

University of Oregon Police Department

University of Oregon Police Department Policy Manual

PREFACE AND APPLICABILITY

Some of the policies in this manual, or portions of them, apply only to police officers who are authorized to be carrying firearms on duty (for example, Policy 310 - Officer-Involved Shootings). Employees with questions or concerns as to a policy's application, should contact their immediate supervisor, or if not available and the need for clarification is urgent, may contact any command officer.

The policies contained in this manual control University of Oregon Police Department operations to the extent that the policies are not inconsistent with applicable federal law, state law, Oregon Administrative Rules pertaining to the Oregon University System and the University of Oregon and relevant collective bargaining agreements.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE CODE OF ETHICS

As a criminal justice officer, my fundamental duty is to serve humankind; to safeguard lives and property; to protect all persons against deception, the weak against oppression or intimidation, and the peaceful against violence or disorder; and to respect the Constitutional rights of all people to liberty, equality and justice.

I will keep my private life unsullied as an example to all; maintain courageous calm in the face of danger, scorn, or ridicule; develop self-restraint; and be constantly mindful of the welfare of others. Honest in thought and deed in both my personal and official life, I will be exemplary in obeying the laws of the land and the regulations of my department. Whatever I see or hear of a confidential nature or that is confided to me in my official capacity will be kept ever secret unless revelation is necessary in the performance of my duty.

I will never act officiously or permit personal feelings, prejudices, animosities or friendships to influence my decisions. Without compromise and with relentlessness, I will uphold the laws affecting the duties of my profession courteously and appropriately without fear or favor, malice or ill will, never employing unnecessary force or violence, and never accepting gratuities.

I recognize my position 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 Criminal Justice System. I will constantly strive to achieve these objectives and ideals, dedicating myself before God to my chosen profession.

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UOPD MISSION STATEMENT

The University of Oregon Police Department is committed to excellence in campus law enforcement and is dedicated to the people, culture, traditions and diversity of our community. In order to protect life and property, preserve the peace, prevent crime and reduce the fear of crime, the department provides community-oriented and trust-based services with compassion and understanding, performing campus law enforcement with accountability, integrity and vision.

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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 University of Oregon Police Department to perform their functions based on established legal authority.

100.2 PEACE OFFICER POWERS

Peace officers are granted authority by Oregon Revised Statutes to prevent and deter crime; arrest offenders; issue citations in lieu of custody; take custody of evidence of a crime, contraband or recovered stolen property; control the flow of traffic and preserve the peace and safety of the public.

Sworn members of this department are peace officers pursuant to ORS 161.015. Peace officer authority extends to any place in the State of Oregon.

100.2.1 AUTHORITY TO ARREST

Pursuant to ORS 133.235:

- (a) A peace officer may arrest a person for a crime at any hour of any day or night.
- (b) A peace officer may arrest a person for a crime, pursuant to ORS 133.310(1), whether or not such crime was committed within the geographical area of the peace officer's employment, and the peace officer may make the arrest within the state, regardless of the situs of the offense.
- (c) The peace officer shall inform the person to be arrested of the peace officer's authority and reason for the arrest, and, if the arrest is under a warrant, shall show the warrant, unless the peace officer encounters physical resistance, flight, or other factors rendering this procedure impracticable, in which case the arresting peace officer shall inform the arrested person and show the warrant, if any, as soon as practicable.
- (d) In order to make an arrest, a peace officer may use physical force as justifiable under ORS 161.233, ORS 161.242, and ORS 161.245.
- (e) In order to make an arrest, a peace officer may enter premises in which the peace officer has probable cause to believe the person to be arrested to be present.
- (f) If after giving notice of the peace officer's identity, authority, and purpose, the peace officer is not admitted, the peace officer may enter the premises, and by a breaking, if necessary.
- (g) A person may not be arrested for a violation except as provided by ORS 153.039 and ORS 810.410.

100.3 CONSTITUTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

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

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Law Enforcement Authority

100.4 POLICY

It is the policy of the University of Oregon Police Department to limit its members to only exercise the authority granted to them by law.

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

100.5 INTERSTATE PEACE OFFICER POWERS

Peace officer powers may be extended to other states:

- (a) As applicable under interstate compacts, memorandums of understanding or mutual aid agreements in compliance with the laws of each state.
- (b) When an officer enters California, Idaho or Nevada in fresh pursuit of a person who the officer has probable cause to believe has committed a felony (Penal Code § 852.2 (California); Idaho Code 19-701 (Idaho); NRS 171.158 (Nevada)).
- (c) When an officer enters Washington while in pursuit of a person the pursuing officer has probable cause to believe has committed a felony; or violation related to driving while intoxicated, driving while under the influence of drugs or alcohol, driving while impaired or reckless driving (RCW 10.89.010).

Whenever an officer makes an arrest in California, Idaho, Nevada or Washington, the officer shall take the offender to a magistrate or judge in the county where the arrest occurred as soon as practicable (Penal Code § 852.3; Idaho Code 19-702; NRS 171.158; RCW 10.89.020).

Public Safety Certification

102.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy outlines certain state certification and training requirements for Department members.

102.2 BASIC CERTIFICATION

The Department of Public Safety Standards and Training requires that all sworn law enforcement officers employed within the State of Oregon receive certification within 18 months of appointment. (OAR 259-008-0060).

102.3 SUPERVISORS AND MANAGERS

In addition to basic certification, supervisors and mid-level managers are required to complete the supervision course or middle management course, respectively, within 12 months of appointment unless a time extension is granted by DPSST (OAR 259-008-0025). Supervisors and managers should also seek the appropriate level of certification (OAR 259-008-0060).

102.4 MAINTENANCE OF CERTIFICATION

In order to maintain certification, all active law enforcement officers are required to meet on-going training requirements as specified in OAR 259-008-0064 or OAR 259-008-0065.

Active police officers who hold Supervisory, Management or Executive certification must complete at least 24 hours of department-approved Leadership/Professional training every three years, as part of the on-going training required for all peace officers (OAR 259-008-0065).

Oath of Office

104.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

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

104.2 OATH OF OFFICE

All department members, when appropriate, shall take and subscribe to the oaths or affirmations applicable to their positions. The form of oath should be as follows:

"I, (state name), do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Oregon, and the laws therefore and rules and regulations of the University of Oregon Police Department, and I will faithfully, honestly and impartially discharge the duties of (position about to assume) during my continuance therein, to the best of my ability, so help me God."

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 omitted.

104.2.1 CRIMINAL JUSTICE CODE OF ETHICS

All members of the University of Oregon Police Department are required to subscribe and adhere to the Criminal Justice Code of Ethics as presented in the introduction to this Policy Manual.

104.2.2 MAINTENANCE OF RECORDS

The oath of office shall be filed in accordance with the established records retention schedule.

104.3 POLICY

It is the policy of the University of Oregon 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.

Policy Manual

106.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

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

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

106.1.1 DISCLAIMER

The provisions contained in this 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 University of Oregon Police Department and shall not be construed to create a higher standard or duty of care for civil or criminal liability against the University, its officials or employees. Violations of any provision of any policy contained within this manual shall only form the basis for departmental administrative action, training or discipline. The University of Oregon Police Department reserves the right to revise any policy content, in whole or in part.

106.2 POLICY

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

106.2.1 DISCLAIMER

The provisions contained in the Policy Manual are not intended to create an employment contract nor any employment rights or entitlements. The policies contained within this manual are for the internal use of the University of Oregon Police Department and shall not be construed to create a higher standard or duty of care for civil or criminal liability against the University, 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 University of Oregon Police Department reserves the right to revise any policy content, in whole or in part.

106.3 AUTHORITY

The Chief of Police shall be considered the ultimate authority for the content and adoption of the provisions of this manual and shall ensure compliance with all applicable federal, state and local laws. The Chief of Police or the authorized designee is authorized to issue Special Orders, which

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

106.3.1 DISTRIBUTION OF MANUAL

The Policy Manual will be made available to all employees on the department network. The electronic version will be limited to the viewing and printing of specific sections. No changes shall be made to the electronic version without authorization.

106.4 DEFINITIONS

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

Adult - Any person 18 years of age or older.

CFR - Code of Federal Regulations.

University - The University of University of Oregon.

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

Department/UOPD - The University of Oregon Police Department.

DHS - Department of Human Services.

DMV - The Department of Motor Vehicles.

Employee/personnel - Any person employed by the Department.

Manual - The University of Oregon Police Department Policy Manual.

May - Indicates a permissive, discretionary or conditional action.

Member - Any person employed or appointed by the University of Oregon Police Department, including:

- Full- and part-time employees
- Sworn peace officers
- Reserve, auxiliary officers
- Non-sworn employees
- Volunteers

OAR - Oregon Administrative Rules (Example: OAR 259-008-0060).

ORS - Oregon Revised Statutes (Example: ORS 153.039).

OSP - The Oregon State Police.

Officer/sworn - Those employees, regardless of rank, who are sworn peace officers employees of the University of Oregon Police Department.

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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.

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.

106.5 ISSUING THE POLICY MANUAL

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

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

106.6 PERIODIC REVIEW OF THE POLICY MANUAL

The Chief of Police will ensure that the Policy Manual is periodically reviewed and updated as necessary.

106.7 REVISIONS TO POLICIES

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

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

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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.

Chief Executive Officer

107.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

All law enforcement Chief Executive Officers employed within the State of Oregon are required to meet specific requirements for appointment. This policy provides guidelines for the appointment of the Chief Executive Officer of the University of Oregon Police Department, who is required to exercise the powers and duties of the office as prescribed by state law (OAR 259-008-0060).

107.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the University of Oregon Police Department that the Chief of Police meets the minimum standards for exercising his/her authority granted by law.

107.3 CHIEF OF POLICE REQUIREMENTS

The Chief of Police of this department, as a condition of employment, should have, within two years of appointment, successfully obtained Executive certification through the Department of Public Safety Standards and Training (DPSST) and be licensed by DPSST.

Chapter 2 - Organization and Administration

Organizational Structure and Responsibility

200.1 SECTION TITLE

200.2 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The organizational structure of this department is designed to create an efficient means to accomplish our mission and goals and to provide for the best possible service to the public.

200.3 DIVISIONS

The Chief of Police is responsible for administering and managing the University of Oregon Police Department. There are three divisions in the Police Department as follows:

- Administrative Division
- Operations Division
- Security and Special Events Division

200.3.1 ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

The Administrative Division is commanded by a Captain, whose primary responsibility is to provide general management direction and control for the Administrative Division.

200.3.2 OPERATIONS DIVISION

The Operations Division is commanded by a Captain whose primary responsibility is to provide general management direction and control of the Operations Division.

200.3.3 SECURITY AND SPECIAL EVENTS DIVISION

The Security and Special Events Division is commanded by the Director of Security whose primary responsibility is to provide general management direction and control of the Security and Special Events Division.

200.4 COMMAND PROTOCOL

200.4.1 SUCCESSION OF COMMAND

The Chief of Police exercises command over all personnel in the Department. During planned absences the Chief of Police will designate a Division Commander to serve as the acting Chief of Police.

200.4.2 UNITY OF COMMAND

The principles of unity of command ensure efficient supervision and control within the Department. Generally, each employee shall be accountable to one supervisor at any time for a given assignment or responsibility. Except where specifically delegated authority may exist by policy or special assignment (e.g. K-9, SWAT), any supervisor may temporarily direct any subordinate if an operational necessity exists.

Organizational Structure and Responsibility

200.4.3 ORDERS

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

200.4.4 UNLAWFUL AND CONFLICTING ORDERS

No member is required to obey any order which outwardly appears to be in direct conflict with any federal or 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 issuing the countermanded order shall be notified in writing by the person issuing the second command of the action taken and the reason therefore.

200.5 ACCOUNTABILITY

Supervisors and managers shall be accountable for the performance of the members under their immediate control.

Special Orders

204.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Special Orders establish an interdepartmental communication that may be used by the Chief of Police to make immediate changes to policy and procedure. Special Orders will immediately modify or change and supersede sections of this manual to which they pertain.

204.1.1 SPECIAL ORDER PROTOCOL

Special Orders will be incorporated into the manual as required upon approval of Staff. Special Orders will modify existing policies or create a new policy as appropriate. A Special Order will be rescinded once it has been incorporated into the manual.

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

Special Orders issued after publication of the manual shall be numbered consecutively starting with the last two digits of the year. For example, 08-01 signifies the first Special Order for the year 2008.

204.2 RESPONSIBILITIES

204.2.1 STAFF

The staff shall review and approve revisions of the Policy Manual, which will incorporate changes originally made by a Special Order.

204.2.2 CHIEF OF POLICE

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall issue all Special Orders.

204.3 ACCEPTANCE OF SPECIAL ORDERS

All employees are required to read and obtain any necessary clarification of all Special Orders. All employees are required to acknowledge in writing the receipt and review of any new Special Order. Signed acknowledgement forms and/or e-mail receipts showing an employee's acknowledgement will be maintained by the Captain of Administration.

Emergency Operations Plan

206.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The University has prepared an Emergency Operations Plan Manual for use by all employees in the event of a major disaster or other emergency event. The manual provides for a strategic response by all employees and assigns specific responsibilities in the event the plan is activated (ORS 401.305).

All employees shall receive annual refresher training on the details of the University of Oregon Emergency Operations Plan.

206.2 ACTIVATING THE EMERGENCY PLAN

The Emergency Operations Plan can be activated in a number of ways. For this department, the Chief of Police or the highest ranking official on duty may activate the Emergency Operations Plan in response to a major emergency.

206.3 BUILDING EVACUATION PLAN

In the event of a disaster or emergency which requires evacuation of the police building, all employees shall follow implemented evacuation plans and posted exit routes (OAR 437-002-0041). The posted exit routes shall include any special directions for physically impaired employees.

206.4 INCLEMENT WEATHER - UNIVERSITY CLOSURE

The University of Oregon Emergency Management Center (UOEMC) is responsible for monitoring weather for potential impacts on University operations, including the decision to close the University due to weather.

UOEMC publishes the weather monitoring protocol which is part of the overall Emergency Plan.

UOPD Watch Commanders are responsible for informing the Safety and Risk Services on-duty Administrator, which is charged with making recommendations for closure or delayed opening. UO-EMC will call the Watch Commander for updates in situations where they are monitoring potential severe weather. If a situation arises that was not anticipated, the Watch Commander is responsible for notifying UO-EMC via established protocol no later than 0430 hrs., if possible.

UOPD Chief of Police or designee participates as a member of Safety and Risk Services.

Electronic Mail

212.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for the proper use and application of the department's electronic mail (email) system by employees of this department. Email is a communication tool available to department employees to enhance the efficiency in the performance of job duties and is to be used in accordance with generally accepted business practices and current law, such as the Oregon Public Records Law set forth in Oregon Revised Statutes 192.420. Messages transmitted over the email system must only be those that involve University business activities or contain information essential to University employees for the accomplishment of business-related tasks, and/or communication directly related to University business, administration or practices.

212.2 EMAIL RIGHT OF PRIVACY

All email messages, including any attachments, that are transmitted over department networks are considered department records and therefore department property. The Department reserves the right to access, audit or disclose, for any lawful reason, any message including any attachment that is transmitted over its email system or that is stored on any department system. Likewise, employees are prohibited from receiving, sending or storing email messages in personal files. The Department reserves the right to access any personal folders to assure compliance with this policy.

The email system is not a confidential system and therefore is not appropriate for confidential communications. If a communication must be confidential, an alternative 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.

212.3 PROHIBITED USE OF EMAIL

Sending derogatory, defamatory, obscene, disrespectful, sexually suggestive and 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 and must be approved by the Chief of Police or a Division Commander. Personal advertisements are not acceptable.

It is a violation of this policy to transmit a message under another user's name. Users are strongly encouraged to log off the network when their computer is unattended. This added security measure would minimize the misuse of an individual's email, name and/or password by others.

Administrative Communications

214.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide members with the protocols and forms to be used for internal administrative communications. Administrative communications of this department are governed by the following policies.

214.2 DEPARTMENT E-MAIL

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

214.3 CORRESPONDENCE

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

214.4 INFORMATIONAL MEMOS

The Chief of Police may issue memoranda to department personnel from time to time for the purpose of disseminating information to the members.

Staffing Levels

216.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

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

216.2 MINIMUM POLICE STAFFING LEVELS

Minimum police staffing levels should result in the scheduling of at least two sworn police personnel,, on duty whenever possible. Only division commanders may approve time-off requests that bring the staffing below two sworn personnel.

Training

220.1 SECTION TITLE

220.2 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

It is the policy of UOPD to administer a training program that will provide for the professional growth and continued development of its personnel. By doing so, UOPD will ensure its personnel possess the knowledge and skills necessary to provide a professional level of service that meets the needs of the community.

220.3 PHILOSOPHY

The Department seeks to provide ongoing training and encourages all personnel to participate in advanced training and formal education on a continual basis. Training is provided within the confines of funding, requirements of a given assignment, staffing levels and legal mandates. Whenever possible, the Department will use courses certified by the Oregon Department of Public Safety Standards and Training (DPSST).

220.4 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Training Program are to:

- (a) Enhance the level of law enforcement service to the public.
- (b) Increase the technical expertise and overall effectiveness of our personnel.
- (c) Provide for continued professional development of department personnel.
- (d) Enhance the safety of officers and the community.

220.5 TRAINING PLAN

A training plan will be developed and maintained by the Captain of Administration. It is the responsibility of the Captain of Administration to maintain, review, and update the training plan on an annual basis. The plan will address the following areas:

- Legislative changes and changes in case law
- State-mandated training
- Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act
- High-liability issues training
- Training on UOPD policies and procedures

220.6 TRAINING NEEDS ASSESSMENT

The Administrative Division will conduct an annual training-needs assessment of the department. The needs assessment will be reviewed by staff. Upon approval by the staff, the needs assessment will form the basis for the training plan for the fiscal year.

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220.7 TRAINING PROCEDURES

- (a) All employees assigned to attend training shall attend unless previously excused by their immediate supervisor. Excused absences from mandatory training should be limited to:
 - 1. Court appearances.
 - 2. First choice vacation.
 - 3. Sick leave.
 - 4. Physical limitations preventing the employee's participation.
 - 5. Emergency situations.
- (b) When an employee is unable to attend mandatory training, that employee shall:
 - 1. Notify his/her supervisor as soon as possible, but no later than at least one hour prior to the start of training.
 - 2. Document his/her absence in a memorandum to his/her supervisor.
 - 3. Make arrangements through his/her supervisor and the Captain of Administration to attend an alternate date.

