

GENERAL ORDER

G.O. 1-011

SUBJECT: ROLE AND AUTHORITY



DATE EFFECTIVE: November 23, 2020

DATE WRITTEN: 02/25/99 DAB
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AMENDS: Police Manual Section 1.
Policy F-96-6, Directive 96-10a dated
0/29/96

DISTRIBUTION: ALL PERSONNEL

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ADMIN: Signature On Issue

SIGNATURE:

INDEX: ALTERNATIVES, ARRESTS,
AUTHORITY, DISCRETION, ETHICS,
OATH OF OFFICE, ROLE, SEARCH
AND SEIZURE

I. PURPOSE AND RESPONSIBILITY:

A. Purpose: To set the policy and establish the procedures on the basic role for authority of law enforcement for the Monroe Police Department.

B. Responsibility:

1. It will be the responsibility of the Monroe Board of Police Commissioners to administer an oath of office.
2. It will be the responsibility of the officers of this Police Department to live up to the oath of office.
3. It will be the responsibility of officers of this Police Department to follow the established Police "Code of Ethics."

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4. It will be the responsibility of all the officers of the Monroe Police Department to preserve the peace, prevent crime, apprehend criminals, regulate traffic, protect the rights of persons and property, and enforce the laws of the State of Connecticut and the ordinances of the Town of Monroe, Ct.
5. It will be the responsibility of every officer of this Police Department to use discretion in a fair, honest, and nondiscriminatory manner.

II. **DISCUSSION:**

- A. This general order deals with the basic role and authority of this law enforcement agency. The procedures established in this directive address the law enforcement function and the limits of law enforcement authority. When a police agency defines its role, two broad purposes are served. The first purpose is to see that sworn personnel are made aware of the actions and attitudes expected of them and can, therefore, act without hesitation in accord with Department policy. The second is to provide the public with a general standard by which it can measure the performance of the personnel of this Department.

III. **DEFINITIONS:**

- A. CRIMINAL PROCESS: Regarding sworn police officers, criminal process encompasses the response to a crime scene, through the investigation of a criminal act or acts, to the apprehension of the criminal or criminals, up to the point of prosecution, including the recovery of stolen property. Criminal process includes the serving of arrest warrants and search warrants, capias, mittimus, subpoenas, etc. The criminal process includes the enforcement of state laws and municipal ordinances.
- B. DISCRETION: A police officer has discretion whenever the effective limits of the officer's power leave the officer free to make a choice among the possible courses of action or the power to consider all circumstances and decide whether any legal action is to be taken; and if action is taken, of what kind and to what degree and conclusion. When discretion is poorly exercised, discretionary power may be perceived by the public as favoritism, bias, or even corruption.
- C. ETHICS: A system of moral principles or values.

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- D. MISDEMEANOR: Any crime for which the punishment is confinement for not more than one year or a fine of not more than one thousand dollars or both.
- E. OATH: A solemn, formal declaration or promise to fulfil a pledge, before God as a witness.
- F. SUMMONS: A form designated the Uniform Summons/Complaint that orders the person to court.

IV. POLICY:

- A. It will be the policy of the Monroe Police Department, to have an oath of office administered to every new police officer of this Police Department at the time of initial employment.
- B. It will be the policy of the Monroe Police Department that all officers will strive toward the attainment of the Police "Code of Ethics."
- C. It will be the policy of the Monroe Police Department, that all officers will recognize that other alternatives to in custody arrests and pre-arraignment confinement are available and may be used.

V. PROCEDURES:

- A. OATH OF OFFICE: "I, (state name), do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the State of Connecticut and that I will serve it honestly and faithfully against all its enemies; that I will support and abide by the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Connecticut; that I will satisfactorily perform all duties of a **POLICE OFFICER** in the Monroe Police Department, according to the laws governing and General Orders of said Department; and that I will obey the orders of my superior officers to the best of my ability.
- B. CODE OF ETHICS: The Monroe Police Department subscribes to the Canons of Police Ethics and Law Enforcement Code of Ethics as adopted by the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP). All sworn personnel are expected to abide by the following ethics:

