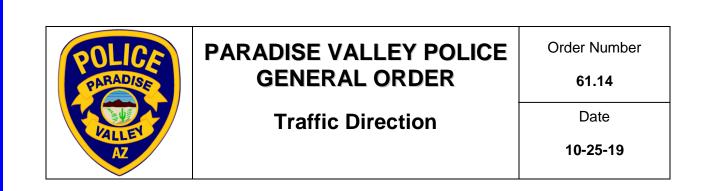


61.14 Traffic Direction

- A. Directing Traffic
 - 1. Officers should, if available, respond to direct traffic at any incident that disrupts the normal flow of traffic, or when directed to do so by the on-duty supervisor. This includes critical incidents.
 - a. Employees that respond to fire scenes to assist with traffic control will coordinate their actions with the senior on-scene fire department official, or their designee.
 - 2. When directing traffic or in the roadway controlling traffic, officers shall always wear either their reflective vests or their Department issued reflective raincoats. Reflective vests or reflective raincoats should also be worn during inclement weather or conditions of low light.
 - Officers may manually control traffic lights when special events or traffic accidents require them to alter the usual cycles in order to maintain a safe and efficient flow of traffic.
 - 4. Officers should try to follow the normal traffic light progression when directing traffic at a malfunctioning traffic light.
 - 5. When manually directing traffic, officers should use the following standard hand signals:
 - a. STOP: The officer should make eye contact with the driver, point at the driver, and then extend arm slightly above parallel with the ground with the hand raised.
 - b. TURN RIGHT: The officer should make eye contact with the driver, extend the officer's left arm to point at the driver, and move the officer's right arm to point where they want the driver to go.
 - c. TURN LEFT: The officer should make eye contact with the driver, extend the officer's right arm to point at the driver, move the officer's right arm to point where they want the driver to go, then use the left arm to motion the driver to turn.

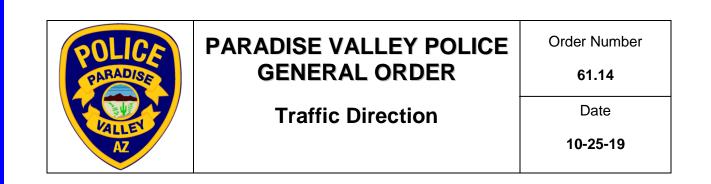


- d. GO: The officer should make eye contact with the driver, point at the driver, then motion where they want the driver to go.
- 6. At night or when weather conditions reduce visibility, the officer should place flares to warn drivers of changing traffic conditions.
- D. Traffic Direction and Control during Special Situations
 - 1. During special events such as, but not limited to, parades, sporting events, major highway construction, and maintenance activities, the Patrol Commander, along with the on-duty supervisor, shall establish a contingency plan for traffic direction and control. The plan shall address the following problems and circumstances:
 - a. Ingress and egress of vehicles and pedestrians.
 - b. Provisions for parking.
 - c. Spectator control.
 - d. Public transportation.
 - e. Provisions for news media.
 - f. Provisions for relief of officers assigned point control duties.

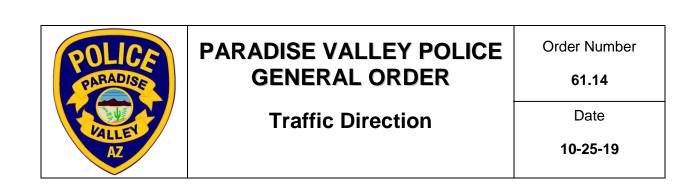
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- g. Alternate routes for through traffic.
- h. Temporary traffic controls and parking prohibitions.
- i. Emergency vehicle access.
- j. Coordination and utilization of special operations personnel.
- 2. Temporary Traffic Control Devices
 - a. Normally, temporary traffic control devices will only be used with the approval of a supervisor for the control of traffic during special events or in the event of a traffic control malfunction.

Approved by: **PW**



- i. Use traffic cones in the patrol vehicle or barricades and signs may be requested from the Public Works Department.
- ii. If a situation causes a traffic problem or danger to the public, officers will take control of traffic until the necessary barricades are in place.
- b. Officers conducting manual traffic control shall wear the Department issued traffic control vest or issued reflective raincoats.
- 3. Fire Scenes Officers responding to the scene of a fire call will ensure observance of the following rules in regards to traffic control:
 - a. Non-emergency vehicles will not be allowed to enter into the area where fire apparatus are parked and operating.
 - b. No vehicles will be allowed to drive over any fire hoses.
 - c. Parked vehicles that interfere with fire operations may be towed as needed. When feasible, a reasonable attempt shall be made to contact the registered owner.
- 4. Adverse Road and Weather Conditions During severe or adverse weather conditions, the on-duty supervisor will ensure that notification is made to any agency or group that may be affected by or needed to aide in the control of traffic or road conditions to prevent injury or damage from occurring.
 - a. The on-duty supervisor may contact the Public Works Department, Police Volunteers or other support units to request assistance.
 - b. On duty supervisors may close roads or streets, if the existing conditions pose a public safety hazard.
 - i. If the closing of streets may be for an extended period of time, the on duty supervisor should post the closure on the Police Department's social media sites and may request the news media to make a special announcement of the closing. If such a post or



request is made, it should be updated when the roadway is opened again.

- 5. If a situation causes a traffic problem or danger to the public, officers will take control of traffic until the necessary barricades are in place.
- 6. Any problems or incidents that occur shall be documented in writing.