220.8 TRAINING COSTS

It is the responsibility of the Captain of Administration to determine when the University of Oregon Police Department may be entitled for training reimbursements when an officer has completed any portion of basic training in the last 36 months and voluntarily leaves employment and is subsequently employed by a different law enforcement agency in a position that requires the same training. Reimbursement requests shall be requested as provided in ORS 181A.620.

220.9 DAILY TRAINING BULLETINS

The Lexipol Daily Training Bulletins (DTBs) are contained in a Web-accessed system that provides training on the University of Oregon 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 Operations Captain.

Personnel assigned to participate in DTBs shall only use login credentials assigned to them by the Operations Captain. 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 this agency.

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

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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.

Retired Peace Officer CCW Endorsements

221.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to outline the process and conditions associated with the issuance, revocation, and denial of a concealed weapon (CCW) endorsement for retired officers of this department.

Oregon law authorizes honorably retired peace officers from Oregon or other states to carry a concealed weapon in Oregon. This provision does not authorize Oregon retired peace officers to carry concealed weapons in other states (ORS 166.260).

A "CCW Approved" endorsement is not required for an honorably retired officer to carry a concealed weapon in Oregon. The endorsement is, however, required for retired officers who wish to carry concealed weapons in other states in accordance with the provisions of 18 USC § 926C and the Firearms and Qualification Policy.

221.2 QUALIFIED RETIREES

Any full time sworn officer of this department who was authorized to, and did, carry a concealed firearm during the course and scope of their employment shall be issued an identification card with a "CCW Approved" endorsement upon honorable retirement.

- (a) For the purpose of this policy, "Honorably retired" includes all peace officers who have qualified for, and accepted, a service or disability retirement; however, shall not include any officer who retires in lieu of termination.

221.3 MAINTAINING A CCW ENDORSEMENT

In order to maintain a "CCW Approved" endorsement on an identification card, the retired officer shall:

- (a) Qualify annually with the authorized firearm at a course approved by this department at the retired officer's expense. Upon verification by this department that all annual requirements have been met by an otherwise qualified retired officer, the "CCW Approved" endorsement shall be re-stamped and dated.
- (b) Remain subject to all department rules and policies as well as all federal, state, and local laws.
- (c) Only be authorized to carry a concealed firearm inspected and approved by the Department.

221.4 IDENTIFICATION CARD FORMAT

The identification card issued to any qualified and honorably retired officer shall be 2 x 3 inches and minimally contain the following:

- (a) Photograph of the retiree
- (b) Retiree's name, address and date of birth

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- (c) Date of retirement
- (d) The Department name
- (e) A stamped endorsement "CCW Approved" along with the date by which the endorsement must be renewed (not more than one year) or, in the case in which a CCW endorsement has been denied or revoked, the identification card shall be stamped "No CCW Privilege".

221.5 DENIAL OR REVOCATION OF CCW ENDORSEMENT

The CCW endorsement for any officer retired from this department may be denied or revoked only upon a showing of good cause.

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.

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

300.2 POLICY

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

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

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

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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 (ORS 181A.681).

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 shall report these observations to a supervisor as soon as feasible (ORS 181A.681).

300.2.2 STATE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A report of another member using excessive force must be made to a supervisor no later than 72 hours after the misconduct was witnessed (ORS 181A.681).

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 this department. Officers may find it more effective or reasonable to improvise their response to rapidly unfolding conditions that they are confronting. In such circumstances, the use of any improvised device or method must nonetheless be reasonable and utilized only to the degree that reasonably appears necessary to accomplish a legitimate law enforcement purpose.

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.

Use of Force

300.3.1 ALTERNATIVE TACTICS - DE-ESCALATION

When circumstances reasonably permit, officers shall 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) (ORS 161.233; ORS 161.242).

300.3.2 DE-ESCALATION

Members shall use de-escalation techniques when time and circumstances reasonably permit. De-escalation techniques provide members the opportunity to stabilize the scene or reduce the necessity for or intensity of force so that more time, options, and resources are available to resolve the confrontation. Members shall take proactive steps to eliminate the immediacy of the threat, establish control, and minimize the need for force.

De-escalation techniques include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Using verbal techniques to calm an agitated subject and promote rational decision making
- (b) Allowing the subject appropriate time to respond to direction
- (c) Communicating with the subject from a safe position using verbal persuasion, advisements, or warnings
- (d) Decreasing exposure to a potential threat by using distance, cover, or concealment
- (e) Placing barriers between an uncooperative subject and an officer
- (f) Ensuring there are an appropriate number of members on the scene
- (g) Containing a threat
- (h) Moving to a safer position
- (i) Avoiding physical confrontation, unless immediately necessary.

When practical and appropriate, members shall consult with and/or call specialized units to respond, including but not limited to those related to behavioral health, tactics, and/or negotiation, to assist in de-escalating the situation or devising a disengagement strategy or otherwise assist in safely resolving the incident.

To avoid confusion, members shall establish and maintain one-on-one communication with the subject and avoid giving simultaneous directions or having multiple members verbally engaging the subject.

Members shall consider whether a subject's lack of compliance is a deliberate attempt to resist or an inability to comply based on factors including, but not limited to:

- (a) Medical conditions
- (b) Mental impairment
- (c) Developmental disability
- (d) Physical limitation

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- (e) Language barrier
- (f) Drug or alcohol impairment
- (g) Mental health crisis.

Members shall consider a disengagement plan when the benefits to be gained by police intervention are clearly outweighed by the risks associated with the call.

When responding to and managing scenes involving persons in mental health crisis and when time and circumstances permit, members shall consider using disengagement and de-escalation techniques, as well as devising a response plan.

Members shall refrain from using force against individuals who are already under control by officers or who express verbal discontent with officers, but do not otherwise pose a threat to officers or others, or impede a valid law enforcement function. Members must balance the governmental interest to take action in service of the public against the rights of individuals involved

300.3.3 VERBAL WARNING PRIOR TO USE OF FORCE

Prior to using physical force, if reasonable to do so, officers shall give a verbal warning that physical force may be used and provide a reasonable opportunity to comply (ORS 161.233; ORS 161.242).

300.3.4 USE OF FORCE - JUSTIFICATION

An officer is justified in using force upon another person only when and to the extent that the officer reasonably believes it necessary (ORS 161.233):

- (a) To make a lawful arrest or to prevent the escape from custody of an arrested person; or
- (b) For self-defense or to defend a third person from an imminent threat of physical injury.

300.3.5 FACTORS USED TO DETERMINE THE REASONABLENESS OF FORCE

When determining whether to apply force and evaluating whether an officer has used reasonable force, a number of factors should be taken into consideration, as time and circumstances permit. These factors include but are not limited to:

- (a) Immediacy and severity of the threat to officers or others.
- (b) The conduct of the individual being confronted, as reasonably perceived by the officer at the time.
- (c) Officer/subject factors (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.

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

300.3.6 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.

300.3.7 CAROTID CONTROL HOLD

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

- (a) At all times during the application of the carotid control hold, the response of the individual should be monitored. The carotid control hold should be discontinued when circumstances indicate that the application no longer reasonably appears necessary.

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- (b) Any individual who has had the carotid control hold applied, regardless of whether he/she was rendered unconscious, shall be promptly examined by paramedics or other qualified medical personnel and should be monitored until such examination occurs.
- (c) The officer shall inform any person receiving custody, or any person placed in a position of providing care, that the individual has been subjected to the carotid control hold and whether the individual lost consciousness as a result.
- (d) Any officer attempting or applying the carotid control hold shall promptly notify a supervisor of the use or attempted use of such hold.
- (e) The use or attempted use of the carotid control hold shall be thoroughly documented by the officer in any related reports.

300.3.8 RESPIRATORY RESTRAINTS

The use of a respiratory restraint, also known as a chokehold, is limited to circumstances where deadly force is authorized and if applied, is subject to the same guidelines and requirements as a carotid control hold.

300.4 DEADLY FORCE APPLICATIONS

When reasonable, the officer shall, prior to the use of deadly force, make efforts to identify the officer as a peace officer and to warn that deadly force may be used, unless the officer has objectively reasonable grounds to believe the person is aware of those facts.

Use of deadly force is justified in the following circumstances involving imminent threat or imminent risk (ORS 161.242):

- (a) An officer may use deadly force to protect themselves or others from what the officer reasonably believes would be an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury.
- (b) An officer may use deadly force to stop a fleeing subject when the officer has probable cause to believe that the person has committed, or intends to commit, a felony involving the infliction or threatened infliction of serious bodily injury or death, and the officer reasonably believes that there is an imminent risk of serious bodily injury or death to any other person if the individual is not immediately apprehended. Under such circumstances, a verbal warning should precede the use of deadly force, where feasible.
- (c) An officer may use deadly force to make a lawful arrest when the officer has probable cause to believe that the person has committed a violent felony as defined in ORS 419A.004.
- (d) An officer may use deadly force to prevent a person from escaping custody when the officer has probable cause to believe that the person has committed a violent felony as defined in ORS 419A.004.

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

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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 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 threat of the vehicle, or if deadly force other than the vehicle is directed at the officer or others.

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

300.4.2 ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS (WARNING SHOTS)

University of Oregon Police Department Officers are prohibited from using or firing warning shots.

300.5 REPORTING THE USE OF FORCE

Any use of force by a member of this department shall be documented promptly, completely, and accurately in an appropriate report, depending on the nature of the incident. The officer should articulate the factors perceived and why he/she believed the use of force was reasonable under the circumstances.

To collect data for purposes of training, resource allocation, analysis, and related purposes, the Department may require the completion of additional report forms, as specified in department policy, procedure, or law. See the Report Preparation Policy for additional circumstances that may require documentation.

300.5.1 NOTIFICATIONS TO SUPERVISORS

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

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

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- (i) An individual alleges unreasonable force was used or that any of the above has occurred.

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

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

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

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

See the Medical Aid and Response Policy for additional guidelines.

300.7 MEDICAL FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO USE OF FORCE

It is important for officers to bear in mind that there are many reasons a suspect may be resisting arrest or may be unresponsive. The person in question may not be capable of understanding the gravity of the situation. The person's reasoning ability may be dramatically affected by a number of factors, including but not limited to a medical condition, mental impairment, developmental disability, physical limitation, language, drug interaction, or emotional crisis. Therefore, it is possible that a person's mental state may prevent a proper understanding of an officer's commands or actions. In such circumstances, the person's lack of compliance may not be a deliberate attempt to resist the officer. An officer's awareness of these possibilities, when time and circumstances reasonably permit, should then be balanced against the facts of the incident facing

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the officer when deciding which tactical options are the most appropriate to bring the situation to a safe resolution.

300.8 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.

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300.8.1 DIVISION COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITY

The Division 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. All use of force reports will be forwarded via the chain of command to the Professional Standards Unit.

300.9 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.

300.10 USE OF FORCE ANALYSIS

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 and the National Use of Force Data Collection. The report should not contain the names of officers, suspects or case numbers, and should include:

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

Use of Force Review Boards

302.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes a process for the University of Oregon Police Department to review the use of force by its employees.

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

302.2 POLICY

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

302.3 REMOVAL FROM LINE DUTY ASSIGNMENT

Generally, whenever an employee's actions or use of force in an official capacity, or while using department equipment, results in death or serious physical 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 or leave in any case unless mandated by law.

302.4 REVIEW BOARD

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

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

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

The Chief will convene the Use of Force Review Board as necessary. The Administrative Captain will ensure that all relevant reports, documents and materials are available for consideration and review by the board.

302.4.1 COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD

The Chief will generally select five

- Commanding officer in the involved member's chain of command
- Captain or Administrative Sergeant from Professional Standards and Training
- Representative of each division
- A peer officer

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- A sworn peace officer of similar rank from an outside law enforcement agency

Department instructor(s) for the type of weapon, device or technique used and other officers may participate in the board deliberations as resources for the board based upon their expertise or assignment. However, they will not be voting members.

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

302.4.2 RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE BOARD

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

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

The board does not have the authority to recommend discipline.

The Chief of Police will determine whether the board should delay its review until after completion of any criminal investigation, review by any prosecutorial body, the decision regarding criminal charges or any other action. The board should be provided all relevant available material from these proceedings for its consideration.

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

Any questioning of the involved employee conducted by the board will be in accordance with the department's disciplinary procedures, the Personnel Complaints Policy, the applicable collective bargaining agreement, if any, 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. Board members may include a minority report if there are substantive issues they feel need to be considered by the Chief of Police. The board chairperson will prepare and 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

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actions, investigations or reviews are appropriate. The Chief of Police's final findings will be forwarded to the involved employee's Captain 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 Captian Professional Standards and Training.

Handcuffing and Restraints

306.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

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

306.2 POLICY

The University of Oregon Police Department authorizes the use of restraint devices in accordance with this policy, the Use of Force Policy and department training. Restraint devices shall not be used to punish, to display authority or as a show of force.

306.3 USE OF RESTRAINTS

Only members who have successfully completed University of Oregon Police Department-approved training on the use of restraint devices described in this policy are authorized to use these devices.

When deciding whether to use any restraint, officers should carefully balance officer safety concerns with factors that include but are not limited to:

- The circumstances or crime leading to the arrest.
- The demeanor and behavior of the arrested person.
- The age and health of the person.
- Whether the person is known to be pregnant.
- Whether the person has a hearing or speaking disability. In such cases, consideration should be given, safety permitting, to handcuffing to the front in order to allow the person to sign or write notes.
- Whether the person has any other apparent disability.

306.3.1 RESTRAINT OF DETAINEES

Situations may arise where it may be reasonable to restrain a person 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 ensure the safety of officers and others. When deciding whether to remove restraints from a detainee, officers should continuously weigh the safety interests at hand against the continuing intrusion upon the detainee.

306.3.2 RESTRAINT OF PREGNANT PERSONS

Persons who are known to be pregnant should be restrained in the least restrictive manner that is effective for officer safety. Leg irons, waist chains, or handcuffs behind the body should not be used unless the officer has a reasonable suspicion that the person may resist, attempt escape, injure self or others, or damage property.

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.

306.3.3 RESTRAINT OF JUVENILES

A juvenile under 14 years of age should not be restrained unless he/she is suspected of a dangerous felony or when the officer has a reasonable suspicion that the juvenile may resist, attempt escape, injure him/herself, injure the officer or damage property.

306.3.4 NOTIFICATIONS

Whenever an officer transports a person with the use of restraints other than handcuffs, the officer shall inform the jail staff upon arrival at the jail that restraints were used. This notification should include information regarding any other circumstances the officer reasonably believes would be potential safety concerns or medical risks to the person (e.g., prolonged struggle, extreme agitation, impaired respiration) that may have occurred prior to, or during, transportation to the jail.

306.4 APPLICATION OF HANDCUFFS OR PLASTIC CUFFS

Handcuffs, including temporary nylon or plastic cuffs, may be used only to restrain a person's hands to ensure officer safety.

Although recommended for most arrest situations, handcuffing is discretionary and not an absolute requirement of the Department. Officers should consider handcuffing any person they reasonably believe warrants that degree of restraint. However, officers should not conclude that in order to avoid risk every person should be handcuffed, regardless of the circumstances.

In most situations, handcuffs should be applied with the hands behind the person's back. When feasible, handcuffs should be double-locked to prevent tightening, which may cause undue discomfort or injury to the hands or wrists.

In situations where one pair of handcuffs does not appear sufficient to restrain the person or may cause unreasonable discomfort due to the person's size, officers should consider alternatives, such as using an additional set of handcuffs or multiple plastic cuffs.

Handcuffs should be removed as soon as it is reasonable or after the person has been searched and is safely confined within a detention facility.

306.5 APPLICATION OF SPIT HOODS

Spit hoods 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.

Handcuffing and Restraints

Officers should provide assistance during the movement of a restrained person due to the potential for impairing or distorting that person's vision. Officers should avoid commingling those 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.

306.6 APPLICATION OF AUXILIARY RESTRAINT DEVICES

Auxiliary restraint devices include transport belts, waist or belly chains, transportation chains, leg irons and other similar devices. Auxiliary restraint devices are intended for use during long-term restraint or transportation. They provide additional security and safety without impeding breathing, while permitting adequate movement, comfort and mobility.

Only department-authorized devices may be used. Any person in auxiliary restraints should be monitored as reasonably appears necessary.

306.7 APPLICATION OF LEG RESTRAINT DEVICES

Leg restraints may be used to restrain the legs of a violent or potentially violent person when it is reasonable to do so during the course of detention, arrest, or transportation. Only restraint devices approved by the Department shall be used.

In determining whether to use the leg restraint, officers should consider:

- (a) Whether the officer or others could be exposed to injury due to the assaultive or resistant behavior of a suspect.
- (b) Whether it is reasonably necessary to protect the person from his/her own actions (e.g., hitting his/her head against the interior of the patrol vehicle, 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 vehicle).

306.7.1 GUIDELINES FOR USE OF LEG RESTRAINTS

When applying leg restraints, the following guidelines should be followed:

- (a) If practicable, officers should notify a supervisor of the intent to apply the leg restraint device. In all cases, a supervisor shall be notified as soon as practicable after the application of the leg restraint device.

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

306.8 REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION

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

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

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

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

306.9 TRAINING

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

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

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- (c) Options for restraining those who may be pregnant without the use of leg irons, waist chains, or handcuffs behind the body.
- (d) Options for restraining amputees or those with medical conditions or other physical conditions that may be aggravated by being restrained.

Control Devices and Techniques

308.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

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

308.2 POLICY

In order to control subjects who are violent or who demonstrate the intent to be violent, the University of Oregon Police Department authorizes officers to use control devices in accordance with the guidelines in this policy and the Use of Force Policy. The Chief of Police may also authorize other positions or individual Department members to use specific control devices.

308.3 ISSUING, CARRYING, AND USING CONTROL DEVICES

Control devices described in this policy may be carried and used by members of this department only if the device has been issued by the Department or approved by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

Only officers who have successfully completed department-approved training in the use of any control device are authorized to carry and use the device.