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1. As a Law Enforcement Officer my fundamental duty is to serve mankind, to safeguard lives and property, to protect the innocent against deception, the weak against oppression or intimidation and the peaceful against violence or disorder, and to respect the constitutional rights of all men to liberty, equality and justice.
 2. I will keep my private life unsullied as an example to all, maintain courageous calm in the face of danger, scorn or ridicule, develop self-restraint, and be constantly mindful of the welfare of others and honest in thought and deed in both my personal and official life. I will be exemplary in obeying the laws of the land, the regulations of my department. Whatever I see or hear of a confidential nature or that which is confided in me in my official capacity will be kept ever secret unless revelation is necessary in the performance of my duty.
 3. I will never act officiously or permit personal feelings, prejudices, animosities or friendships to influence my decisions. With no compromise for crime and with relentless prosecution of criminals, I will enforce the law courteously and appropriately without fear of favor, malice or ill will, never employing unnecessary force or violence and never accepting gratuities.
 4. I recognize the badge of my office as a symbol of public faith and I accept it as a public trust to be held so long as I am true to the ethics of the police service. I will 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 will constantly strive to achieve these objectives and ideals, dedicating myself before God to my chosen profession - Law Enforcement."
- C. **LEGALLY MANDATED AUTHORITY:** The following defines and elaborates on the scope and limits of law enforcement authority as it pertains to the enforcement of laws, statutes, and ordinances:
1. Connecticut General Statute, section 7-148 is the basic enabling law specifying the general powers of local government. Municipalities acquire their power to provide for police protection within the municipal limits through section 7-148(c)(4)(A) of the same Connecticut General Statute;

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2. Pursuant to the authority of the Home Rule Act, Connecticut General Statute, sections 7-187 through 7-201, Monroe adopted a municipal charter which constitutes its organic law and empowers its legislative body (the Town Council) to adopt ordinances "in addition to all powers granted to towns, cities, and boroughs under the constitution and general statutes" (Connecticut General Statute, section 7-194) which are not inconsistent with the Connecticut State Constitution or the general statutes;
 3. Chapter IV Section 8 and Chapter V, Section 9, of the Revised Charter of the Town of Monroe, CT, describes the duties and responsibilities of the Board of Police Commissioners and the Police Department ;
 4. All Monroe Police Department sworn personnel have the same powers and duties, with respect to the service of criminal process and enforcement of criminal laws, as are vested in police officers by the Connecticut General Statutes in section 7-92 and section 7-281;
 5. The Connecticut General Statutes, section 7-92 and 7-281 authorize a regularly appointed police officer to serve criminal process and make arrests for the commission of a crime.
- D. CONSTITUTIONAL REQUIREMENTS: To protect the constitutional rights of a citizen involved in a criminal investigation, the following procedures will be followed:
1. INTERVIEW AND INTERROGATIONS:
 - a. Confessions: Department investigators will not coerce or obtain involuntary confessions from persons suspected of criminal involvement;
 - b. Advisement: Before interrogating a subject, whenever the subject is in custody, all sworn personnel must first advise the subject of the "Miranda warnings." Whenever an officer has doubt about the "Interrogation plus Custody" concept of the Miranda decision, the subject should be advised of the warnings. Miranda warnings are not necessary when:
 1. Questioning a witness (no custody);

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2. Questioning a suspect who has not been deprived of freedom in any significant way (no custody);
 3. Questioning a motorist for routine traffic offenses (no custody);
 4. Questioning a suspect reasonably motivated by public safety considerations (public safety exception);
 5. There is no expressed questioning or its functional equivalent (no interrogation).
 2. ACCESS TO COUNSEL:
 - a. Deprivation Of Counsel: No employee of this Department will intentionally deprive a person arrested in this jurisdiction of having contact with his legal counsel. Phones are available to arrestees;
 - b. Arraignment Delay: No employee of this Department will intentionally delay the arraignment of anyone arrested in this jurisdiction;
 3. PRETRIAL PUBLICITY: No employee of this Department will intentionally contribute to pretrial publicity that would prejudice a fair trial in this geographical area.
- E. SEARCH AND SEIZURE WITHOUT A WARRANT: The Fourth Amendment protects only those areas where a person has a Constitutionally protected, reasonable expectation of privacy (Oliver v. United States, 466 U.S. 170 1984). A person has an expectation of privacy in his home, in his place of business, his person and objects he possesses, and in his motor vehicle. The following are procedures for Department employees to follow in conducting searches that have not been reviewed and authorized by judicial personnel:
 1. SEARCH BY CONSENT: Police may search any area or thing when given the proper consent by the individual who has authority to grant such consent. Police have the burden of proving that this consent was voluntarily given and not the result of duress or coercion. Officers do not have to specifically advise someone that they do not have to consent to the search (Schneckloth

