidelines:

1026.5 CONFIDENTIALITY
PST member confidentiality is specified under Colorado Revised Statutes 13-90-107(m), Who may not testify without consent, enacted into law in 2005. Individual (one-on-one) interactions are protected under this statute; however, group interactions are not protected.

There are several other circumstances wherein information obtained by PST members is not confidential that include but are not limited to:

(a) A law enforcement or firefighter or emergency medical service provider or peer support team member was a witness or a party to an incident which prompted the delivery of peer support services.
(b) Information received by a peer support team member is indicative of actual or suspected child abuse, as described in section CRS 18-6-40.
(c) Actual or suspected child neglect, as described in section CRS19-3-102.
(d) Abuse or exploitation of at-risk elders C.R.S. 18-6.5-108
(e) Due to alcohol or other substance intoxication or abuse, as described in sections CRS 27-81-111 27-82-107, the person receiving peer support is a clear and immediate danger to the person's self or others.
(f) There is reasonable cause to believe that the person receiving peer support has a mental illness and, due to the mental illness, is an imminent threat to himself or herself or others or is gravely disabled as defined in section CRS 27-65-102.
(g) There is information indicative of any criminal conduct (CRS 13-90-107(m)).
(h) Peace officer members of the PST are required to take action, including arrest, in domestic violence cases where there is probable cause that a crime has been committed (CRS 18-6-803.6).
(i) PST members are subject to all other disclosures required by law.
Peer Support Program

(j) Team members must advise all persons with whom they interact in a peer support role of the limitations of peer support team member confidentiality.

(k) In the event that information received in a peer support interaction must be revealed by reason of law, PST members shall reveal such information only after an effort to elicit the person’s voluntary disclosure has failed. In cases where it is appropriate, the peer support team member should inform the person of the obligatory actions necessary. Information revealed under such circumstances shall be provided only to the appropriate persons and/or public authorities.

(l) In the unlikely event that a PST member receives information during a peer support interaction that there is a viable threat of harm or violence toward another person or persons, a “duty to warn” exists. This information is not confidential. The PST member must warn the threatened person(s), contact the team coordinator or clinical supervisor immediately, and take any other actions deemed appropriate for the circumstances.

(m) An intentional violation of the confidentiality standard by any team member is a serious breach of trust and is cause for censure or removal from the PST.

Issues discussed during peer support are confidential within the parameters specified by law, department policy, and clinical supervision. Safeguarding acquired information is a primary obligation of team members. Subject to the limitations of law, information received in confidence shall not be revealed without the express consent of the person involved. Express consent to reveal information constitutes a waiver of confidentiality. In cases where express consent is granted, information will be provided only to those specifically authorized to receive the information.

PST members are subject to all other disclosures mandated by law. Information communicated in PST interactions is not subject to disclosure in any administrative investigation.

1026.6 CRITICAL INCIDENTS

A critical incident is defined as an incident that has the potential to cause significant physical or mental injury. Examples of critical incidents may include but are not limited to:

(a) Death of a fellow employee or former employee.
(b) Assault on an employee, including assaults with a deadly weapon.
(c) Employee hostage situations.
(d) Vehicle accidents that involve severe injury or death to any party involved.
(e) Unusual catastrophic incidents such as an airplane crash, school bus crash, flood or tornado that causes loss of personal property, severe injury or death.

When an employee is involved in a critical incident, the employee is assigned a member of the PST who will maintain close contact with the employee and family members to render whatever assistance is necessary. The employee or family may request anyone else they would like to assist but the designated PST member will be the point of contact for all communication to and from the family.
1026.6.1 CRITICAL INCIDENT DEBRIEFING & PROCESSING
Critical incident debriefing is a resource for personnel who have recently experienced a critical incident. The Peer Support Team, under the direction of the PST Clinical Supervisor, will determine whether a debriefing is necessary following an incident. Critical incident debriefing is open to all personnel directly involved and/or affected by the critical incident. Participation in any critical incident debriefing or other group interaction is voluntary.

PST-member facilitated critical incident debriefings must be approved by the PST Clinical Supervisor and shall be conducted in accordance with the PST Operational Guidelines. The identity of participants and information discussed during any PST-member facilitated debriefing or other group PST interactions are considered confidential.

Debriefings and other group interactions conducted under the facilitation of the PST Clinical Supervisor are confidential within the limits prescribed by law.

1026.6.2 CRITICAL INCIDENT NOTIFICATION
If any personnel are killed, seriously injured, or requires hospitalization while on duty, the Line of Duty Death Policy and Procedures will be followed. If any personnel are killed or seriously injured while not on duty, the Chief or designee shall be notified and their request outlined in their personal Line of Duty forms will be followed through.

In both cases the Chief or their designee will notify the PST Coordinator and a PST member will be assigned to the employee and their family. If the employee requests a specific PST member all attempts will be made to fulfill that request. If the request can’t be made, the PST Coordinator will select another PST member.