Control devices may be used when a decision has been made to control, restrain, or arrest a subject who is violent or who demonstrates the intent to be violent, and the use of the device appears reasonable under the circumstances. When reasonable, a verbal warning and opportunity to comply should precede the use of these devices.

308.4 RESPONSIBILITIES

308.4.1 WATCH COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITIES

The Watch Commander may authorize the use of a control device by selected personnel or members of specialized units who have successfully completed the required training.

308.4.2 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.

308.4.3 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 or

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Quartermaster for disposition. Written documentation shall also be prepared and forwarded through the chain of command, when appropriate, explaining the cause of damage.

308.5 BATON GUIDELINES

The need to immediately control a suspect must be weighed against the risk of causing serious injury. The head, neck, throat, spine, heart, kidneys and groin should not be intentionally targeted except when the officer reasonably believes the suspect poses an imminent threat of serious bodily injury or death to the officer or others.

When carrying a baton, uniformed personnel shall carry the baton in its authorized holder on the equipment belt. Plainclothes and non-field personnel may carry the baton as authorized and in accordance with the needs of their assignment or at the direction of their supervisor.

308.6 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 (ORS 181A.708).

308.6.1 OC SPRAY

Uniformed personnel carrying OC spray shall carry the device in its holster. Plainclothes and non-field personnel may carry OC spray as authorized, in accordance with the needs of their assignment or at the direction of their supervisor.

308.6.3 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. Those persons who complain of further severe effects shall be examined by appropriate medical personnel.

308.7 POST-APPLICATION NOTICE

Whenever chemical irritants or agents have 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. In the situation where University property is affected, EH&S shall be notified and will coordinate the cleanup. If private property is involved, such notice should include advisement that clean up will be at the owner's expense. Information regarding the method of notice and the individuals notified should be included in related reports.

As with any damage associated with UOPD actions, if there is property damage in excess of \$100, UO Office of Risk Management shall be notified .

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308.8 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.

308.8.1 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.

308.8.2 DEPLOYMENT CONSIDERATIONS

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

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

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

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

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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 (ORS 181A.708).

308.8.3 SAFETY PROCEDURES

Kinetic energy launchers 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 launcher and projectiles at the beginning of each shift to ensure that the launcher is in proper working order and the projectiles are of the approved type and appear to be free from defects.

When it is not in use, the launcher will be unloaded and properly and securely stored in the vehicle.

308.9 TRAINING FOR CONTROL DEVICES

The Captain of Administration 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. The training and certification to carry any control device should occur at least every two years.

- (a) Proficiency training shall be monitored and documented by a certified, control-device weapons or tactics instructor.
- (b) All training and proficiency for control devices will be documented in the officer's training file.
- (c) Officers who fail to demonstrate proficiency with the control device or knowledge of this agency's Use of Force Policy will be provided remedial training. If an officer cannot demonstrate proficiency with a control device or knowledge of this agency's Use of Force Policy after remedial training, the officer will be restricted from carrying the control device and may be subject to discipline.

308.10 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.

308.11 CROWD CONTROL GUIDELINES

For the purpose of this section, "crowd control" means an operation in which crowds are managed to prevent the outbreak of violence or physical harm to persons, or in which an assembly, protest, or demonstration is dispersed (ORS 181A.708).

Handheld chemical incapacitants and kinetic impact projectiles as defined by ORS 181A.708 shall not be used for crowd control. Tear gas may be used for crowd control when the Watch Commander, Incident Commander, or Eugene Police Department Special Weapon and Tactics

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Team (SWAT) Commander reasonably believes that the use is necessary to prevent death or serious bodily injury or to bring an objectively dangerous and unlawful situation under control (ORS 181A.708).

Prior to deploying tear gas for crowd control purposes, the Watch Commander, Incident Commander, or SWAT Commander shall direct that the intent to use tear gas be announced twice via reasonable and available means, the second announcement occurring after a reasonable amount of time has elapsed to allow for crowd dispersal (ORS 181A.708).

308.11.1 ADDITIONAL CROWD CONTROL CONSIDERATIONS

Officers may not use electronically amplified noise-producing equipment for crowd control except to make announcements, facilitate movement of emergency vehicles, or as otherwise allowed by law. When possible, announcements shall be made both audibly and visually (ORS 181A.708).

After deploying chemical incapacitants, kinetic impact projectiles, or sound devices in a crowd control operation, and when it is possible to do so safely, officers shall (ORS 181A.708):

- (a) Attempt to take injured individuals to safety or allow them to seek medical help.
- (b) Allow emergency medical personnel to reach injured individuals.
- (c) Take reasonable action to accommodate individuals with disabilities when issuing or enforcing orders to disperse.
- (d) Coordinate the removal of visible debris caused by the use of tear gas and kinetic impact projectiles.
- (e) Make reasonable efforts to notify emergency departments in the vicinity of the type of chemical incapacitants and/or kinetic impact projectiles used.

TASER Conducted Energy Weapon

309.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for the issuance and use of TASER® devices.

309.1.1 DEFINITIONS

- (a) **AFID (Anti-Felony Identification Device):** Small confetti-like ID tags that are ejected every time a Taser cartridge is fired that contain the serial number of the cartridge.
- (b) **Discharge:** Any release of the Taser's electrical energy by firing it at an animal or human being even if the probes miss the intended target, or by using it in the drive stun mode.
- (c) **Drive stun:** A secondary function of the Taser designed to stun a subject by making direct contact with the body after the air cartridge has been expended or removed. Drive stun can be used to complete a two-point immediate action or a three-point contact.
- (d) **Display:** To display or present an un-holstered Taser in a manner intended to inform an individual that the Taser may be discharged against him or her.
- (e) **Taser;** Should be considered and treated as a firearm with regard to inventory policies and procedures, including but not limited to acquisition, inventorying and disposition.
- (f) **Use:** When referring to the Taser, may refer to either display of the Taser, discharge of the Taser, or both.

309.2 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.

309.3 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 holster on the side opposite the duty weapon.

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- (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.

309.4 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 device can display a spark without firing) 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.

309.5 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.

309.5.1 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 actively resisting. Active resistance is a refusal to comply with instructions accompanied by physical action that is intended to injure, thwart a lawful arrest to interfere or overcome an attempt by a officer to lawfully subdue the resisting individual or another person.

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- (b) The subject has demonstrated, by words or action, an intention to be violent or to actively 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.

309.5.2 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.
- (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.

309.5.3 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.

309.5.4 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

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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.

309.5.5 ACTIONS FOLLOWING DEPLOYMENTS

Officers shall notify a supervisor of all TASER device discharges. AFID Confetti tags should be collected and the expended cartridge, along with both probes and wire, should be submitted into evidence. 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.

309.5.6 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.

309.5.7 TASER® CAM™

The TASER CAM (if equipped) is activated any time the safety is in the off position. The safety should be in the safe position unless the officer intends to use the device. Because the TASER CAM memory is limited, the video and audio data should be downloaded frequently and retained as required by the department records retention schedule.

309.5.8 OFF-DUTY CONSIDERATIONS

Officers are not authorized to carry department 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.

309.6 DOCUMENTATION

Officers shall document all TASER device discharges and drive-stuns in the related arrest/crime report and the TASER device use of force 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 use of force form.

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309.6.1 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 Captain of Administration should periodically analyze the use of force reports to identify trends, including deterrence and effectiveness. The Captain of Administration 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.

309.6.2 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

309.7 MEDICAL TREATMENT

Absent extenuating circumstances, only trained and qualified, 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. (Officers shall receive training annually on removal of TASER probes as part of use-of-force recertification.)

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

Persons who exhibit extreme agitation, violent irrational behavior accompanied by profuse sweating, extraordinary strength beyond their physical characteristics, 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 and should be examined by qualified medical personnel as soon as practicable. Any individual exhibiting signs of distress after such an encounter shall be medically cleared prior to booking.

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.

It should be recommended to the suspect to check personal medical records and update tetanus immunizations when appropriate to do so.

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

TASER Conducted Energy Weapon

309.9 TRAINING

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

Proficiency training for personnel who have been issued TASER devices should occur every year. A reassessment of an officer's knowledge and/or practical skill may be required at any time if deemed appropriate by the Captain of Administration. 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 Captain of Administration 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 Captain of Administration should ensure that all training includes:

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

309.9.1 INSPECTIONS

The Administrative Captain or their designee shall conduct a complete inspection and inventory of all Department TASER's quarterly and report to the Chief of Police via chain of command. Such inventory may be conducted during monthly Department training. Service and maintenance may be conducted during regularly scheduled Department training. During this inspection

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- (a) Conduct necessary service and maintenance;
- (b) Download the computerized history on each TASER; and
- (c) Re-set the internal time clock.

Officer-Involved Shootings and Deaths

311.1 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 another 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.

311.2 TYPES OF INVESTIGATIONS

Officer-involved shootings and deaths involve several separate investigations. The investigations may include:

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

311.3 CONTROL OF INVESTIGATIONS

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

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

311.3.1 INVESTIGATION RESPONSIBILITY MATRIX

The following table identifies the possible scenarios and responsibilities for the investigation of officer-involved shootings:

	Criminal Investigation of Suspect(s)	Criminal Investigation of Officer(s)	Civil Investigation	Administrative Investigation
University of Oregon Police Department Officer in this Jurisdiction	University of Oregon Police Department	IDFIT	University of Oregon Police Department	University of Oregon Police Department Professional Standards Unit
Allied Agency's Officer in this Jurisdiction	University of Oregon Police Department	IDFIT	Involved Officer's Department	Involved Officer's Department

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An officer From this department in Another Jurisdiction	Agency where incident occurred	OIS protocol dictated by county where incident occurred	University of Oregon Police Department	University of Oregon Police Department Professional Standards Unit
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311.4 THE INVESTIGATION PROCESS

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

311.4.1 UNINVOLVED OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon arrival at the scene of an officer-involved shooting or death, the first uninvolved UOPD 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.

311.4.2 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon arrival at the scene, the first uninvolved UOPD 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 UOPD 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 Watch Commander and the Dispatch Center. If feasible, sensitive information should be communicated over secure networks.
- (d) Take command of and secure the incident scene with additional UOPD members until properly relieved by another supervisor or other assigned personnel or investigator.

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- (e) As soon as practicable, ensure that involved officers are transported (separately, if feasible) to a suitable location for further direction.
 - 1. Each involved UOPD officer should be given an administrative order not to discuss the incident with other involved officers or UOPD 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.

311.4.3 WATCH COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITIES

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

All outside inquiries about the incident shall be directed to the Watch Commander.

311.4.4 INVOLVED OFFICERS

The following shall be considered for the involved officer:

- (a) Any request for legal representation will be accommodated.
 - 1. Involved UOPD 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-UOPD 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 confidential only as to the discussion of non-criminal information.
- (d) A mental health professional shall be provided by the Department. The Department shall pay for at least two sessions with a mental health professional for each involved UOPD officer. The sessions shall take place within six months of the incident, and an involved officer shall attend at least one session. As it relates to this mandatory session, "involved officer" means (ORS 181A.790):
 - 1. An officer whose official conduct, or official order to use deadly physical force, was a cause in fact of the death of a person.
 - 2. An officer whose official conduct was not a cause in fact of the death of a person, but who was present before or during the deadly use of force and was reasonably likely exposed to more than a minor degree of stress or trauma.
- (e) A mental health professional may also be provided to any other affected UOPD members, upon request.
 - 1. Interviews with a mental health professional will be considered privileged.

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2. An interview or session with a mental health professional 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 mental health professional 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).
- (f) Communications between the involved officer and a peer support member are addressed in the Wellness Program Policy.

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

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

311.4.5 DUTY ASSIGNMENT RESTRICTIONS

The Department should not return an involved officer to a duty assignment in which the officer may have to use deadly force for at least 72 hours after an incident where the application of deadly force resulted in the death of a person. The Department shall maintain the regular pay and benefits for any involved officer whose assignment is adjusted pursuant to this section (ORS 181A.790). As it relates to this duty assignment restriction, "involved officer" means (ORS 181A.790):

- (a) An officer whose official conduct, or official order to use deadly physical force, was a cause in fact of the death of a person.
- (b) An officer whose official conduct was not a cause in fact of the death of a person, but who was present before or during the deadly use of force and was reasonably likely exposed to more than a minor degree of stress or trauma.

311.5 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:

- (a) UOPD supervisors and Professional Standards Unit personnel should not participate directly in any voluntary interview of UOPD officers. This will not prohibit such personnel from monitoring interviews or providing the criminal investigators with topics for inquiry.

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- (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.

311.5.1 REPORTS BY INVOLVED UOPD OFFICERS

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

While the involved UOPD 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 UOPD 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.

311.5.2 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.

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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.

311.5.3 INVESTIGATIVE PERSONNEL

Once notified of an officer-involved shooting or death, it shall be the responsibility of the designated Investigation Unit supervisor to assign appropriate investigative personnel to handle the investigation of related crimes. Department investigators will be assigned to work with investigators from the 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 Unit supervisor for approval. Privileged reports shall be maintained exclusively by members who are authorized such access. Administrative reports will be forwarded to the appropriate Division Commander.

311.6 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 UOPD 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.

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

- (a) Any officer involved in a shooting or death may be requested or administratively compelled to provide a blood sample for alcohol/drug screening. Absent consent from the officer, such compelled samples and the results of any such testing shall not be disclosed to any criminal investigative agency.
- (b) If any officer has voluntarily elected to provide a statement to criminal investigators, the assigned administrative investigator should review that statement before proceeding with any further interview of that involved officer.

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1. If a further interview of the officer is deemed necessary to determine policy compliance, care should be taken to limit the inquiry to new areas with minimal, if any, duplication of questions addressed in the voluntary statement. The involved officer shall be provided with a copy of his/ her prior statement before proceeding with any subsequent interviews.
- (c) In the event that an involved officer has elected not to provide criminal investigators with a voluntary statement, the assigned administrative investigator shall conduct an administrative interview to determine all relevant information.
1. Although this interview should not be unreasonably delayed, care should be taken to ensure that the officer's physical and psychological needs have been addressed before commencing the interview.
 2. If requested, the officer shall have the opportunity to select an uninvolved representative to be present during the interview. However, in order to maintain the integrity of each individual officer's statement, involved officers shall not consult or meet with a representative or attorney collectively or in 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.

311.7 AUDIO AND VIDEO RECORDINGS

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

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

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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 General Counsel's Office, as appropriate.

311.8 DEBRIEFING

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

311.8.1 TACTICAL DEBRIEFING

A tactical debriefing should take place to identify any training or areas of policy that need improvement. The Chief of Police should identify the appropriate participants. This debriefing should not be conducted until all involved members have provided recorded or formal statements to criminal and/or administrative investigators.

311.9 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 Watch Commander, Investigation Division Commander and Public Information Officer in the event of inquiries from the media.

No involved UOPD officers 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.

311.10 REPORTING

If the death of an individual resulted from an officer use of deadly force and occurred in the University of Oregon Police Department jurisdiction, the Operations Captain will ensure that the Professional Standards Unit is provided with enough information to meet the reporting requirements to the Department of Justice (ORS 181A.790).

Firearms

313.1 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.

313.2 POLICY

The University of Oregon 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.

313.2.1 ALCOHOL AND DRUGS

Weapons shall not be carried by any officer who has consumed an amount of an alcoholic beverage or taken a drug that would tend to adversely effect the officer's senses or judgement. If an off-duty officer cannot report for duty under the prohibitions of our Drug and Alcohol-Free Workplace policy, they are not allowed to carry firearms off-duty under the authority of the department.

313.3 SAFE HANDLING OF FIREARMS

The intent of this policy is to promote proper firearm safety on and off duty. Employees shall maintain the highest level of safety when handling firearms and shall consider the following:

- (a) Officers shall not unnecessarily display or handle any firearm.
- (b) Officers shall be governed by all rules and regulations pertaining to the use of the range and shall obey all orders issued by the Rangemaster. Officers shall not dry fire or practice quick draws except under conditions that are performed in a safe manner, obey all rules and regulations as if they were operating at the range, and are out of the public view.
- (c) Officers wishing to clean their firearm at work shall first unload the weapon utilizing a clearing barrel. Once weapons are cleaned, they shall be reloaded utilizing a clearing barrel.
- (d) Shotguns or rifles removed from vehicles, or the equipment storage room, shall be loaded and unloaded in the parking lot and outside of the vehicle.
- (e) Shotguns or patrol rifles returned to the patrol vehicle shall be secured and locked in their respective racks.
- (f) Police officers shall not place or store any firearm or other weapon on Department premises except in a locked gun locker or their locked personal assigned locker. No one shall carry firearms into the jail section or any part thereof when securing or

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processing a prisoner, but shall place all firearms in a secured location. It shall be the responsibility of the releasing officer to make sure that persons from outside agencies do not enter the jail section with any firearm. Police officers shall not use any automatic weapon, heavy caliber rifle, gas or other type of chemical weapon from the armory, except with approval of a supervisor.

- (g) When an officer determines that any department authorized weapon (for on or off-duty use) is malfunctioning or requires service, that weapon shall not be carried. It shall be promptly presented to the department Rangemaster or designee for inspection. Any weapon determined to be in need of service or repair during an inspection by the department Rangemaster or designee, will be immediately removed from service. If the weapon, a replacement weapon will be issued to the officer by the watch commander until the duty weapon is serviceable.
- (h) The discharge of any firearm shall be governed by either the Department's Deadly Force Policy or sections contained within this policy.

313.3.1 HANDGUNS

The authorized departmental issued handgun for on-duty use is a double action/single action semiautomatic pistol. The University of Oregon Police Department issues Glock 17 and 21 semiautomatic pistols and a Safariland double or triple retention holster to its police officers.

Officers wishing to carry a different weapon than the issued firearm must carry a semiautomatic pistol that conforms to the following specifications:

- Calibers may be: 9mm or .45 ACP.
- Double action/single action (DA/SA) or double action only (DAO) semiautomatic pistols, weapons may be blued or like appearance.
- Barrel length a minimum 3.5 inches
- Grips shall be a plain design.