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v. Bustamonte, 412 U.S. 218 1973). Police should make sure that the person consenting to the search has authority to do so and is consenting voluntarily. The nature of the consent should be documented and performed with a written and signed consent form or body worn camera or dash camera recording for searches of:

- a. A Person: Consent searches of a person based upon anything less than probable cause is prohibited.
- b. Any Area or Thing: Police may search any area or thing when given the consent by the individual who has authority to grant such consent. Police should make sure that the person consenting to the search has authority to do so.
- c. A Motor Vehicle: No officer may ask an operator of a motor vehicle to conduct a search of a motor or the contents of the motor vehicle that is stopped by an officer solely for a motor vehicle violation. (P.A. 20-1) An officer may only search a motor vehicle under consent if it is given unsolicited by the operator of vehicle.

2. STOP AND FRISK:

- a. Consent: Police may approach and question a person about his identity and activities without effecting a stop or infringing in any way upon a person's Fourth Amendment rights. If a person refuses to answer questions and wishes to leave, an officer can take no further action without having reasonable suspicion that the individual is, or has been, or is about to be involved in some criminal activity. If the police officer deems that a search of the person is going to be conducted, the mere consent of a person to conduct such a search shall not, absent of probable cause, constitute justification for the search.
- b. Stop: A "Terry Stop" occurs when an officer in some way restrained the liberty of a citizen and in view of all the circumstances a reasonable person would believe he is not free to leave. (U.S. v. Mendenhall, 446 U.S. 544 1980). In Connecticut an officer's mere approach and questioning of an individual may constitute a seizure

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under Connecticut's constitution. (State v. Oquendo, 223 Conn. 635 1992). "A police officer has the right to forcibly stop and/or detain a person for investigation, even though the officer lacks the probable cause to arrest, if and when the officer '...observes unusual conduct which leads him to reasonably conclude, in light of his experience, that criminal activity may be afoot and that the person with whom he is dealing may be armed...' (Terry v. Ohio, 392 U.S. 1, 30 1968). Facts giving rise to the investigatory stop must be known prior to the stop. Information gained during the investigative stop cannot be used to justify the initial detention. (State v. Cofield, 22 Conn. App. 10 1990).

- c. Frisk: "A police officer who lacks probable cause to arrest a person, but who has an 'articulable and reasonable suspicion' that the person may be armed, can remove the threat of harm to the officer and general public by seizing the weapon and then arresting the person. 'The sole justification...is the protection of the police officer and others nearby, and it must therefore be confined in scope to an intrusion designed to discover guns, knives, clubs, or other instruments for the assault of the police officer.'" (Terry v. Ohio, 392 U.S. 1, 30 1968). An officer may make a limited intrusion into a place where he believes a weapon is concealed prior to conducting a general pat down. (State v. Escobales, 16 Conn. App. 272 1988). "The police officer cannot conduct a general, exploratory 'search' for whatever evidence of criminal activity he may find. The officer can 'pat down' the outer clothing of the person and then if he sees or feels an item which he reasonably believes is a weapon, he can go beyond the outer clothing (place his hands in the person's pockets and/or place his hands under the outer surface of the person's clothing) and seize the item." (Terry v. Ohio, 392 U.S. 1, 30 1968). An officer who feels an object which he can immediately identify as contraband, may seize the object as if it were in plain view. (Minnesota v. Dickerson, U.S. 1993).
- d. Report: Officers must document, specifically, the reasons for patting down a person. Any ambiguity may cause legitimate actions to be questioned. Reports detailing what precedes a patdown would oftentimes include observations of:

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1. The specific reason you approached the individual;
2. Whether there was a specific crime under investigation and is it a violent crime like assault or domestic violence crime, or are there other circumstances to infer the person is armed ? e.g., narcotics, trafficking and its connection to firearms;
3. Whether the use of a weapon was reported to you or fellow officers;
4. The location of the stop; blanket descriptions of "high crime area" should not be relied upon alone to justify either a seizure of a patdown. *State v. Lewis, supra, 333 Conn. 581*;
5. The location of the person in relation to the site of any alleged violent crime;
6. The time of day;
7. Whether you were alone, or had backup;
8. The person's demeanor including, but not limited to, any nervous, evasive or furtive movement in reaction to the approach of you or other police;
9. Whether the person failed to identify him or herself upon request; and
10. Any apparent intoxication or agitation of the person.