The PST member assigned to the employee and their family will act as the point of contact for communication to and from the employee and their family as well as be available for confidential support and referrals for additional assistance if needed or requested.

1026.6.3 CRITICAL INCIDENT AVAILABILITY AND RESPONSE
PST members may respond to the scene of any critical incident or other location to meet with involved personnel to provide immediate support. PST members may be requested to respond in the following situations:

(a) Any critical incident.
(b) Any incident where a supervisor requests response of the PST.
(c) At the direction of the PST Clinical Supervisor or PST Coordinator and/or Asst. Coordinator
(d) Upon the request of an involved employee.
(e) Any incident that is serious enough to warrant a clear need for PST support.

PST members should make every effort to contact the Team Coordinator prior to responding to a critical incident. If this is not possible, PST members must notify the Team Coordinator as soon as practical. While engaged in a PST role, PST members may need to be removed from
their current department assignment based on the case needs. In the event that any personnel
directly involved in a critical incident requests a particular PST member, supervisors shall make
every effort to release the PST member requested from an alternate assignment so that the PST
member may provide peer support to the involved person.

Any person associated with FRTC may request PST assistance with personal or work-related
matters.

Supervisors may recommend that persons under their direct supervision contact the PST Clinical
Supervisor or members of the PST if it is thought that PST support would assist the person to
better manage personal or work-related stressors. Such recommendations do not constitute a
supervisory order and PST contact is optional.

1026.7 ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATIONS AND SUPERVISORY INQUIRIES
Personnel involved in an internal investigation or a supervisory inquiry that wish assistance
in dealing with the stress related issues arising from the investigation or inquiry may utilize
the support services of the PST Clinical Supervisor or uninvolved members of the PST. The
relationship between the employee under investigation and the PST member remains confidential
under the guidelines of the Colorado Revised Statutes (C.R.S) 13-9-107 and the PST member is
protected from disclosure during internal or administrative investigations by applicable department
policy.

The prohibition against testifying without consent for PST members specified in C.R.S 13-9-107
(m) does not apply to the federal courts system. In a federal court proceeding, the information
exchanged in peer support interactions is subject to disclosure.

1026.8 ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION
The PST comprises [specify] personnel and operates under the general direction of the PST
Clinical Supervisor and the specific direction of the team coordinator. The PST members will
select the team coordinator and /or Asst. Team Coordinator when those positions are vacated
by current Coordinators or at the direction of the Clinical Supervisor. If the Team Coordinator is
unavailable to administer the team, the Asst. Team Coordinator member assumes responsibility.

In the event of the absence of both the Team Coordinator and Asst. Team Coordinator, an acting
Coordinator will be designated.

1026.9 TEAM MEETINGS
Attending scheduled PST meetings for the purpose of group clinical supervision and PST
cohesiveness is a primary obligation of all PST members. The Peer Support Team will meet per
the recommendation of the team’s clinical supervisor to allow for clinical supervision, on-going
training, and team cohesion. The frequency of the meetings will be based on the team’s needs
and activity and will at a minimum be once a quarter and no more than once a month. If a team
member is unable to attend a scheduled monthly meeting, he or she must:
Peer Support Program

(a) Notify the Team Coordinator in advance of the meeting when possible or contact the Team Coordinator as soon as practical after the scheduled meeting, obtain a copy of any training materials presented at the meeting, and

(b) Schedule an individual supervision meeting or otherwise contact the Clinical Supervisor if he or she has engaged in any PST interactions since the previous supervisory contact.

Excessive absences from the PST meetings will be addressed by the Team Coordinator, Asst. Team Coordinator and the Clinical Supervisor on a group or individual basis. Continued excessive absences may result in the team member’s removal from the PST.

1026.10 DUTY TO REPORT
Law enforcement members and other PST members who are mandatory reporters are required to report cases of actual or suspected child abuse or neglect as specified in C.R.S. 19-3-304 or actual or suspected crimes against at-risk persons, as described in section 18-6.5-103.

1026.11 CLARIFICATION OF PEER SUPPORT INTERACTIONS
Due to the fact that Peer Support Team members function in multiple roles within the Department, peer support team members are responsible for clarifying the role in which they are functioning when interacting with department members. PST members must remain aware of potential conflicts of interest when providing peer support to individuals who they may directly or indirectly supervise.

1026.12 CALL-OUT AVAILABILITY
The Peer Support Team will provide a list of team members for call-outs. In the event that PST support or intervention is requested, the Team Coordinator will be contacted. If the Team Coordinator does not respond within a reasonable amount of time all team members will be paged or called. The Coordinator contacted will assess the circumstances and arrange for appropriate PST intervention.

In the event that neither Coordinator can be contacted, Communications will continue to call team members in the order listed until a team member is contacted. The team member contacted will then act as Coordinator. This team member will assess the circumstances and arrange for appropriate PST intervention.