The following brands of weapons are approved for on-duty use:

Brand	Model
Baretta	92 or 96 Series
Heckler & Koch	USP Series
Sig Sauer	P Series
Smith and Wesson	M & P Series
Springfield Armory	XD Series
Glock	17, 19 or 21

- (a) The Range Master or his/her designee must inspect and approve issued or personally owned weapons before officers can carry them.
- (a) An optional pistol mounted light system (PMLS) for the Glock 17 or 21 or personally owned duty weapon has been authorized for employees who wish to carry the weapon mounted light at their expense. Officers carrying other

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authorized duty weapons may carry an optional pistol mounted light once it has been inspected and approved by the Rangemaster. An authorized level three holster will be required and must be purchased at the employee's expense.

- (b) Officers electing to carry the PMLS light must qualify with the PMLS light installed on their duty weapon.
- (b) Officers carrying personally owned weapons may make NO modifications without written approval from the Range Master or his/her designee
 - (a) Personally owned firearms shall be maintained by a certified professional at the officer's expense and documentation shall be provided to the department.
 - (b) Officers choosing to carry a personally owned firearm must supply and use their own approved holster. The holster shall be of a same model as the department issued double or triple threat retention holsters issued and shall be inspected and approved by the Range Master or his/her designee prior to use.
- (c) Police officers must complete the firearms qualification course for any handgun duty weapon regardless of department issued or personally owned..
 - (a) The mandatory bi-annual completion of an approved firearm qualification course will serve as proof of the training process.
 - (b) The authorized weapon make, caliber and serial number will be entered in the officer's training file.

313.3.2 AUTHORIZED SECONDARY FIREARMS

Officers desiring to carry a secondary firearm or back-up are subject to the following restrictions:

- (a) All backup firearms must be of a standard caliber (.357,.38,.380, 9mm,.40,.45).
- (b) All backup firearms are subject to approval by the Chief of Police or designee and the Rangemaster. Backup firearms and ammunition, unless previously approved, will not be supplied by the department. Individual officers must purchase and maintain their own firearm and provide their own ammunition.
- (c) Any officer that chooses to carry a backup firearm must carry it in a concealed manner. The backup firearm should not draw undue attention, but should be easily accessible by the officer. The holster should be of a design that retains the firearm through strenuous activity. The holster should be secured to the body in a similar manner.
- (d) Only one secondary firearm maybe carried at a time and shall be either a double action/single action (DA/SA) or double action only (DAO) semiautomatic pistol or revolver.
- (e) Weapons shall be Blued, Stainless, or like appearance.
- (f) Grips shall be a plain design.
- (g) Officers carrying personally owned weapons may make NO modifications without written approval from the Rangemaster or his/her designee
- (h) Personally owned firearms shall be maintained by a certified professional at the officer's expense and documentation shall be provided to the department.

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- (i) Officers shall provide written notice of the make, model, color, serial number, and caliber of the second firearm to the Rangemaster so that it can be entered into the employee's file.

313.3.3 AUTHORIZED OFF-DUTY FIREARM

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

- (a) The double action/single action or double action only (DAO) semiautomatic may be one of the brand chosen by the officer. These weapons must conform to the following guidelines:
 - 1. Blued, Stainless, or like appearance
 - 2. Plain design Grips
 - 3. Calibers 9mm,.380 ACP,.40 or 45 caliber.
- (b) The double action/single action or double action only (DAO) revolver weapons must conform to the following guidelines:
 - 1. 1. Blued, Stainless, or like appearance
 - 2. 2. Plain design grips
 - 3. Calibers 38 Special, or 357 Magnum
- (c) The firearm shall be of good quality and workmanship and approved by the Department.
- (d) The purchase of the firearm and ammunition shall be the responsibility of the police officer.
- (e) The firearm shall be carried concealed at all times and in such a manner as to prevent accidental cocking, discharge, or loss of physical control.
- (f) It will be the responsibility of the officer to submit the firearm to the Rangemaster for inspection prior to being carried. Thereafter the firearm shall be subject to periodic inspection by the Rangemaster.
- (g) Prior to carrying any off-duty firearm, the officer 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.
- (h) The police officer will successfully qualify with the firearm prior to it being carried and thereafter once per year. The range qualification dates will be specified by the Rangemaster.
- (i) A complete description of the firearm shall be contained on the qualification record approved by the Rangemaster.
- (j) If any member desires to use more than one firearm while off-duty, he/she may do so, as long as the police officer meets all the requirements set forth in this policy for each firearm used.

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- (k) When armed whether on or off-duty, police officers shall carry their badge and department identification.

313.3.4 SHOTGUNS

The authorized department-issued shotgun is the Remington 870 Shotgun.

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

- a. No personally owned shotguns will be authorized for police use.
- b. All shotguns carried in patrol vehicles will be placed into the shotgun racks or storage unit provided and secured at all times with the chamber void of any ammunition.
- c. Shotguns will be unloaded immediately when removed from vehicles for cleaning and inspection. Shotguns will be unloaded prior to storage, with the safety in the "ON" position and the action (slide) open after each use.
- d. Shotguns will be cleaned only by a the Rangemaster or the designated Armorer who has been trained in the proper cleaning procedures. Shotguns will be cleaned and inspected yearly by the Department Armorer annually. Records shall be retained by the armorer.
- e. Officers who receive the annual re-certification on use of the shotgun are mandated to have the shotgun readily available for use when on duty and when the weapon is available. Officers must be able to justify the use and/or display of a shotgun.
- f. Supervisors should not routinely deploy a Shotgun unless exigent circumstances exist (active shooter, ongoing gun-battle, etc.). It is vital to the success of the department that they maintain their supervisory role and not tie themselves up as a long-gun operator.
- g. Shotguns should be utilized anytime it provides officers a tactical edge and can include but is not limited to the following situations:
 - (1) Armed robbery in progress.
 - (2) Burglary in progress where buildings must be searched.
 - (3) Serving high risk search or arrest warrants.
 - (4) High-risk stops.
 - (5) Active searches for felony suspects.
 - (6) Active shooting incidents.
- h. No sworn personnel shall be authorized to carry or utilize a shotgun without being trained and authorized by the Department Rangemaster.
- i. The University of Oregon Police Department shotguns will be equipped with an adjustable sling at all times to be used during deployment of the weapon.

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313.3.5 PATROL RIFLE

Patrol Rifle: is an authorized weapon which is owned by the Department or personally owned by a sworn member of the Department and which is made available to properly trained and qualified officers as a supplemental resource to their handgun. No personally owned rifles may be carried for patrol duty unless pre-approved in writing by the Chief of Police.

a. Authorized patrol rifles issued by the Department shall be the AR-15 Carbines chambered in 5.56/.223 caliber.

b. Officers may deploy the patrol rifle in any circumstance where the officer can articulate a reasonable expectation that the rifle may be needed. Examples of some general guidelines for deploying the patrol rifle may include, but are not limited to:

1. Situations where the officer reasonably anticipates an armed encounter;
2. When an officer is faced with a situation that may require the delivery of accurate and effective fire at long range;
3. Situations where an officer reasonably expects the need to meet or exceed a suspect's firepower;
4. When an officer reasonably believes that there may be a need to deliver fire on a barricaded suspect or a suspect with a hostage;
5. When an officer reasonably believes that a suspect may be wearing body armor;
6. When authorized or requested by a supervisor

c. Any qualified officer carrying a patrol rifle in the field shall maintain the weapon in the "patrol ready" until deployed. A rifle is considered "patrol ready" when it has been inspected by the assigned officer and meets the following conditions:

1. The chamber is empty;
2. The rifle bolt is forward with the hammer down;
3. The rifle safety is on;
4. There is a fully loaded magazine in the rifle;
5. The dust cover is closed;
6. The rifle is stored in the locked patrol vehicles trunk or locked in the weapon storage rack in the passenger compartment of the vehicle.

313.3.6 REPAIRS OR MODIFICATIONS

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

Firearms that are the property of the Department or personally owned firearms that are approved for department use may be repaired or modified only by a person who is department-approved

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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 prior to being deployed.

313.3.7 AMMUNITION

Officers shall carry only department-authorized ammunition. Replacements for unserviceable or depleted ammunition issued by the department shall be dispensed by the Rangemaster or designee when needed in accordance with established practice. Officers carrying personally owned authorized firearms of a caliber differing from department issued firearms shall be responsible for obtaining fresh duty ammunition at their own expense.

313.4 SAFE HANDLING, INSPECTION AND STORAGE

Members shall maintain the highest level of safety when handling firearms and shall consider the following:

- (a) Members shall not unnecessarily display or handle any firearm.
- (b) Members shall be governed by all rules and regulations pertaining to the use of the range and shall obey all orders issued by the Rangemaster. Members shall not dry fire or practice quick draws except as instructed by the Rangemaster or other firearms training staff.
- (c) Members shall not clean, repair, load or unload a firearm anywhere in the Department, except where clearing barrels are present.
- (d) Shotguns or rifles removed from vehicles or the equipment storage room shall be loaded and unloaded in the parking lot and outside of the vehicle, using clearing barrels.
- (e) Members shall not place or store any firearm or other weapon on department premises except where the place of storage is locked. No one shall carry firearms into the jail section or any part thereof when securing or processing an arrestee, but shall place all firearms in a secured location. Members providing access to the jail section to persons from outside agencies are responsible for ensuring firearms are not brought into the jail section.
- (f) No rifle or shotgun shall be left in a vehicle, secured or unsecured, while the keys to the vehicle are in the ignition and the vehicle is running, if the officer is not in the immediate area performing job related tasks.
- (g) Any firearm authorized by the Department to be carried on- or off-duty that is determined by a member to be malfunctioning or in need of service or repair shall not be carried. If the firearm is owned by UOPD it shall be promptly presented to the Department or department armorer approved by the Department for inspection and repair. Any firearm deemed in need of repair or service by the armorer will be immediately removed from service. If the firearm is the member's primary duty firearm, a replacement firearm will be issued to the member until the duty firearm is serviceable.

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If the firearm is personally owned then the department member is responsible for the inspection and repair of the firearm at their own expense.

- (h) Members shall inspect and keep their firearm clean based on manufactures recommendations. Members will not dismantle their firearm beyond manufactures recommendations for cleaning purposes.

313.4.1 STORAGE OF FIREARMS AT HOME

Officers shall ensure that all department firearms and ammunition are locked and secured while in their homes, vehicles or any other area under their control in a manner that will keep them inaccessible to children and non-certified law enforcement personnel.

313.5 DESTRUCTION OF ANIMALS

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

In circumstances in which officers have sufficient advance notice that a potentially dangerous animal may be encountered, officers should develop reasonable contingency plans for dealing with the animal (e.g., fire extinguisher, oleoresin capsicum (OC) spray, animal control officer). Nothing in this policy shall prohibit any officer from shooting a dangerous animal if circumstances reasonably dictate that a contingency plan has failed or becomes impractical.

Officers will contact UO Facilities for disposal of the animal. If the animal is licensed or appears to be a pet or service animal, Eugene Animal Control officers will be notified for possible identification of the owner.

313.5.1 INJURED ANIMALS

With the approval of a supervisor, an officer may euthanize an animal that is so badly injured that human compassion requires its removal from further suffering and where other dispositions are impractical.

Officers will contact UO Facilities for disposal of the animal. If the situation dictates, the City of Eugene Street Maintenance Division may be contacted through Central Lane Communications.

If the animal is licensed or appears to be a pet or service animal, Eugene Animal Control officers will be notified for possible identification of the owner.

313.6 FIREARMS TRAINING AND QUALIFICATIONS

All members who carry a firearm while on-duty are required to successfully complete training quarterly with their duty firearms. In addition to quarterly training, all members will qualify at least bi-annually with their duty firearms, with a three month separation between qualifications. Members will qualify with off-duty and secondary firearms at least once a year. Training and qualifications must be on an approved range course.

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

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313.6.1 NON-CERTIFICATION OR NON-QUALIFICATION

If any member fails to meet minimum standards for firearms training or qualification for any reason, including injury, illness, duty status or scheduling conflict, that member shall submit a memorandum to his/her immediate supervisor prior to the end of the required training or qualification period.

Those who fail to meet minimum standards or qualify on their first shooting attempt shall be provided remedial training and will be subject to the following requirements:

- (a) Additional range assignments may be scheduled to assist the member in demonstrating consistent firearm proficiency.
- (b) Members shall be given credit for a range training or qualification when obtaining a qualifying score or meeting standards after remedial training.
- (c) No range credit will be given for the following:
 - 1. Unauthorized range make-up
 - 2. Failure to meet minimum standards or qualify after remedial training

Members who repeatedly fail to meet minimum standards will be removed from field assignment and may be subject to disciplinary action.

313.6.2 RIFLE/SHOTGUN QUALIFICATION AND TRAINING

Officers shall not carry or utilize the patrol rifle or the shotgun unless they have successfully completed that training which is mandated by the successfully completing the department rifle certification course for an initial patrol rifle user or the shotgun certification course.

Officers shall thereafter be required to successfully complete bi-annual training and qualification by a certified patrol rifle or shotgun instructor, that includes a minimum of a three month separation between qualifications. Any officer who fails to qualify or who fails to successfully complete the Department's training /qualification sessions within a calendar year will no longer be authorized to carry the patrol rifle or the shotgun without successfully completing a remediation course based upon the initial patrol user's course and qualification.

313.7 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.

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

313.8 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 Captain of Administration 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 Captain of Administration 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 Captain of Administration.

The Rangemaster or authorized firearms instructor designee, shall be a certified firearms instructor.

313.9 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 University of Oregon 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

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and must present this identification to airline officials when requested. The officer should also carry the standard photo identification needed for passenger screening by airline and TSA officials (e.g., driver license, passport).

- (c) The University of Oregon Police Department must submit a National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS) message prior to the Officer's travel. If approved, TSA will send the University of Oregon Police Department an NLETS message containing a unique alphanumeric identifier. The officer must present the message on the day of travel to airport personnel as authorization to travel while armed.
- (d) An official letter signed by the Chief of Police authorizing armed travel may also accompany the officer. The letter should outline the officer's need to fly armed, detail his/her itinerary, and include that the officer has completed the mandatory TSA training for a law enforcement officer flying while armed.
- (e) Officers must have completed the mandated TSA security training covering officers flying while armed. The training shall be given by the department-appointed instructor.
- (f) It is the officer's responsibility to notify the air carrier in advance of the intended armed travel. This notification should be accomplished by early check-in at the carrier's check-in counter.
- (g) Any officer flying while armed should discreetly contact the flight crew prior to take-off and notify them of his/her assigned seat.
- (h) Discretion must be used to avoid alarming passengers or crew by displaying a firearm. The officer must keep the firearm concealed on his/her person at all times. Firearms are not permitted in carry-on luggage and may not be stored in an overhead compartment.
- (i) Officers should try to resolve any problems associated with flying armed through the flight captain, ground security manager, TSA representative or other management representative of the air carrier.
- (j) Officers shall not consume alcoholic beverages while aboard an aircraft, or within eight hours prior to boarding an aircraft.

313.10 CARRYING FIREARMS OUT OF STATE

Qualified, active, full-time officers of this department are authorized to carry a concealed firearm in all other states subject to the following conditions (18 USC § 926B):

- (a) The officer shall carry his/her University of Oregon 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).

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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.

313.11 ARMORY ACCESS AND CONTROL

For the safety, security and storage of all firearms and tasers, the UOPD Police Department utilizes a secure armory that is only gained access by authorized members.

Access to the armory is restricted by key card or identification. Access is granted and maintained, as directed, by the Police Chief and Finance and Administration Shared Services, Information Technology (FASS IT).

The Police Chief in conjunction with FASS, will ensure that an audit of the armory will be conducted. This audit will include the contents of the armory and ensure only authorized members can gain admission.

This audit will be conducted by department personnel (assigned by the Chief) that do not access the armory as part of their regular duties and will occur on an annual basis and when authorized members onboard or separate from UOPD.

313.12 SEPARATION OF DUTIES

In an effort to mitigate risks, The UOPD recognizes a strong control environment includes proper separation of duties when it comes to the acquisition, possession, use and disposal of department owned firearms and tasers. This proper separation increases the assurance that firearm and taser transactions are properly recorded, secured, authorized and documented.

The Chief, with input from the Rangemaster, must authorize all the purchasing of new or used, firearms and tasers.

The Operations Captain and a Non-Sworn member will be responsible for receiving and entering into inventory, all firearms and tasers confirming all serial numbers correspond with the original purchase order.

The Administration Captain will ensure all firearm and taser training, evidence, storage, and disposal of all firearms and tasers, is properly authorized, conducted and documented.

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On an annual basis, the Operations Captain will submit a report to the Chief for review and approval, that will include all firearm and taser transactions and the inventory audit results.

Vehicle Pursuits

315.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

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

315.1.1 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.

Motor 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 motor vehicle by using high-speed driving or other evasive tactics, such as driving off a highway or turning suddenly. Driving in a legal manner but failing to yield to officer's emergency signal to stop does not constitute a pursuit for purposes of this policy.

Violent Felony - are crimes against persons that include when the victim(s) was present and the act is violent, threatening, or has the potential of being physically harmful.

315.2 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 (ORS 801.260).

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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 (ORS 820.300; ORS 820.320):

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

315.2.1 WHEN TO INITIATE A PURSUIT

Officers shall only initiate a pursuit of a suspect fleeing in a motorized vehicle when there is reasonable suspicion that the suspect is engaged in the commission of or attempted commission of a violent felony.

Factors that should 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.
- (c) Apparent nature of the fleeing suspects (e.g., whether the suspects represent a serious threat to public safety).
- (d) 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.
- (e) The pursuing officers' familiarity with the area of the pursuit, the quality of radio communications between the pursuing vehicles and the /supervisor and the driving capabilities of the pursuing officers under the conditions of the pursuit.
- (f) Weather, traffic and road conditions can increase the danger of the pursuit and should be weighed against the risks resulting from the suspect's escape.
- (g) The performance capabilities of the vehicles used in the pursuit in relation to the speeds 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).

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- (k) The availability of other resources such as helicopter assistance.
- (l) 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.

315.2.2 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 risks of continuing the pursuit reasonably appear to outweigh the risks resulting from the suspects' escape.

When a 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 also be considered in deciding whether to terminate a pursuit, including:

- (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) 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.

Extended pursuits of violators for misdemeanors not involving violence or weapons (independent of the pursuit) are not authorized.