3. SEARCH OF A MOTOR VEHICLE:

- a. A motor vehicle may be searched without a warrant when police have probable cause to believe that it contains contraband or evidence of a crime. (*United States v. Ross, 456 U.S. 798 1982*). The search of the vehicle extends to any containers found within it that might conceal the object. (*State v. Torres, 31 Conn. App. 443 1993*). Connecticut police officers may not search an impounded car in a secured area

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pursuant to the motor vehicle exception theory. (State v. Miller, 227 Conn. 363 1993). The right to conduct a warrantless search of a motor vehicle based on probable cause does not terminate because the suspect has become immobilized just prior to the search (either because of a gunshot wound or because he is handcuffed). (State v. Calovine, 23 Conn. App. 123 1990). The motor vehicle exception applies during the time the officers are waiting to tow the vehicle they intend to impound. (State v. Winfrey 302 Conn 2011)

- b. No officer may ask an operator of a motor vehicle to conduct a search of a motor vehicle or the contents of the motor vehicle that is stopped by an officer solely for a motor vehicle violation. (P.A. 20-1)
 - c. Any search by an officer of a motor vehicle or the contents of the motor vehicle that is stopped by an officer solely for a motor vehicle violation shall be (1) based upon probable cause, or (2) after having received unsolicited consent to such search from the operator of the motor vehicle in written form or recorded by body-worn recording equipment or a dashboard camera, each as defined in section 29-6d of the Connecticut General Statutes. (P.A. 20-1)
- 4. **SCENE OF A CRIME:** Police may enter a crime scene without a warrant to render immediate aid and to search for other victims or the perpetrator. The police may not remain on the property for hours continuing their search after the area has been secured. (Thompson v. Louisiana, 469 U.S. 17 1984).
 - 5. **EXIGENT CIRCUMSTANCES:** Police are allowed to enter premises and conduct searches without a search warrant under situations in which they have reason to believe that failure to enter or search will lead to the loss or concealment of evidence, injury to the officers or others, or escape of a suspect. Exigent circumstance searches should only be conducted when police have good reason to believe that they truly have insufficient time to obtain a warrant and that it is necessary to search in order to protect against the loss of evidence, harm to a person, or escape. When conducting an exigent circumstance search police should weigh the seriousness of the crime, the danger to the community, and the importance of immediately conducting the search against the harm to the suspect and the degree of police intrusion.

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6. INVENTORY SEARCHES: The purpose of an inventory search is to protect an arrestee's property and protect officers from claims that they have stolen, lost, or damaged the property. Police may search any property within their exclusive control and anywhere personal property can reasonably be found. Police can search any container or article in an arrestee's possession in accordance with routine inventory procedures. (Illinois v. Lafayette, 462 U.S. 640 1983). Inventory of an arrestee's property will only be lawful if the arrestee is incarcerated. (State v. Billias, 17 Conn. App. 635 1989). Vehicles impounded by the police may be inventoried pursuant to standard police procedures where the process is aimed at securing or protecting the car and its contents. The search of the vehicle extends to all containers within the vehicle. This Department's policy is to open all closed containers during a vehicle inventory search.
 7. OTHER SITUATIONS:
 - a. Plain View Doctrine: Seizing property under the plain view doctrine requires that the officer lawfully be in a position from which he can view the object and the officer upon seeing the object reasonably believes that the object is contraband, stolen property, or useful as evidence of a crime. (Horton v. California, 495 U.S. 128 1990).
 - b. Search Incidental To A Lawful Arrest: An officer may conduct a search incident to a lawful custodial arrest. The purpose of the search is to allow an officer to search for weapons which might be used to harm him or effect an escape and to secure evidence which may be concealed or destroyed. The scope of the search is confined to areas within the arrestee's immediate control. (Chimel v. California, 395 U.S. 752 1969). Police may conduct a "protective sweep" of a house when they have a reasonable belief that the area harbors a person posing a danger to the officers or others. The sweep is limited to a quick, cursory inspection of those places where a person may hide. (Maryland v. Buie, 494 U.S. 325 1990).
 - c. Caretaker Function: An officer may conduct a search to protect property and to protect the public.
- F. ARREST PROCEDURES: "To constitute an arrest there must be an actual or

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constructive seizure or detention of the person, performed with the intention to effect an arrest and so understood by the person detained." (State v. Magnotti, 198 Conn. 209 1985). An arrest requires either physical force or where that is absent, submission to the assertion of authority. (California v. Hodari, 499 U.S. 1991).