1026.13 COMPENSATION
Peer Support Team Members who function in that capacity during off-duty hours will be compensated for there time.

1026.14 PROCESSING AND DEBRIEFING
The Clinical Supervisor and the PST schedules and facilitates incident debriefings when appropriate. All debriefings must be approved by the Clinical Supervisor or designee. Approval is
Peer Support Program

required because of research which suggests that debriefing participants may be re-traumatized or vicariously traumatized during debriefings.

Various debriefing protocols may be utilized depending upon the actual circumstances. Team members recognize that the debriefing process is dynamic. Peer Support Team members remain flexible and facilitate debriefings in a manner that best meets the perceived needs of participants. The limits of licensed mental health professional confidentiality in-group settings must be specified at the outset of the debriefing. This is accomplished by reading ““.

When appropriate, and upon approval of the Clinical Supervisor, PST members may facilitate debriefings without the presence of the Clinical Supervisor. In such cases, the ““ must be read prior to the start of the debriefing.

Peer Support Team members may invite persons not directly involved in the incident to attend a debriefing if it is thought that they can positively contribute to or benefit from the debriefing process. All such invitations must be approved by the Clinical Supervisor, Team Coordinator, Asst. Team Coordinator or PST members.

Debriefing participants may be accompanied by personal support persons. Personal support persons may attend debriefings if their participation is not prohibited by other sections of these Operational Guidelines.

1026.15 MEDIA
Media representatives are prohibited from attending debriefings. Any information released to the media, pertaining to the PST and its interactions will be provided by the Clinical Supervisor, Team Coordinator, Asst. Team Coordinator or PST member in compliance with department policy and given to the department PIO. Violation of this provision is a serious breach of trust and is cause for removal of the member from the Peer Support Team.

1026.16 ATTORNEYS
Personal attorneys are prohibited from attending debriefings. This restriction is not designed to deprive any participant of legal representation. However, it is thought that the presence of an attorney would inhibit the group process. Debriefing participants are encouraged to communicate to their attorneys that debriefings facilitated by licensed mental health professionals are confidential within the limits prescribed by law.

1026.17 OUTSIDE AGENCIES
The Peer Support Team's primary concern is to assist FRTC. PST may be utilized to assist outside agencies and cooperate with other peer support teams as indicated by mutual aid policies.

1026.18 TEAM ACTIONS
Peer Support Team administrative concerns shall be discussed at scheduled meetings. The PST will address and resolve any pertinent PST issues. Decisions or actions that must be made in a more timely manner due to exigent circumstances may be made, implemented, and/or otherwise
Peer Support Program

carried out by the Clinical Supervisor, Team Coordinator, Asst. Team Coordinator, or acting Coordinator.

1026.19 REFERRAL TO PROFESSIONAL COUNSELING SERVICES
Peer Support Team members may find it appropriate to inform those involved in peer support of available options for additional counseling. Available options include the Clinical Supervisor, the Employee Assistance Program, community private practitioners, self-help groups, and the various helping agencies within the community. It may also be appropriate to refer a person to specialized resources including but not limited to attorneys and financial advisors.

1026.20 REACH OUT PROGRAM
Peer Support Team members may initiate a Reach Out. In a Reach Out, a PST member initiates contact with a person who has been exposed to a traumatic incident, a stressful event, or another known or suspected stressor. For recipients, additional intervention following a Reach Out is voluntary. It may include continued peer support, debriefing, and/or referral.

1026.21 PEERS "LISTEN AND REFER"
Peers in these teams provide a 24-hour first contact point for work employees and then refer them on to appropriate professional counseling services. Peers receive training in basic listening skills, problem solving and decision-making. In this approach, it is made quite clear that peers are not qualified to, and in practice do not, provide a counseling service. Instead, they link workers in need with the appropriate specialist services within the community.

1026.22 PEERS PROVIDE BASIC CRISIS INTERVENTION
Peers provide basic short-term crisis intervention for troubled workers. Peers are trained in stress management and crisis intervention (a minimum of three and usually up to five days initial training followed by regular continuing education). Since they may be involved in discussing co-workers problems in some detail, a thorough assessment is made to ensure that selected peers are respected by their co-workers and trusted to maintain confidentiality. Peers also refer employees to professional counselors, but less emphasis is given to this approach than for peers who ‘listen and refer’.

1026.23 SUPPORT FOR FAMILY AND SIGNIFICANTS
FRTC’s Peer Support Team offers specific services in support of the emergency service for the emergency service worker’s primary support system, the Employee and their significant other(s). Peer support team members can help facilitate a variety of resources and referrals to family members, should a critical incident arise. Peer team members are trained to work exclusively with their peers; the PST Clinical Supervisor is authorized to meet with any employee, their significant others, including employees and volunteers. Family Support Services works in conjunction with peer support to provide a complete service to all family members of the FRTC organization.
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