315.3 PURSUIT VEHICLES

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

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

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

UOPD Off-road four-wheel-drive vehicles, motorcycles, and police vehicles not equipped with emergency lights and siren will not participate in a pursuit.

315.3.1 VEHICLES WITHOUT EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT

Officers operating vehicles not equipped with emergency lights and siren are prohibited from initiating or joining in any pursuit. Officers in such vehicles may provide support to pursuing vehicles 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.

315.3.2 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 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 others.

The primary pursuing officer will notify the communications officer, 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 a 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,

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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.

315.3.3 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 communications officer of his/her entry into the pursuit.
- (b) Remaining a safe distance behind the primary pursuit vehicle unless directed to assume the role of primary pursuit vehicle, or if the primary pursuit vehicle 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 suspect has been stopped.

315.4 SUPERVISORY CONTROL AND RESPONSIBILITY

It is the policy of this department that available supervisory and management control will be exercised over all vehicle pursuits involving officers from this department.

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

- (a) Upon becoming aware of a pursuit, immediately ascertaining all reasonably available information to continuously assess the situation and risk factors associated with the pursuit. This is in order to ensure that the pursuit is conducted within established department guidelines.
- (b) Engaging in the pursuit, when appropriate, to provide on-scene supervision.
- (c) Exercising management and control of the pursuit even if not engaged in it.
- (d) Ensuring that no more than the 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 Watch Commander is notified of the pursuit, as soon as practicable.

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- (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 University of Oregon Police Department officers when a pursuit enters another jurisdiction.
- (k) Preparing a post-pursuit review and documentation of the pursuit as required.

315.4.1 WATCH COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITIES

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

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

315.5 THE DISPATCH CENTER

If the pursuit is confined within the University limits, radio communications will be conducted on the primary channel unless instructed otherwise by a supervisor or communications officer. If the pursuit leaves the jurisdiction of this department or such is imminent, involved officers should, whenever available, switch radio communications to a tactical or emergency channel most accessible by participating agencies.

315.5.1 COMMUNICATION CENTER RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon notification or becoming aware that a pursuit has been initiated, communications officer is responsible for:

- (a) Clearing the radio channel of nonemergency traffic.
- (b) Coordinating pursuit communications of the involved officers.
- (c) Broadcasting pursuit updates as well as other pertinent information as necessary.
- (d) Ensuring that a field supervisor is notified of the pursuit.
- (e) Notifying and coordinating with other involved or affected agencies as practicable.
- (f) Notify the Watch Commander as soon as practicable.
- (g) Assigning an incident number and logging all pursuit activities.

315.6 INTERJURISDICTIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

When a pursuit enters another agency's jurisdiction, the primary pursuing officer or supervisor, taking into consideration distance traveled, unfamiliarity with the area, and other pertinent facts, should determine whether or not to request the other agency to assume the pursuit. Unless entry into another jurisdiction is expected to be brief, it is generally recommended that the primary pursuing officer or supervisor ensure that notification is provided to each outside jurisdiction

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into which the pursuit is reasonably expected to enter, regardless of whether the jurisdiction is expected to assist.

315.6.1 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 University of Oregon 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 role 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.

315.6.2 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 University of Oregon 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 practical, a supervisor or the Watch Commander should review a request for assistance from another agency. The Watch Commander or supervisor, after consideration of the above factors, may decline to assist in, or assume the other agency's pursuit.

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Assistance to a pursuing agency by officers of this department will conclude at the University 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.

315.7 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. The UOPD does not authorize pursuit intervention techniques.

315.7.1 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.

315.8 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:
 1. Date and time of pursuit.
 2. Initial reason and circumstances surrounding the pursuit.
 3. Length of pursuit in distance and time, including the starting and termination points.
 4. Involved vehicles and officers.
 5. Alleged offenses.
 6. Whether a suspect was apprehended, as well as the means and methods used.

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- (a) Any use of force shall be reported and documented in compliance with the Use of Force Policy.
- 7. Arrestee information, if applicable.
- 8. Any injuries and/or medical treatment.
- 9. Any property or equipment damage.
- 10. Name of supervisor at the scene or who handled the incident.
- 11. A preliminary determination that the pursuit appears to be in compliance with this policy or that additional review and/or follow-up is warranted.
- 12. 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.
- 13. 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.

315.9 PURSUIT DRIVING

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

- (a) Officers, considering their driving skills and vehicle performance capabilities, will space themselves from other involved vehicles so 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 way 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 on the correct side of the roadway.
 - 3. Request other officers to observe exits available to the suspect.

Vehicle Pursuits

4. Notifying the Oregon State Police (OSP) or other law enforcement agency when it appears that the pursuit may enter its jurisdiction.
 - (d) 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.

315.9.1 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.

315.9.2 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.

315.9.3 OFFICERS NOT INVOLVED IN THE PURSUIT

Officers who are not involved in the pursuit should remain in their assigned area, should not parallel the pursuit route and should not become involved with the pursuit unless directed 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.

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.

315.10 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.

Vehicle Pursuits

315.11 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 will be responsible for coordinating any further search for either the pursued vehicle or suspects fleeing on foot.

315.12 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.

315.13 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.

315.14 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.

315.15 ANNUAL REVIEW

During the first calendar quarter of each year, the Operations Division Commander will ensure that an annual review of all vehicle pursuit incidents for the previous calendar year is conducted. The analysis will focus on the effectiveness and trends in the use of vehicle pursuits that might suggest training or equipment needs, or policy modification. Specific detail including items such as officer names, case numbers, location of occurrence are not needed for this purpose and therefore will not be part of this process.

Officer Response to Calls

317.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

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

317.2 RESPONSE TO CALLS

Officers shall proceed immediately to calls that are of an emergency nature. A code 3 response should be considered when available information reasonably indicates that a person is threatened with injury or death, a felony property crime is in progress, or serious property damage is imminent and a more immediate law enforcement response is needed to mitigate injury, property loss, or to apprehend the suspect(s).

Officers responding Code 3 shall operate emergency lights and siren as is reasonably necessary pursuant to ORS 820.300 and ORS 820.320. Officers shall only use the wail and yelp function of the siren as an emergency sound. The hi-lo function of the siren is not considered an emergency sound pursuant to OAR 735-110-0000(8) and OAR 735-110-0010(1-3).

Responding with emergency light(s) and siren does not relieve the officer of the duty to continue to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons.

ORS 820.320(2) allows officers to omit the use of emergency lights and siren if it reasonably appears that the use of either or both would prevent or hamper the apprehension or detection of a violator. Except as stated in the previous sentence, Officers who fail to use appropriate warning equipment, are not exempt from following the rules of the road (ORS 820.300).

Officers responding to non-emergency calls shall observe all traffic laws and proceed without the use of emergency lights and siren.

317.3 REQUESTING EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

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

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

Officer Response to Calls

317.3.1 NUMBER OF UNITS ASSIGNED

Watch Commanders and field supervisors will manage the number of units responding Code 3 to a call.

317.4 INITIATING CODE 3 RESPONSE

If an officer believes a Code-3 response to any call is appropriate, the officer shall immediately notify the Dispatch Center and state the location where they are responding from. Other officers who believe a Code-3 response is appropriate, shall announce their Code 3 response and location on the radio. The Watch Commander or field supervisor will make a determination as to how many units driving Code-3 is appropriate.

317.5 RESPONSIBILITIES OF RESPONDING OFFICER(S)

Officers shall exercise sound judgment and care with due regard for life and property when responding to an emergency call. Officers shall reduce speed at all street intersections as may be necessary for safe operation.

The decision to continue a Code-3 response is at the discretion of the officer. If, in the officer's judgment, the roadway conditions or traffic congestion does not permit such a response without unreasonable risk, the officer may elect to respond to the call without the use of emergency lights and siren at the legal speed limit. In such an event, the officer should immediately notify the Dispatch Center. An officer shall also discontinue the Code-3 response when directed by a supervisor.

If a Code-3 response is appropriate, an officer shall immediately give the location from which he/she is responding.

If an officer is advised by the Watch Commander or field supervisor not to respond Code 3, they will immediately turn off all emergency equipment and will conform to all traffic regulations.

317.6 COMMUNICATIONS RESPONSIBILITIES

When Officers announce they are responding Code 3 to a call, the dispatcher shall:

- (a) Confirm the location from which the unit is responding
- (b) Notify and coordinate allied emergency services (e.g., fire and ambulance)
- (c) Continue to obtain and broadcast information as necessary concerning the response and monitor the situation until it is stabilized or terminated
- (d) Control all radio communications during the emergency and coordinate assistance under the direction of the Watch Commander or field supervisor

317.7 SUPERVISORY RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon being notified that a Code-3 response has been initiated, the Watch Commander or the field supervisor shall verify the following:

- (a) The proper response has been initiated

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- (b) No more than those units reasonably necessary under the circumstances are involved in the response
- (c) Affected outside jurisdictions are being notified as practical

The field supervisor shall monitor the response until it has been stabilized or terminated and assert control by directing units into or out of the response if necessary. If, in the supervisor's judgment, the circumstances require additional units to be assigned a Code-3 response, the supervisor may do so.

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

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

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

317.8 FAILURE OF EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT

If the emergency equipment on the vehicle should fail to operate, the officer must terminate the Code-3 response and respond accordingly. In all cases, the officer shall notify the Watch Commander, field supervisor, or the Dispatch Center of the equipment failure so that another unit may be assigned to the emergency response.

Domestic Violence

319.1 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.

319.1.1 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.

319.2 POLICY

The University of Oregon 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.

319.3 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.

319.4 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.

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- (e) All injuries should be photographed, regardless of severity, taking care to preserve the victim's personal privacy. Where practicable, photographs should be taken by a person of the same sex. Victims whose injuries are not visible at the time of the incident should be asked to contact the Investigation Unit in the event that the injuries later become visible.
- (f) Officers should request that the victim complete and sign an authorization for release of medical records related to the incident when applicable.
- (g) If the suspect is no longer at the scene, officers should make reasonable efforts to locate the suspect to further the investigation, provide the suspect with an opportunity to make a statement, and make an arrest or seek an arrest warrant if appropriate.
- (h) Seize any firearms or other dangerous weapons in the home, if appropriate and legally permitted, for safekeeping or as evidence.
- (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.

319.4.1 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.

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- (b) Refer the victim to the Lane County Jail website in order to register on the Victim Information and Notification Everyday (VINE) website for notification of suspect release. If VINE is down or the victim does not have access to VINE, notify the jail staff so they can put release notation information in the suspect's computer file.
- (c) Advise the victim whether any type of court order will be in effect when the suspect is released from jail.

319.4.2 IF NO ARREST IS MADE

If no arrest is made, the officer should:

- (a) Advise the parties of any options, including but not limited to:
 - 1. Voluntary separation of the parties.
 - 2. Appropriate resource referrals (e.g., counselors, friends, relatives, shelter homes, victim witness unit).
- (b) Document the resolution in a report.

319.5 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.

An officer who has probable cause to believe there are circumstances for a mandatory arrest or that a victim is in immediate danger of abuse may apply for an emergency protective order with the consent or permission of the victim (ORS 133.035).

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319.6 DISPATCH ASSISTANCE

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

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

319.7 FOREIGN COURT ORDERS

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

319.7.1 ENTRY OF FOREIGN COURT ORDERS INTO DATA SYSTEMS

When an individual presents a copy of a foreign restraining order for entry into LEDS, the Sheriff shall enter the order into LEDS and NCIC after promptly verifying (ORS 24.190):

- (a) The validity of the order.
- (b) The order can be enforced pursuant to ORS 24.190.
- (c) The individual restrained has been served a copy of the order or has notice of the order.

319.8 VERIFICATION OF COURT ORDERS

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

- (a) Ask the subject of the order about his/her notice or receipt of the order, his/her knowledge of its terms and efforts to respond to the order.
- (b) Check available records or databases that may show the status or conditions of the order.
- (c) Contact the issuing court to verify the validity of the order.
- (d) Contact a law enforcement official from the jurisdiction where the order was issued to verify information.

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

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319.8.1 SERVICE OF COURT ORDERS

Officers should, if requested and practicable, serve any unserved restraining order when called to the scene of a disturbance. Any officer serving such a restraining order shall ensure that a copy of proof of service is returned to the Sheriff for entry into the Law Enforcement Data System (LEDS) and the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) system (ORS 107.720).

319.8.2 SERVICE OF EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE ORDERS

An officer who obtains an emergency protective order for a victim shall provide the victim with a certified copy and ensure that a certified copy of the order and the supporting declaration for the order is filed with the court (ORS 133.035).

The officer who obtained the emergency protective order shall serve the respondent personally. Upon completion of the service, the officer shall file a proof of service with the court and ensure that the order is entered into LEDS. If service cannot be completed within one day of the order's entry, the officer shall notify the court (ORS 133.035).

If an officer receives a termination order from the court, the officer shall ensure that the order is promptly removed from LEDS (ORS 133.035).

319.9 STANDARDS FOR ARREST

- (a) Officers who respond to an incident of domestic disturbance and have probable cause to believe an assault has occurred between family or household members as defined in ORS 107.705, or who believe that one such person has created in the other a fear of imminent serious physical injury, shall arrest and take into custody the alleged assailant or potential assailant (ORS 133.055).
- (b) Dual arrests are not required (ORS 133.055). Officers shall make reasonable efforts to identify and arrest the primary assailant in any incident. In identifying the primary assailant, an officer shall consider:
 - 1. The comparative extent of the injuries inflicted or the seriousness of threats creating a fear of physical injury.
 - 2. If reasonably ascertainable, the history of domestic violence between the persons involved.
 - 3. Whether any alleged crime was committed in self-defense.
 - 4. The potential for future assaults.
- (c) Once a suspect has been arrested under the provisions of ORS 133.055, the suspect shall be taken to jail. Officers have no authority to release the arrested person.
- (d) Officers shall arrest and take a suspect into custody when the officer has probable cause to believe that a restraining order or emergency protective order has been issued, a copy of the order and proof of service on the suspect have been filed, and the suspect has violated the terms of the order (ORS 133.310).

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319.10 REPORTS AND NOTIFICATIONS

Officers should document in their report that they provided each domestic violence victim with a copy of the department's domestic violence victim information handout (ORS 133.055).

Reporting officers should also provide the victim with the case number of the report. The case number may be placed in the space provided on the domestic violence victim information handout. If the case number is not immediately available, an explanation should be given about how the victim can obtain the information at a later time.

319.10.1 EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE ORDERS

The Administrative Captain shall ensure that a system is in place that provides officers at the scene of an alleged violation of an emergency protective order of the terms and existence of the protective order (ORS 133.035).

Search and Seizure

321.1 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 University of Oregon Police Department personnel to consider when dealing with search and seizure issues.

321.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the University of Oregon 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.

321.3 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.

Search and Seizure

321.4 SEARCH PROTOCOL

Although conditions will vary and officer safety and other exigencies must be considered in every search situation; the following guidelines should be followed whenever circumstances permit:

- (a) Members of this department will strive to conduct searches with dignity and courtesy.
- (b) Officers should explain to the person being searched the reason for the search and how the search will be conducted.
- (c) Searches should be carried out with due regard and respect for private property interests and in a manner that minimizes damage. Property should be left in a condition as close as reasonably possible to its pre-search condition.
- (d) In order to minimize the need for forcible entry, an attempt should be made to obtain keys, combinations or access codes when a search of locked property is anticipated.
- (e) When the person to be searched is of the opposite sex as the searching officer, a reasonable effort should be made to summon an officer of the same sex as the subject to conduct the search. When it is not practicable to summon an officer of the same sex as the subject, the following guidelines should be followed:
 1. Another officer or a supervisor should witness the search.
 2. The officer should not search areas of the body covered by tight-fitting clothing, sheer clothing or clothing that could not reasonably conceal a weapon.
- (f) Officers should not search persons, vehicles or rooms without a cover officer present unless they reasonably determine that a delay in the search would present a greater safety risk. The cover officer should not be involved in the search, and will maintain a position where they can act as the safety officer during the search.
- (g) Officers often are required to transport witnesses in a police vehicle (for example, to a location of a stop in order to identify a criminal suspect). Generally, the witness is transported in the front seat of the officer's car. Officers may request to search a witness if, in their assessment, a search is reasonable. Such a search will only be done if the witnesses consents. Officers will consider the following when deciding whether to request to search a witness:
 1. Nature of the crime
 2. Involvement of the witness in the crime
 3. Other factors of the immediate situation

321.5 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

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- 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

Documentation will take place in a police report, FI card or CAD entry. If a police report is already being written, documentation shall be in that report. If a police report is not normally written, an officer may document the search on an "Information Report", FI card or CAD entry, whichever provides the best record. Supervisors shall review reports and other documentation to ensure that the reports are accurate, that actions are properly documented and that current legal requirements and department policy have been met.

Temporary Custody of Juveniles

323.1 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 University of Oregon Police Department (34 USC § 11133).

Guidance regarding contacting juveniles at schools or those who may be victims is provided in the Child Abuse Policy.

323.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Juvenile non-offender - An abused, neglected, dependent, or noncitizen juvenile who may be legally held for his/her own safety or welfare. This includes a juvenile taken into protective custody pursuant to a court order or without an order when there is reasonable cause to believe that (ORS 419B.150; ORS 419B.152):

- (a) An imminent threat of severe harm to the child exists.
- (b) The child poses an imminent threat of severe harm to self or others.
- (c) An imminent threat that the child may be removed from the jurisdiction of the juvenile court exists.
- (d) The child has run away from home.

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). It also includes a juvenile who possesses a handgun in violation of ORS 166.250 (28 CFR 31.303).

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

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.

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- (c) A juvenile placed in a room that contains doors with delayed egress devices that have a delay of more than 30 seconds.
- (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, or truancy. A juvenile in custody on a court order or warrant based upon a status offense is also a status offender.

323.2 POLICY

The University of Oregon 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 University of Oregon Police Department. Juveniles should be held in temporary custody only for as long as reasonably necessary for processing, transfer or release.

323.3 JUVENILES WHO SHOULD NOT BE HELD

Juveniles who exhibit any of the following conditions should not be held at the University of Oregon Police Department:

- (a) Unconscious
- (b) Seriously injured
- (c) A known suicide risk or obviously severely emotionally disturbed
- (d) Significantly intoxicated
- (e) Extremely violent or continuously violent

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

These juveniles should not be held at the University of Oregon Police Department unless they have been evaluated by a qualified medical and/or mental health professional.