1. **ARREST WARRANTS:** Officers of this Department are authorized to serve arrest warrants based on Section 7-281 of the Connecticut General Statutes (CGS): Arrest warrants may be executed in any jurisdiction within the State of Connecticut (54-2a CGS). Arrest warrant restrictions include:
 - a. Time requirements: In Connecticut there is no time limit on prosecuting serious crimes such as murder, other class A felonies and certain sexual assault crimes involving DNA evidence. For most other crimes, prosecution may not begin later than five years after the crime was committed for felonies and one year after the crime was committed for misdemeanors. The law provides longer periods for certain crimes, such as those crimes involving sexual abuse of a minor. Reference C.G.S 54-193 and 54-193b for more detail.
 - b. Use of force: Officers executing valid arrest warrants may use reasonable and necessary force to insure the completion of their action and their safety. Refer to General Order 1-012, Use of Force.
 - c. Execution of Arrest Warrants: Arrest warrants will be executed only by sworn police officers of this Department.
 - d. Upon notification from an out of town agency of their having custody of an individual with a warrant for their arrest held by the Monroe Police Department, the warrant shall be verified through a hard copy or verification of P.R.A.W.N in Collect/NCIC. Once verified and at the discretion of the on duty supervisor, a Monroe officer shall be dispatched to the out of town agency to take into custody and transport to Monroe Police Headquarters the individual being held by said warrant.
 - e. In the event an arrest warrant service is being initiated by the Monroe Police Department in another jurisdiction, the out of town agency shall be notified of the pending warrant service. A request will be made for

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a local officer(s) to accompany and assist Monroe officer(s) with the service of the arrest warrant.

- f. All warrant service attempts shall be documented in the department's records management system.

2. ARRESTS WITHOUT WARRANT:

- a. Statute: Officers may effect criminal arrests and take into custody persons for whom probable cause exists to believe have committed a felony, and/or persons who have committed a misdemeanor in the presence of the officer or based on the "speedy information" of others. Refer to CGS 54-1f.
- b. Case Law: Criminal arrests by officers of this Department will be made in compliance with the specific judicial decisions of the United States Supreme Court, the Connecticut Supreme Court, other courts, and legislation governing the rights of the accused, procedures for the arrest, and procedures for the search and seizure of evidence. Refer to subparagraph E of this paragraph.

G. ALTERNATIVES TO ARREST AND PRE-ARRAIGNMENT CONFINEMENT:

- 1. SUMMONS RELEASE IN THE FIELD: Any person who has been arrested, with or without a warrant, for the commission of a misdemeanor or for an offense for which the penalty is imprisonment for not more than one year or a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, or both, may, at the discretion of the arresting officer or the Patrol Division (PD) supervisor, be issued a summons and be released on a written promise to appear in court at a date and time specified.
- 2. EXCEPTIONS TO RELEASE IN THE FIELD: An officer making an arrest for the following offenses shall take the arrestee into custody and transport the arrestee to headquarters for formal booking and processing:
 - a. Any misdemeanor offense involving violence;
 - b. Any misdemeanor offense involving physical injury or possible

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physical injury;

- c. Any misdemeanor offense involving domestic problems; however, an exception to this procedure may be allowed when both parents are subject to arrest and children are present in the home and need to be cared for. A summons to one of the parents may be issued upon approval of the PD supervisor;
- d. Any misdemeanor offense involving any person not known to the arresting officer and who cannot produce sufficient, credible identification (employee photo ID, driver's license, etc.);
- e. Any offender who refuses to sign that part of the summons that states "I promise to appear in Court as scheduled above." The offender issued a summons for traffic offenses will be required to sign the summons as a promise to appear if a court appearance is mandatory. The offender that refuses will be taken into custody and transported to headquarters for bonding purposes. Only in cases where a summons is issued contemporaneously with the offense will the offender be taken into custody for bonding purposes or for refusing to sign the summons; ie. if an offender is observed by an officer to be operating while his privilege to drive is suspended and is located during the officer's shift, the offender may be taken into custody for bonding purposes. An offender located after the officer's shift may be issued a summons to court but not taken into custody. If the offender refuses to sign the summons, an arrest warrant must be sought;
- f. In a case involving a youth sixteen (16) years of age:
 - 1. In all instances of a criminal nature, the youth will be brought to headquarters, booked and processed;
 - 2. Parental notification should be made and the youth should not be released without the signature of his/her parent or guardian;
 - 3. With approval of the PD supervisor, the youth may be released to a responsible adult over twenty-one (21) years of age when a parent or guardian is not available.