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

Temporary Custody of Juveniles

323.4 CUSTODY OF JUVENILES

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

No juvenile should be held in temporary custody at the University of Oregon Police Department without authorization of the arresting officer's supervisor or the Watch Commander.

Any juvenile taken into custody shall be released to the care of the juvenile's parent or other responsible adult or transferred to a juvenile custody facility or to other authority as soon as practicable and in no event shall a juvenile be held beyond five hours from the time of his/her entry into the University of Oregon Police Department (ORS 419B.160; ORS 419C.130).

323.4.1 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 University of Oregon Police Department. Custodial arrangements should be made for non-offenders as soon as reasonably possible (ORS 419B.165; ORS 419B.168; ORS 419B.152). Juvenile non-offenders may not be held in secure custody (34 USC § 11133; ORS 419B.160).

Prior to releasing a non-offender to the noncustodial parent, officers shall run a criminal records check on the noncustodial parent and any adults in the same home as the noncustodial parent (ORS 419B.165).

323.4.2 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).

323.4.3 CUSTODY OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS

Generally, a juvenile offender may be taken into custody:

- (a) When it reasonably appears that the juvenile is a fugitive from another state (ORS 419C.145).
- (b) When there is a court order endorsed as provided in ORS 419C.306 and directing that the juvenile be taken into custody (ORS 419C.080).
- (c) When, if the juvenile were an adult, he/she could be arrested without a warrant (ORS 419C.080).

An officer shall take a juvenile into custody when the officer has probable cause to believe the juvenile, while in a public building or court facility within the last 120 days, unlawfully possessed a firearm or a destructive device (ORS 419C.080).

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Generally, an officer may issue a citation in lieu of taking the juvenile into custody if a citation may be issued for the same offense and under the same circumstances to an adult. If a citation in lieu of custody is issued, a copy of the citation shall be sent to the District Attorney (ORS 419C.085).

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

323.4.4 EXCEPTIONS TO RELEASE OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS

A juvenile offender shall be released to the custody of the juvenile's parent, guardian or other responsible person, except in any of the following circumstances (ORS 419C.100):

- (a) The court has issued a warrant of arrest for the juvenile.
- (b) The officer has probable cause to believe that release of the juvenile may endanger the welfare of the juvenile, the victim or others.
- (c) When the officer has probable cause to believe that the juvenile, while in a public building or court facility within the last 120 days, unlawfully possessed a firearm or destructive device.

If a juvenile offender is not released to the parent, guardian or other responsible person, or to a person identified by the juvenile court, the officer shall take the juvenile to the county juvenile detention facility or appropriate shelter (ORS 419C.103).

323.5 NOTIFICATION TO PARENT OR GUARDIAN

As soon as practicable after a juvenile is taken into custody, the officer taking the juvenile into custody shall notify the juvenile's parent, guardian or other person responsible for the juvenile of the following (ORS 419B.160; ORS 419C.097):

- (a) Reason the juvenile was taken into custody
- (b) Location where the juvenile is being temporarily detained
- (c) Intended disposition
- (d) Time and place of any hearing

323.5.1

323.6 NO-CONTACT REQUIREMENTS

Sight and sound separation shall be maintained between all juveniles and adults while in custody at the Department (34 USC § 11133). There should also be sight and sound separation between non-offenders and juvenile and status offenders.

In situations where brief or accidental contact may occur (e.g., during the brief time a juvenile is being fingerprinted and/or photographed in booking), a member of the University of Oregon Police Department shall maintain a constant, immediate presence with the juvenile or the adult

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to minimize any contact. If inadvertent or accidental contact does occur, reasonable efforts shall be taken to end the contact.

323.7 TEMPORARY CUSTODY REQUIREMENTS

Members and supervisors assigned to monitor or process any juvenile at the University of Oregon Police Department shall ensure the following:

- (a) The Watch Commander should be notified if it is anticipated that a juvenile may need to remain at the University of Oregon Police Department more than four hours. This will enable the Watch Commander to ensure no juvenile is held at the University of Oregon Police Department more than five hours.
- (b) A staff member of the same sex shall supervise personal hygiene activities and care, such as changing clothing or using the restroom, without direct observation to allow for privacy.
- (c) Personal visual checks and significant incidents/activities shall be noted on the log.
- (d) There shall be no viewing devices, such as peep holes or mirrors, of which the juvenile is not aware. Therefore, an employee should inform a juvenile under his/her care that the juvenile will be monitored at all times, unless he/she is using the toilet. This does not apply to surreptitious and legally obtained recorded interrogations.
- (e) Juveniles shall have reasonable access to toilets and wash basins.
- (f) Food should be provided if a juvenile has not eaten within the past four hours or is otherwise in need of nourishment, including any special diet required for the health of the juvenile.
- (g) Juveniles shall have reasonable access to a drinking fountain or water.
- (h) Juveniles shall have reasonable opportunities to stand and stretch, particularly if handcuffed or restrained in any way.
- (i) Juveniles should have privacy during family, guardian and/or lawyer visits.
- (j) Juveniles should be permitted to remain in their personal clothing unless the clothing is taken as evidence or is otherwise unsuitable or inadequate for continued wear while in custody.
- (k) Blankets should be provided as reasonably necessary.
- (l) Adequate shelter, heat, light and ventilation should be provided without compromising security or enabling escape.
- (m) Juveniles shall have adequate furnishings, including suitable chairs or benches.
- (n) Juveniles shall have the right to the same number of telephone calls as an adult in custody.

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- (o) No discipline may be administered to any juvenile, nor may juveniles be subjected to corporal or unusual punishment, humiliation or mental abuse.

323.7.1 JUVENILE CONTACTS AT SCHOOL FACILITIES

Absent exigent circumstances, officers shall notify responsible school officials prior to contacting a student on campus while school is in session.

- (a) Reasonable efforts should be taken to coordinate with school officials to minimize disruption of school functions and maintain a low profile police presence when contacting a student.
- (b) Whenever circumstances warrant the temporary detention or formal interview of a juvenile student on campus, the officer should:
 1. When practical and when it would not unreasonably interfere with the investigation, take reasonable steps to notify a parent, guardian, or responsible adult, including those phone numbers listed on any contact card on file with the school or provided by the student. All efforts to make contact with parents and/or reasons contact was not attempted should be documented.
 2. If efforts to contact a parent, guardian, or responsible adult are unsuccessful or not attempted, a formal interview with the juvenile may proceed without them. Upon the request of the juvenile, a school official may be present during the interview in lieu of a parent.
 3. If contacted, the selected parent, other responsible adult, or school official may be permitted to be present during any interview.
 - (a) An adult suspected of child abuse or other criminal activity involving the juvenile, or an adult, who in the opinion of the officer appears to be under the influence or otherwise unable or incompetent to exercise parental rights on behalf of the juvenile, will not be permitted to be present.
 - (b) If the officer reasonably believes that exigent circumstances exist which would materially interfere with the officer's ability to immediately interview the juvenile, the interview may proceed without the parent or other responsible adult. In such circumstances, the exigent circumstances should be set forth in a related report.
- (c) Any juvenile student who is a suspected victim of child abuse shall be afforded the option of being interviewed in private or selecting any qualified available adult member of school staff to be present. The purpose of the staff member's presence is to provide comfort and support and such staff member shall not participate in the interview. The selection of a staff member should be such that it does not burden the school with costs or hardship.

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Absent exigent circumstances or authority of a court order, officers should not involuntarily detain a juvenile 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. In all such cases officers should adhere to guidelines and requirements set forth in Policy 330 Child Abuse Reporting.

323.7.2 GENERAL GUIDELINES

- (a) Create an interview plan. Develop strategies for establishing rapport. Consider age-appropriate questions; juvenile's prior experience with police; maturity and sophistication; and seriousness of the offense in question.
- (b) Determine the appropriate location and setting for the interview or interrogation based on the foregoing factors and other circumstances surrounding the case.
- (c) Where possible, audiotape and videotape the interview.
- (d) Limit the number of persons present at the interview to as few as possible. Designate one person to serve as the primary interviewer/interrogator.

323.7.3 NON-CUSTODIAL INTERVIEWS

- (a) When reasonably possible, the juvenile's parent or legal guardian should be contacted. Officers should wait a reasonable amount of time before continuing with the interview without a parent or legal guardian.
- (b) The interview should be limited in time and reasonable breaks provided before subsequent questioning.

323.7.4 CUSTODIAL INTERVIEWS

In order for statements or confessions obtained during an interrogation to be admissible, they must be made knowingly, intelligently, and voluntarily as determined by examining the totality of the circumstances. When dealing with juveniles, the totality-of-the-circumstances test takes into account the methods employed in obtaining the statement; the suspect's mental and physical condition; the length of time over which the questioning took place; and the suspect's age, education, and any previous experience with law enforcement.

- (a) Miranda warnings are required and shall be administered prior to custodial interviews. Where information suggests that the juvenile suspect may not understand Miranda warnings, age-appropriate clarifications should be used. Examples of clarification includes, but are not limited to:
 - o You have the right to remain silent. That means you do not have to say anything.
 - o Anything you say can be used against you in court.
 - o You have the right to get help from a lawyer right now.
 - o If you cannot pay a lawyer, the court will get you one for free.
 - o Do you want to have a lawyer with you while you talk to me?

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- (If required by local or state law) You have the right to have one or both of your parents here.
 - (If required by local or state law or departmental policy) Do you want your mother, father, or the person who takes care of you here while you talk to me?
 - You have the right to stop this interview at any time.
 - Do you want to talk to me?
- (b) To ensure that the Miranda warnings are understood, consider asking the juvenile to explain each warning in his or her own words.

323.8 USE OF RESTRAINT DEVICES

Juvenile offenders may be handcuffed in accordance with the Handcuffing and Restraints Policy. A juvenile offender may be handcuffed at the University of Oregon 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 Watch 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 juveniles or monitored in such a way as to protect the juvenile from abuse.

323.9 PERSONAL PROPERTY

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

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

323.10 SUICIDE ATTEMPT, DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY OF A JUVENILE

The Watch Commander will ensure procedures are in place to address the suicide attempt, death or serious injury of any juvenile held at the University of Oregon Police Department. The procedures will address:

- (a) Immediate notification of the on-duty supervisor, Chief of Police and Investigation Unit supervisor.
- (b) Notification of the parent, guardian or person standing in loco parentis, of the juvenile.
- (c) Notification of the appropriate prosecutor.

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- (d) Notification of the General Counsel.
- (e) Evidence preservation.

323.11 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. (See the Investigation and Prosecution Policy.)

323.12 RESTRICTION ON FINGERPRINTING AND PHOTOGRAPHING

A juvenile taken into custody under ORS 419C.080 shall be photographed and fingerprinted (ORS 419A.250(2)).

Other juveniles taken into custody may only be fingerprinted or photographed (ORS 419A.250(1)):

- (a) Pursuant to a search warrant.
- (b) According to laws concerning adults if the juvenile has been transferred to criminal court for prosecution.
- (c) Upon consent of both the juvenile and the juvenile's parent after being advised that they are not required to give such consent.
- (d) By order of the juvenile court.

Fingerprints and photographs of juveniles must be kept separate from those of adults. Fingerprints and photographs of juvenile offenders shall be sent to the central state depository in the same manner as fingerprint and photograph files or records of adults. Fingerprints and photographs of other juveniles should not be sent to any central state or federal depository (ORS 419A.250).

323.13 RECORDS

Fingerprint and photograph files or records of juveniles must be kept separate from those of adults (ORS 419A.250).

Reports and other material relating to juveniles is generally considered privileged and may not be disclosed directly or indirectly except as provided in the Records Maintenance and Release Policy.

323.13.1 COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY RECORDS

If the juvenile is enrolled at any college or university at the time of the temporary custody, disclosure of his/her educational records are subject to the regulations set forth in the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (FERPA).

323.14 TRAINING

Department members should be trained on and familiar with this policy and any supplemental procedures.

Adult Abuse

325.1 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 University of Oregon Police Department members as required by law.

325.1.1 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.

325.2 POLICY

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

325.3 MANDATORY NOTIFICATION

Members of the University of Oregon Police Department shall notify the Department of Human Services (DHS) when a member has reasonable cause to believe that any of the following persons have suffered abuse:

- (a) An elderly adult, age 65 years or older (ORS 124.060)
- (b) An adult with mental illness or developmental disabilities (ORS 430.765)
- (c) A resident of a long-term care facility (ORS 441.640)
- (d) An adult (18 years or older) who is receiving services for a substance use disorder or a mental illness in a state hospital or facility (as defined by ORS 430.735) (ORS 430.765).

Members shall also notify DHS when the member comes in contact with a person who they reasonably believe is abusing any of the above individuals.

For purposes of notification, abuse includes physical injury, neglect, abandonment, verbal abuse, financial exploitation, sexual abuse, sexual offenses, involuntary seclusion, and wrongful use of physical or chemical restraints as provided in ORS 124.050, ORS 430.735, and ORS 441.630.

An adult with mental illness or developmental disabilities means an adult, 18 years or older, with (ORS 430.735):

- (a) A developmental disability who is currently receiving services from a community mental health or developmental disabilities program or facility, as defined by ORS 430.735, or who was previously determined eligible for services as an adult.
- (b) A severe and persistent mental illness who is receiving mental health treatment from any such community program or facility.

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325.3.1 NOTIFICATION PROCEDURE

Notification should occur as follows (ORS 124.065; ORS 430.743; ORS 441.645):

- (a) All notifications to DHS shall be made as soon as practicable by telephone.
- (b) Information provided to DHS shall include, if known:
 - 1. Name, age and address of the person abused
 - 2. Present location of the adult
 - 3. Name and address of the person responsible for the adult
 - 4. Identity of the perpetrator
 - 5. Nature and extent of the abuse and any evidence of previous abuse
 - 6. Any explanation given for the abuse
 - 7. Date of the incident
 - 8. Any other information that may be helpful in establishing the cause of the abuse
- (c) In cases where DHS has notified the Department of a possible crime relating to elder or dependent adult abuse, confirmation of receipt of notification shall be made to DHS.
- (d) DHS shall also be notified whether (ORS 124.070(3); ORS 430.745(7)):
 - 1. There will be no criminal investigation and the explanation of why there will be no such investigation.
 - 2. The investigative findings have been forwarded to the District Attorney for review.
 - 3. A criminal investigation will take place.
- (e) In investigations that substantiate elderly abuse or abuse of a resident in a long-term care facility, DHS shall be notified in writing (ORS 124.070(2); ORS 441.650(2)).
- (f) Upon completion of investigations for dependent adult abuse, DHS shall be provided a written report of the findings and supporting evidence (ORS 430.745(4)).

325.4 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.

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- (f) Participate in or coordinate with multidisciplinary investigative teams as applicable (ORS 430.739).

325.5 INVESTIGATIONS AND REPORTING

All reported or suspected cases of adult abuse require investigation and a report, even if the allegations appear unfounded or unsubstantiated. The Department must begin investigations of abuse in a long-term care facility (ORS 441.650):

- Within two hours where a resident's health or safety is in imminent danger or the resident recently died, was hospitalized or was treated in an emergency room.
- Prior to the end of the next working day if circumstances exist that could result in abuse and place the resident's health or safety in imminent danger.

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.
- (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.

All investigations into suspected cases of adult abuse shall include a personal visit to the elderly person suspected of being abused (ORS 124.070).

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.

325.6 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 DHS. Generally, removal of an adult abuse victim from his/her family, guardian or other responsible

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adult should be left to the welfare authorities when they are present or have become involved in an investigation.

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

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

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

325.6.1 DHS ASSISTANCE

An officer shall cooperate with DHS when assistance is requested by written notice to gain access to an abused person and the officer believes that there is reasonable cause that a crime has been committed and an emergency exists that requires access to the person to ensure his/her safety (ORS 124.065; ORS 430.743; OAR 411-020-0085).

325.7 INTERVIEWS

325.7.1 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.

325.7.2 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.

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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.

325.8 MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

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

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

325.9 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.

325.9.1 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The Investigation Unit supervisor should:

- (a) Work with professionals from the appropriate agencies, including DHS, other law enforcement agencies, medical service providers and local prosecutors, to develop community-specific procedures for responding to situations where there are adult abuse victims endangered by exposure to methamphetamine labs or the manufacture and trafficking of other drugs.
- (b) Activate any available interagency response when an officer notifies the Investigation Unit supervisor that he/she has responded to a drug lab or other narcotics crime scene where an adult abuse victim is present or where evidence indicates that an adult abuse victim lives.
- (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.

325.9.2 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

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

- (a) Document the environmental, medical, social and other conditions of the adult, using photography as appropriate and the checklist or form developed for this purpose.
- (b) Notify the Investigation Unit supervisor so an interagency response can begin.

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325.10 STATE MANDATES AND OTHER RELEVANT LAWS

Oregon requires or permits the following:

325.10.1 RECORDS SECTION RESPONSIBILITIES

The Records Section is responsible for:

- (a) Providing a copy of the adult abuse report to DHS as required by law.
- (b) Retaining the original adult abuse report with the initial case file.

325.10.2 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 (ORS 124.090; ORS 430.763; ORS 441.671).

325.11 TRAINING

The Department should provide training on best practices in adult abuse investigations to members tasked with investigating these cases. The training should include:

- (a) Participating in multidisciplinary investigations, as appropriate.
- (b) Conducting interviews.
- (c) Availability of therapy services for adults and families.
- (d) Availability of specialized forensic medical exams.
- (e) Cultural competence (including interpretive services) related to adult abuse investigations.
- (f) Availability of victim advocates or other support.

Discriminatory Harassment

327.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The University of Oregon 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 a member 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 and privileges it is designed to protect.

For further details regarding discriminatory harassment, employees should refer to the University of Oregon Policy.

Child Abuse

329.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for the investigation of suspected child abuse. This policy also addresses when University of Oregon Police Department members are required to notify the Department of Human Services (DHS) of suspected child abuse.

329.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

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

Child abuse - Any offense or attempted offense involving violence or neglect with a child victim when committed by a person responsible for the child's care or any other act that would mandate notification to a social service agency (ORS 419B.010).

329.2 POLICY

The University of Oregon Police Department will investigate all reported incidents of alleged criminal child abuse and ensure that DHS is notified as required by law.

329.3 MANDATORY NOTIFICATION

Members of the University of Oregon Police Department shall notify DHS when a report of child abuse is received or when there is reasonable cause to believe that a child has suffered abuse (ORS 419B.010).

For purposes of notification, a child is an unmarried person under 18 years of age (ORS 419B.005(2)).

For purposes of notification, abuse of a child includes but is not limited to assault or physical injury of a non-accidental nature; rape, sexual abuse, or sexual exploitation, including contributing to the sexual delinquency of a minor; threatened harm; negligent treatment or maltreatment; buying or selling a child; unlawful exposure to a controlled substance or to the unlawful manufacturing of a cannabinoid extract; permitting a child to enter or remain in or upon premises where methamphetamines are manufactured; or any other act described in ORS 419B.005(1)(a).

329.3.1 NOTIFICATION PROCEDURE

Notification should occur as follows (OAR 413-015-0305):

- (a) Verbal notification to DHS shall be made immediately to the Oregon Child Abuse Hotline when the officer determines that the report of alleged abuse or neglect requires an immediate joint response.
- (b) Verbal, electronic transmission, or hand-delivered notification to DHS of all other reports of child abuse or neglect shall be made by the end of the next business day.
- (c) Notification, when possible, should include:

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1. The name and contact information of the confidential reporter.
2. The name, address, and age of the child.
3. The name and address of the child's parents or other person who is responsible for care of the child.
4. The nature and extent of the abuse or neglect, including any evidence of previous abuse or neglect.
5. The explanation given for the abuse or neglect.
6. Where the abuse or neglect occurred.
7. Identity and whereabouts of the alleged perpetrator.
8. Any other information that the person making the report believes might be helpful in establishing the cause of the abuse or neglect and the identity and whereabouts of the perpetrator.
9. The name and contact information for the assigned DHS worker and officer.

When the abuse occurs at a facility or by a person from a facility that requires a state license from the Oregon Employment Department, Child Care Division (e.g., child care facility), notification shall also be made to that agency. If the alleged child abuse occurred in a school or was related to a school-sponsored activity, notification shall be made to the Department of Education (ORS 419B.020).

329.4 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 (ORS 418.747).

329.5 INVESTIGATIONS AND REPORTING

In all reported or suspected cases of child abuse, an officer 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:

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- (a) The overall basis for the contact. This should be done by the investigating officer in all circumstances where a suspected child abuse victim was contacted.
- (b) The exigent circumstances that existed if officers interviewed the child victim without the presence of a parent or guardian.
- (c) Any relevant statements the child may have made and to whom he/she made the statements.
- (d) If a child was taken into protective custody, the reasons, the name and title of the person making the decision, and why other alternatives were not appropriate.
- (e) Documentation of any visible injuries or any injuries identified by the child. This should include photographs of such injuries, if practicable.
- (f) Whether the child victim was transported for medical treatment or a medical examination.
- (g) Whether the victim identified a household member as the alleged perpetrator, and a list of the names of any other children who may reside in the residence.
- (h) Identification of any prior related reports or allegations of child abuse, including other jurisdictions, as reasonably known.
- (i) Previous addresses of the victim and suspect.
- (j) Other potential witnesses who have not yet been interviewed, such as relatives or others close to the victim's environment.

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

329.5.1 KARLY'S LAW

In all cases of suspicious physical injury to a child, the investigating officer shall, in accordance with any relevant county multidisciplinary team protocols (ORS 419B.023):

- (a) Immediately photograph or cause to be photographed any visible injuries or any injuries identified by the child if practicable, and in the manner described in ORS 419B.028.
- (b) Ensure that photographs of the injuries are distributed to the designated medical professional and placed in any relevant files by the end of the next regular business day or within 48 hours, whichever occurs later (ORS 419B.028(2)).
- (c) Ensure that a designated medical professional conducts a medical assessment of the child within 48 hours or sooner, according to the child's medical needs. If a designated medical professional is unavailable for the assessment, the investigating officer must ensure that the child is evaluated by an available physician.

329.5.2 INVESTIGATIONS ON SCHOOL PREMISES

When an investigation of child abuse is conducted on school premises, the investigating officer shall first notify the school administrator of the investigation, unless the school administrator is a

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subject of the investigation. The investigator shall present identification to school staff members. The investigator is not required to reveal information about the investigation to the school as a condition of conducting the investigation. At the investigator's discretion, the school administrator or a school staff member designated by the school administrator may be present to facilitate the investigation. Prior to any interview with the affected child, the investigating officer shall be advised of the child's disabling conditions, if any. These provisions apply to an investigation that involves an interview with the suspected victim of abuse or witnesses and not to investigations or interviews of a person suspected of having committed the abuse (ORS 419B.045).

329.6 PROTECTIVE CUSTODY

Before taking any child into protective custody, the officer should make reasonable attempts to contact DHS. 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 DHS.

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 (ORS 419B.150):

- (a) When there is reasonable cause to believe any of the following:
 - 1. An imminent threat of severe harm to the child exists
 - 2. The child poses an imminent threat of severe harm to self or others
 - 3. An imminent threat that the child may be removed from the jurisdiction of the juvenile court exists
- (b) When the juvenile court has issued a valid order that the child is to be taken into protective custody
- (c) When it reasonably appears that the child has run away from home

329.6.1 NOTICE TO PARENTS

When an officer takes a child into protective custody, if possible, the officer shall:

- (a) Make reasonable efforts to immediately notify the child's parents or guardian, regardless of the time of day.

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- (b) Advise the reason the child has been taken into custody.
- (c) Provide general information about the child's placement and the telephone number of the local DHS office, including any after-hours telephone numbers (ORS 419B.020).

329.6.2 SAFE HAVEN PROVISION

A parent may leave an infant who is not more than 30 days old at an authorized facility, including this department, as long as the child has no evidence of abuse (ORS 418.017).

When an infant is surrendered to this department, members of the University of Oregon Police Department shall follow the provisions set forth in ORS 418.017.

329.7 INTERVIEWS

329.7.1 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.

329.7.2 DETAINING SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE VICTIMS FOR AN INTERVIEW

An officer should not involuntarily detain a child 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.

329.8 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

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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.

329.8.1 COURT ORDERS FOR PRESERVATION OF EVIDENCE

When an officer is taking a child into protective custody and has reasonable cause to believe that the child has been affected by sexual abuse and rape, and that physical evidence of the abuse exists and is likely to disappear, the court may authorize a physical examination for the purpose of preserving evidence, if such examination is in the best interest of the child (ORS 419B.020).

329.9 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.

329.9.1 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The Investigation Unit supervisor should:

- (a) Work with professionals from the appropriate agencies, including DHS, other law enforcement agencies, medical service providers and local prosecutors to develop community-specific procedures for responding to situations where there are children endangered by exposure to methamphetamine labs or the manufacture and trafficking of other drugs.
- (b) Activate any available interagency response when an officer notifies the Investigation Unit supervisor that the officer has responded to a drug lab or other narcotics crime scene where a child is present or where evidence indicates that a child lives there.
- (c) Develop a report format or checklist for use when officers respond to drug labs or other narcotics crime scenes. The checklist will help officers document the environmental, medical, social and other conditions that may affect the child.

329.9.2 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

Officers responding to a drug lab or other narcotics crime scene where a child is present or where there is evidence that a child lives should:

- (a) Document the environmental, medical, social and other conditions of the child using photography as appropriate and the checklist or form developed for this purpose.
- (b) Notify the Investigation Unit supervisor so an interagency response can begin.

329.10 STATE MANDATES AND OTHER RELEVANT LAWS

Oregon requires or permits the following:

329.10.1 RELEASE OF REPORTS

Information related to incidents of child abuse or suspected child abuse shall be confidential and may only be disclosed pursuant to state law and the Records Maintenance and Release Policy (ORS 419B.035).

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Information may be shared to the appropriate military authorities regarding a child who is the subject of a report of child abuse when the parent or guardian of the child is in the military (ORS 419B.015).

329.10.2 COUNTY MULTIDISCIPLINARY CHILD ABUSE TEAM AND PROTOCOL

The Investigation Unit supervisor should ensure that current written protocols and procedures for child abuse investigations developed by the multidisciplinary child abuse team are available to all department members (ORS 418.747).

329.10.3 CHILD FATALITY REVIEW TEAMS

This department should cooperate with any child fatality review team and investigation (ORS 418.785).

329.10.4 DISPOSITION OF INVESTIGATION

Each investigation of child abuse shall be concluded with one of the following dispositions (ORS 419B.026):

- Founded
- Unfounded
- Undetermined

329.11 TRAINING

The Department should provide training on best practices in child abuse investigations to members tasked with investigating these cases. The training should include:

- (a) Participating in multidisciplinary investigations, as appropriate.
- (b) Conducting forensic interviews.
- (c) Availability of therapy services for children and families.
- (d) Availability of specialized forensic medical exams.
- (e) Cultural competence (including interpretive services) related to child abuse investigations.
- (f) Availability of victim advocate or guardian ad litem support.
- (g) Recognizing abuse that requires mandatory notification to another agency.

Missing Persons

331.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidance for handling missing person investigations. In cases involving missing students who reside in on-campus student housing, additional requirements are contained in 34 CFR 668.46(b)(14).

331.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

At risk - This includes persons who:

- (a) Are 13 years of age or younger.
- (b) Regardless of age, are believed or determined to be experiencing one or more of the following circumstances:
 1. Out of the zone of safety for 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.
 9. Intellectual or developmental disability, or an impaired mental condition such as dementia or brain injury (ORS 181A.320).
 10. A victim of first- or second-degree custodial interference or kidnapping (ORS 181A.310).

Missing person - Any person who is reported missing to law enforcement when that person's location is unknown.

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 Oregon Law Enforcement Data System (LEDS) and the Oregon State Police Missing Children Clearinghouse.

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331.2 POLICY

The University of Oregon 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 University of Oregon 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.

331.3 REQUIRED FORMS AND BIOLOGICAL SAMPLE COLLECTION KITS

The Investigation Unit Supervisor shall ensure the following forms and kits are developed and available:

- Missing person report form
- Missing person investigation checklist that provides investigation guidelines and resources that could be helpful in the early hours of a missing person investigation
- Missing person school notification form
- Medical records release form
- Biological sample collection kits

331.4 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.

331.5 INITIAL INVESTIGATION

Officers or other members conducting the initial investigation of a missing person should take the following investigative actions, as applicable:

- (a) Respond to a dispatched call as soon as practicable.
- (b) Interview the reporting party and any witnesses to determine whether the person qualifies as a missing person and, if so, whether the person may be at risk.
- (c) Notify a supervisor immediately if there is evidence that a missing person is either at risk or may qualify for a public alert, or both (see the Public Alerts Policy).
- (d) Broadcast a "Be on the Look-Out" (BOLO) bulletin if the person is under 16 years of age or there is evidence that the missing person is at risk. The BOLO should be broadcast as soon as practicable but in no event more than one hour after determining the missing person is under 16 years of age or may be at risk.

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- (e) Ensure that entries are made into the appropriate missing person networks, as follows:
 - 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.
- (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.

In cases where the missing person resides in on-campus housing, the following steps will be taken as soon as it is practical to do so once the person is determined to be missing, and in no case later than 24 hours after the student is reported to have been missing:

- (a) An officer will obtain information from the student's confidential contact card, located in the student's residential hall, regarding Emergency Contacts and Contacts in Case of Missing Person
- (b) Contact/Notify each of the listed contacts as soon as possible
- (c) Document any unsuccessful attempts at making such contact
- (d) Notify the Eugene Police Department of the particulars of the case
- (e) If the missing student is under 18 years of age, and not known to be emancipated, notify the student's custodial parent/legal guardian and other designated contact person
- (f) Notifications to the following persons will be made:
 - 1. Chain of Command up to and including the Chief of Police, immediately

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2. UO-Incident Management Team (UO-IMT) via the Internal Incident Notification Policy (UO-IIN)
3. Additional notifications other than the UO-IMT may be made at the discretion of the Chief where circumstances warrant

In cases involving a student who does not reside on campus, the above notifications should be made when it is reasonable.

331.6 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.

331.6.1 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The supervisor shall review and approve missing person reports upon receipt and ensure resources are deployed as appropriate, initiating a command post as needed. The reports should be promptly sent to the Records Section.

The supervisor shall also ensure applicable notifications and public alerts are made, including media and public alerts, and documented and that records have been entered into the appropriate missing person networks. The on-duty watch commander shall ensure proper guidelines are followed to notify media when appropriate, including all cases of missing vulnerable adults.

The supervisor should also take reasonable steps to identify and address any jurisdictional issues to ensure cooperation among agencies. If the case falls within the jurisdiction of another agency, the supervisor should facilitate transfer of the case to the agency of jurisdiction.

331.6.2 LAW ENFORCEMENT RECORDS/DISPATCH UNIT RESPONSIBILITIES

The receiving member shall:

- (a) As soon as reasonable under the circumstances, notify and forward 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) Ensure that all appropriate entries are made into the appropriate missing persons networks.
- (c) If the initial investigating officer has probable cause to believe that custodial interference in the first or second degree or kidnapping in the first or second degree and involves a child
 1. HB 2601 requires that the agency notify the Missing Children Clearinghouse within 24 hours
 2. When CERC makes entry into LEDS in these circumstances, all missing person entries will be posted to the Oregon State Police website within 24 hours and will contain the following information:
 - (a) Name
 - (b) Age when missing

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- (c) Current age
 - (d) Height
 - (e) Weight
 - (f) Hair color
 - (g) Eye color
 - (h) County that the report was made
3. If the investigating officer does not want this information made public for the integrity of the investigation, contact with the Oregon State Police should be made immediately.
4. All missing persons entries into LEDS are received by the Missing Children Clearinghouse, fulfilling the mandatory notification requirement.
- (d) Notify and forward a copy of the report to the agency of jurisdiction where the missing person was last seen.
 - (e) Notify and forward a copy of the report to the agency of jurisdiction for the missing person's intended or possible destination, if known.
 - (f) Forward a copy of the report to the Investigation Unit.

331.7 INVESTIGATION UNIT FOLLOW-UP

In addition to completing or continuing any actions listed above, the investigator assigned to a missing person investigation:

- (a) Should ensure that the missing person's school is notified within 10 days if the missing person is a juvenile.
 - 1. The notice shall be in writing and should also include a photograph.
 - 2. The investigator should meet with school officials as appropriate to stress the importance of including the notice in the juvenile'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) Shall, if the person has not been located within 30 days, ensure that a biological sample, if available, is forwarded to the Oregon State Police (ORS 146.187).
- (d) Should consider contacting other agencies involved in the case to determine if any additional information is available.
- (e) Shall verify and update the Oregon LEDS, the Oregon State Police Missing Children Clearinghouse, NCIC and any other applicable missing person networks within 30

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days of the original entry into the networks and every 30 days thereafter until the missing person is located (42 USC § 5780).

- (f) Should continue to make reasonable efforts to locate the missing person and document these efforts at least every 30 days.
- (g) 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 (42 USC § 5780).
- (h) Should make appropriate inquiry with the Medical Examiner.
- (i) Should obtain and forward medical and dental records, photos, X-rays and biological samples, as applicable.
- (j) 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 Oregon State Police and enter the photograph into applicable missing person networks (42 USC § 5780).
- (k) Should consider making appropriate entries and searches in the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs).
- (l) 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).

In cases involving missing students, the case will be assigned for follow-up, whether UOPD has jurisdiction, or not. If UOPD does not have jurisdiction, the assigned investigator will be the lead contact for the agency having jurisdiction in order to assist in the investigation. If the case involves a student that resides in on-campus housing, the assigned investigator will ensure that all notifications listed in this policy have been made and will be responsible for updating those individuals of the case progress, as appropriate. The case of 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).

331.8 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 and other involved agencies and refer the case for additional investigation if warranted.

The Administrative Captain shall ensure that, upon receipt of information that a missing person has been located, the following occurs:

- (a) Notification is made to the Oregon State Police.
- (b) A missing child's school is notified.
- (c) Entries are made in the applicable missing person networks.

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- (d) When a person is at risk, the fact that the person has been found should be reported within 24 hours to the Oregon State Police.
- (e) Notification shall be made to any other law enforcement agency that took the initial report or participated in the investigation.
- (f) All information and materials obtained for the purpose of identifying the missing person are destroyed if the person is found, or sealed if the person is found to be no longer living (ORS 146.189(2)).

331.8.1 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.

331.9 CASE CLOSURE

The Investigation Unit Supervisor may authorize the closure of a missing person case after considering the following:

- (a) Closure is appropriate when the missing person is confirmed returned or evidence matches an unidentified person or body.
- (b) If the missing person is a resident of University of Oregon 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.

331.10 TRAINING

Subject to available resources, the Captain of Administration 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

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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.
 - (o) Interacting with individuals with cognitive impairment, including dementia, intellectual and developmental disabilities, and brain injuries (ORS 181A.320).

Amber Alerts

333.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for alerting the public to important information and soliciting public aid when it appears that a child has been abducted.

333.2 RESPONSIBILITIES

333.2.1 EMPLOYEE RESPONSIBILITIES

Employees of the University of Oregon Police Department should notify their supervisor, as soon as practicable upon learning of a situation where a child appears to have been abducted under circumstances listed below. Public notification in the form of an Amber Alert can elicit the help of the media and public to assist in locating the missing child, apprehending the suspect and gathering information.

333.2.2 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 and the Police Operations Captain when any child abduction is reported or when a 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) Cancelling alerts
- (c) Ensuring all appropriate reports are completed
- (d) Preparing an after-action evaluation of the investigation to be forwarded to the Chief

333.3 AMBER ALERTS

The Oregon AMBER Alert is a voluntary partnership between law enforcement agencies and local broadcasters to rapidly disseminate an emergency alert to the public when a child is abducted under emergency circumstances and the child may be in danger of serious bodily harm or death.

333.3.1 CRITERIA

All of the following criteria must exist before an AMBER Alert will be issued:

- (a) There is confirmation that a child abduction has occurred.
- (b) The child is under 18 years of age.
- (c) The child may be in danger of serious bodily harm or death.
- (d) There is sufficient descriptive information about the child, abductor and/or the suspect's vehicle to believe that an immediate broadcast alert will help.