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- g. In any criminal case where an offender is taken into custody and brought into headquarters for formal booking and processing, no summons is to be issued; the Uniform Arrest Report (UAR) is sufficient;
 - h. In any misdemeanor case involving a person residing in another state or a person known to be a repeat criminal offender.
- 3. JUVENILE REFERRALS IN THE FIELD:
 - a. In juvenile misdemeanor cases, the offender may be released at the scene if the youths parent or guardian is present or readily available;
 - b. The juvenile may also be released to a responsible adult (over 21 years of age) with the approval of the PD supervisor;
 - c. The arresting officer is to identify the juvenile offender and both parents and to obtain all the information necessary for the juvenile referral form;
 - d. Exceptions to release in the field are the same as in subparagraph G, section 2, of this paragraph.
- 4. INFORMAL RESOLUTION: At the discretion of an officer or the PD supervisor, the officer may offer an informal resolution to situations and conflicts when, in the officer's or the supervisor's judgement, they can be adequately resolved by:
 - a. The use of a verbal warning; or
 - b. Informing the proper agency or organization; or
 - c. Advising the parents in the case of a juvenile or youth.
- 5. OTHER REFERRALS: The officer should offer referrals to other agencies and organization when, in the officer's discretionary judgement, it is the most reasonable alternative for the offender and the violation;

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6. RELEASE WITHOUT CHARGES:

- a. If someone is arrested based on the reasonable belief of an officer at the time, but further investigation or additional information reveals that sufficient probable cause no longer exists, the officer's division supervisor will be immediately notified.
- b. Once this situation is determined the supervisor must cause the arrested individual to be released immediately and:
 - 1. Inform the person that he or she does not have to appear in court;
 - 2. Not require the person to sign a promise to appear form; and
 - 3. Not submit a Uniform Arrest Report (UAR) to the court.
- c. A detailed report of the arrest will be prepared by the arresting officer and the supplementary investigation report will be prepared by the officer's supervisor.
- d. A copy of the arrest report, which includes the reason for the release, will be submitted to the Chief of Police.

7. RELEASE WITH CHARGES: At the discretion of a supervisor, an arrested person may be released on the person's written promise to appear in court (WPTA). The supervisor should weigh the costs to the individual and this Police Department against the possibility that the person will fail to appear in court. Consideration should be given to:

- a. The arrested individual's length of residence in the community; and
- b. The person's connection with the community:
 - 1. Home owner;
 - 2. Lives with parents;

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3. Apartment renter;
4. Motel dweller;
5. Street person;
6. Character or mental disposition;
7. Employment length and/or type; and
8. Record of arrests, convictions, and history of failure to appear in court.

H. DISCRETION:

1. All officers of this Police Department are encouraged to use their discretionary powers in such a manner so as to be faithful to their oath of office, to be faithful to the established code of ethics, and to be faithful to the stated goals and objectives of this Police Department.
2. The ranking officers of this Department will limit the discretionary authority of the police officers through the use of written directives and policy statements as necessary to carry out the goals and objectives of this Police Department.
3. All officers of this Department will ensure that the citizens receive the best possible law enforcement service, are treated with respect and dignity, and have their Constitutional rights fully protected.

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HISTORICAL CHANGES TO POLICY

March 18, 2014 – Page 3, Section V,A. Wording for oath of office was changed.

October 1, 2020 - To comply with P.A. 20-1, several major changes were made to Section V,E,1, Search By Consent, Section V,E,2a &c, Stop & Frisk, Section V,E,3b&c, Search Of Motor Vehicle.

Nov 23,2020 - Section V,F,1 d, e, f concerning service of out of town arrest warrants is new.