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- (e) The child's name and other critical data elements, including the child abduction (CA) and AMBER Alert (AA) flags, either have been or will be entered into the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) system.

An AMBER Alert should not be used if the child is a runaway or has been abducted as a result of a child custody situation, unless the child may be in danger of serious bodily harm or death.

333.3.2 PROCEDURE

The AMBER Alert Web Portal is used to post the appropriate alert information.

Prior to posting the AMBER Alert message, consideration should be given to ensuring adequate staffing for the tip line, 9-1-1 lines and any media line. AMBER Alerts generate significant public and media interest. It is likely that a high volume of calls from the public and media will be received. Reassigning personnel from other units or requesting mutual aid from other agencies should be considered.

- (a) The Public Information Officer, Chief of Police or division commander should consider whether to prepare a press release that includes all available information that might aid in locating the child, such as:
 - 1. The child's identity, age, physical and clothing description, including any distinguishing characteristics.
 - 2. Photograph, if available.
 - 3. The location where the abduction occurred or where the child was last seen.
 - 4. The suspect's identity, age, physical and clothing description, if known.
 - 5. Pertinent vehicle license number and description, if known.
 - 6. Detail regarding direction of travel and potential destinations, if known.
 - 7. Contact information for the Public Information Officer or other authorized individual to handle media liaison.
 - 8. A telephone number for the public to call with leads or information.
- (b) Information on the abducted child, suspect vehicle and suspect should be entered into the Law Enforcement Data System (LEDS) and NCIC as soon as feasible. The suspect's name, if known, should be entered in the "AKA" moniker field. The child's name and other critical data elements, including the child abduction (CA) and AMBER Alert (AA) flags, must be entered into the NCIC system in order to trigger the resources of the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) and the FBI.
- (c) The Records Section will send a statewide Administrative Message (AM) via LEDS with the information. The text of the message will begin with the words, "Oregon AMBER Alert."
- (d) The information in the press release should also be forwarded to the dispatch center so that general broadcasts can be made to local law enforcement agencies.
- (e) Consideration should be given to whether to utilize the following resources:
 - 1. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI Local Office)

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2. National Center for Missing and Exploited Children 800-843-5678

The FBI and NCMEC will have received notification of the AMBER Alert via the NCIC computer entries. If needed, the Oregon State Police Missing Children Clearinghouse is available to assist agencies with any additional notifications or to serve as the liaison with NCMEC.

Victim and Witness Assistance

335.1 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.

335.2 POLICY

The University of Oregon Police Department is committed to providing guidance and assistance to the victims and witnesses of crime. The employees of the University of Oregon 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.

335.3 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 University of Oregon 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.

335.3.1 CRIME VICTIM LIAISON DUTIES

The crime victim liaison is specifically tasked with the following:

- (a) Providing oral or written notice to crime victims of the Oregon Crime Victim Bill of Rights. This may be accomplished by providing the information in victim handouts or providing the notice electronically (ORS 147.417).
- (b) Sexual assault investigations (ORS 181A.325):
 1. Receiving and responding to all inquiries concerning sexual assault kits.
 2. Providing any information the victim requests concerning sexual assault kits in a manner of communication designated by the victim, as soon as possible and within 30 days of the inquiry unless doing so would interfere with the investigation. This information includes the location, testing date and testing results of a kit, whether a DNA sample was obtained from the kit, whether or not there are matches to DNA profiles in state or federal databases, and the estimated destruction date for the kit.
 3. Acting as liaison with the Oregon State Police (OSP) regarding submitted kits.
 4. Allowing a sexual assault victim to provide written authorization for a designee to access information on the victim's behalf.
 5. Upon request, provide victim with assistance in the creation of a sexual assault report associated with the sexual assault kit.

335.4 CRIME VICTIMS

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

Victim and Witness Assistance

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.

335.4.1 VICTIM PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE

Victims of a person crime, as defined in ORS 147.425, have the right to select a person, 18 years of age or older, to be the victim's personal representative to accompany the victim during phases of an investigation, including medical examinations. The personal representative may only be excluded if there is a belief that the representative would compromise the process (ORS 147.425).

335.5 VICTIM INFORMATION

The Administration Division Commander shall ensure that victim information handouts are available and current. These should include as appropriate:

- (a) Shelters and other community resources for victims, including domestic violence and sexual assault victims.
- (b) 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).
- (c) 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.
- (d) A clear explanation of relevant court orders and how they can be obtained.
- (e) Information regarding available compensation for qualifying victims of crime.
- (f) 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.
- (g) Notice regarding U visa and T visa application processes.
- (h) Resources available for victims of identity theft.
- (i) A place for the officer's name, badge number, and any applicable case or incident number.
- (j) A statement of legal rights and remedies available to victims of abuse, as required by ORS 133.055.
- (k) Information about the Address Confidentiality Program. This program is from the Oregon Department of Justice, Crime Victims and Survivor Services Division for victims of domestic violence, sexual offenses, stalking, or human trafficking (ORS 192.826).
- (l) Oregon Crime Victim Bill of Rights (ORS 147.417).

Victim and Witness Assistance

- (m) Information for victims of sexual assault that includes but is not limited to (ORS 181A.325).
 - 1. Contact information for the crime victim liaison for victims of sexual assault.
 - 2. Notice that victims may request and receive information concerning sexual assault kits if providing the information would not interfere with the investigation.
- (n) The hate crimes telephone hotline for assisting the victims of bias crimes and bias incidents (ORS 147.380).

335.6 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.

Hate Crimes

337.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide members of this department with guidelines for identifying and investigating incidents and crimes that may be motivated by hatred or other bias.

337.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Hate crime - A bias crime motivated by prejudice based on actual or perceived race, color, religion, national origin, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, or disability of the victim (ORS 166.155; ORS 166.165).

337.2 PREVENTION AND PREPARATION

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 hate crimes by:

- (a) Making an affirmative effort to establish contact with persons and groups within the community who are likely targets of hate crimes and forming networks that address prevention and response.
- (b) Providing victim assistance and community follow-up or identifying available resources to do so.
- (c) Educating community and civic groups about hate crime laws.

337.3 INVESTIGATIONS

Whenever any member of this department receives a report of a suspected hate crime or other activity that reasonably appears to involve a potential hate crime, the following should occur:

- (a) Assigned officers should promptly 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 the in-progress aspect of any such situation has been stabilized (e.g., treatment of victims or arrest of suspects at the scene), the assigned officers should take reasonable steps to preserve evidence that establishes a possible hate crime.
- (d) Based upon available information, officers should take appropriate action to mitigate further injury or damage to potential victims or the community.
- (e) Depending on the situation, the assigned officers or supervisor may request assistance from investigators or other resources.
- (f) The assigned officers should interview available witnesses, victims, and others to determine what circumstances, if any, indicate that the situation may involve a hate crime.

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- (g) The assigned officers should 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 should include all available evidence indicating the likelihood of a hate crime in the relevant reports. All related reports should be clearly marked "Hate Crime."

337.3.1 INVESTIGATION UNIT RESPONSIBILITIES

If a hate crime case is assigned to the Investigation Unit, the assigned investigator will be responsible for:

- (a) Coordinating further investigation with the General Counsel 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 hate crimes, as indicated or required by state law.

337.4 TRAINING

All members of this department should receive training on hate crime recognition and investigation.

337.5 POLICY

The University of Oregon Police Department recognizes and places a high priority on the rights of all individuals guaranteed under the state and federal constitution and incorporated in state and federal law.

Standards of Conduct

339.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes standards of conduct that are consistent with the values and mission of the University of Oregon Police Department and are expected of all department members. The standards contained in this policy are not intended to be an exhaustive list of requirements and prohibitions but they do identify many of the important matters concerning conduct. In addition to the provisions of this policy, members are subject to all other provisions contained in this manual, as well as any additional guidance on conduct that may be disseminated by this department or a member's supervisors.

339.2 POLICY

The continued employment or appointment of every member of the University of Oregon 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.

339.3 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.

339.3.1 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.

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

339.3.2 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.

339.4 GENERAL STANDARDS

Members shall conduct themselves, whether on- or off-duty, in accordance with the United States and Oregon 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.

339.4.1 DUTY TO INTERVENE AND REPORT

An officer who observes another officer engaging in misconduct or a violation of the minimum standards for physical, emotional, intellectual, and moral fitness for public safety personnel under ORS 181A.410 shall intervene to prevent or stop the conduct unless the officer cannot intervene safely. An officer who witnesses such conduct shall report the misconduct or violation as soon as practicable, but not later than 72 hours after witnessing the misconduct or violation to a direct supervisor, chain of command, or the Department of Public Safety Standards and Training (DPSST) (ORS 181A.681).

Failure to intervene or report the misconduct is grounds for discipline by the Department or suspension or revocation of the officer's certification by the DPSST (ORS 181A.681; ORS 181A.683).

Misconduct means (ORS 181A.681):

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- (a) Unjustified or excessive force that is objectively unreasonable under the circumstances or in violation of the department policies related to the use of force.
- (b) Sexual harassment or sexual misconduct.
- (c) Discrimination against a person based on race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, disability, or age.
- (d) A crime.

339.5 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.

339.5.1 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 University 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.

339.5.2 ETHICS

- (a) Using or disclosing one's status as a member of the University of Oregon 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.

339.5.3 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

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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.

339.5.4 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.

339.5.5 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.

339.5.6 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.

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- (e) Using department resources in association with any portion of an independent civil action. These resources include but are not limited to personnel, vehicles, equipment, and nonsubpoenaed records.

339.5.7 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 UO Office of Human Resources of changes in relevant personal information (e.g., information associated with benefits determination) in a timely fashion.

339.5.8 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.

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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 University policy, the collective bargaining agreement, or the Chief of Police.
- (h) Engaging in political activities during assigned working hours except as expressly authorized by University policy, the collective bargaining agreement, or the Chief of Police.
- (i) Any act on- or off-duty that brings discredit to this department.

339.5.9 CONDUCT

- (a) Failure of any member to promptly and fully report activities on his/her part or the part of any other member where such activities resulted in contact with any other law enforcement agency or that may result in criminal prosecution or discipline under this policy.
- (b) Unreasonable and unwarranted force to a person encountered or a person under arrest.
- (c) Exceeding lawful peace officer powers by unreasonable, unlawful or excessive conduct.
- (d) Unauthorized or unlawful fighting, threatening or attempting to inflict unlawful bodily harm on another.
- (e) Engaging in horseplay that reasonably could result in injury or property damage.
- (f) Discourteous, disrespectful or discriminatory treatment of any member of the public or any member of this department or the University.
- (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.

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- (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-duty 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.

339.5.10 SAFETY

- (a) Failure to observe or violating department safety standards or safe working practices.
- (b) Failure to maintain current licenses or certifications required for the assignment or position (e.g., driver's license, first aid).
- (c) Failure to maintain good physical condition sufficient to adequately and safely perform law enforcement duties.
- (d) Unsafe firearm or other dangerous weapon handling to include loading or unloading firearms in an unsafe manner, either on- or off-duty.
- (e) Carrying, while on the premises of the work place, any firearm or other lethal weapon that is not authorized by the member's appointing authority.
- (f) Unsafe or improper driving habits or actions in the course of employment or appointment.
- (g) Any personal action contributing to a preventable traffic collision.
- (h) Concealing or knowingly failing to report any on-the-job or work-related accident or injury as soon as practicable but within 24 hours.

339.5.11 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

341.1 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.

341.1.1 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 University of Oregon 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.

341.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the University of Oregon 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.

341.3 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.

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Employees may not be asked for or required to provide their username, password or other means of authentication that provides access to their personal social media accounts unless otherwise allowed under ORS 659A.330.

341.4 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 supervisors or Watch Commanders.

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.

341.4.1 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.

341.4.2 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.

341.4.3 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.

341.4.4 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.

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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 University-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.

341.5 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.

341.6 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

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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

343.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

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

343.1.1 REPORT PREPARATION

Employees should ensure that reports are sufficiently detailed for their purpose and free from errors prior to submission. It is the responsibility of the assigned employee to complete and submit all reports taken during the shift before going off-duty unless permission to hold the report has been approved by a supervisor. Generally, reports requiring prompt follow-up action on active leads, or arrest reports where the suspect remains in custody should not be held.

Handwritten reports must be prepared legibly. If the report is not legible, the submitting employee will be required by the reviewing supervisor to promptly make corrections and resubmit the report. Employees who generate reports on computers are subject to all requirements of this policy.

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

343.2 REQUIRED REPORTING

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

343.2.1 CRIMINAL ACTIVITY REPORTING

When an employee 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 employee is required to document the activity. The fact that a victim is not desirous of prosecution is not an exception to documenting a report. The following are examples of required documentation:

- (a) In every instance where a felony has occurred, the documentation shall take the form of a written crime report.
- (b) In every instance where a misdemeanor crime has occurred and the victim desires a report, the documentation shall take the form of a written crime report. If the victim does not desire a report, the incident will be recorded in CAD.
- (c) In every case where any force is used against any person by police personnel.

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- (d) All incidents involving domestic violence, child abuse or endangerment, elder abuse or other situation where department employees are mandatory reporters.
- (e) All arrests.
- (f) Non-felony incidents involving threats or stalking behavior
- (g) Situations covered by separate policy

343.2.2 NON-CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

The following incidents shall be documented using the appropriate approved report:

- (a) Any time an officer points a firearm at any person
- (b) Any use of force against any person by a member of this department (see the Use of Force Policy)
- (c) Any firearm discharge (see the Firearms and Qualification Policy)
- (d) Any time a person is reported missing, regardless of jurisdiction (see the Missing Persons Reporting Policy)
- (e) Any found property or found evidence
- (f) Any traffic collisions above the minimum reporting level (see the Traffic Collision Reporting Policy)
- (g) Suspicious incidents that may indicate a potential for crimes against children or that a child's safety is in jeopardy
- (h) All protective custody detentions
- (i) Suspicious incidents that may place the public or others at risk
- (j) Whenever the employee believes the circumstances should be documented or at the direction of a supervisor
- (k) The University may require reports for other incidents in order to facilitate effective information exchange and service delivery

343.2.3 DEATH CASES

Death investigations require specific investigation methods depending on circumstances and should be handled in accordance with Policy § 360. 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.

Report Preparation

- (d) Unattended deaths (No physician or qualified hospice care during the period immediately preceding death).
- (e) Found dead bodies or body parts.

343.2.4 INJURY OR DAMAGE BY UNIVERSITY PERSONNEL

Reports shall be taken if an injury occurs that is a result of an act of a University employee. Additionally, reports shall be taken involving damage to University property or University equipment.

343.2.5 MISCELLANEOUS INJURIES

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

- (a) The injury is a result of drug overdose.
- (b) Attempted suicide.
- (c) The injury is major/serious, whereas death could result.
- (d) The circumstances surrounding the incident are suspicious in nature and it is desirable to record the event.

The above reporting requirements are not intended to be all-inclusive. The University may require, or a supervisor may direct an employee to document any incident or type of incident.

343.2.6 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) Stolen vehicle attempts with no suspect information or evidence.
- (f) Annoying telephone calls with no suspect information.
- (g) Identity theft without an identifiable suspect.
- (h) Online or email fraud solicitations without an identifiable suspect and if the financial loss classifies the crime as a misdemeanor.
- (i) Hit-and-run vehicle collisions with no suspect or suspect vehicle.
- (j) Supplemental property lists.

Report Preparation

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 victims to online victim assistance programs (e.g., Federal Communications Commission (FCC) website for identity theft, Internet Crime Complaint Center (IC3) website for computer crimes).

343.3 GENERAL POLICY OF EXPEDITIOUS REPORTING

In general, all officers and supervisors shall act with promptness and efficiency in the preparation and processing of all reports. An incomplete report, unorganized reports or 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.

The following reports must be submitted before the reporting officer goes off duty:

- Hate (Bias) Crimes
- Crimes or incidents where a media release has been issued
- Custody report where the suspect is incarcerated, or, in the case of a citation in lieu of custody, will be arraigned before the officers next scheduled shift
- Crimes where immediate follow-up is necessary
- Crimes requiring immediate data entry (for example, Unauthorized Use of Motor Vehicle)
- Any report prior to officers regular days off or any other period of multiple days off
- Any situation when a supervisor deems it necessary

343.4 REPORT CORRECTIONS

Supervisors shall review reports for content and accuracy. If a correction is necessary, and the officer is available to fix the report immediately, the supervisor shall facilitate the corrections. In cases where the officer is not available to make the changes until later, the reviewing supervisor should send an email to the officer and the Report Dropbox stating the particular items needing correction. This notification will serve as the official directive to the officer to correct the report, and notice to the Police Records staff that:

- (a) The original report submission will be delayed, and
- (b) The submitted report contains errors and should be considered a "draft" version.

343.5 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.

Report Preparation

343.6 ELECTRONIC SIGNATURES

The University of Oregon Police Department has established an electronic signature procedure for use by all employees of the University of Oregon Police Department. The Administrative Captain shall be responsible for maintaining the electronic signature system and ensuring that each employee creates a unique, confidential password for his/her electronic signature.

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

343.7 REPORT APPROVAL

All reports submitted shall be approved by a higher rank than the author of the report. Exceptions to the approval process can be authorized by Chief of Police or their designee.

Media Relations

345.1 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.

345.2 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, Division Commanders, Watch Commanders and designated Public Information Officer(s) may prepare and release information to the media in accordance with this policy and the applicable law.

345.2.1 MEDIA REQUEST

Any media request for information or access to a law enforcement situation shall be referred to the designated Public Information Officer or if unavailable, to the Administrator On-duty. 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 the Public Information Officer or if unavailable, to the Administrator On-duty.
- (b) In situations involving multiple law enforcement agencies, every reasonable effort should be made to coordinate media releases with the authorized representative of each involved agency prior to the release of any information by this department.
- (c) Under no circumstance should any member of this department make any comment(s) to the media regarding any law enforcement incident not involving this department without prior approval of the Chief of Police or designee.

345.3 MEDIA ACCESS

Authorized members of the media should be provided access to scenes of disasters, criminal investigations, emergencies and other law enforcement activities 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.
 1. If press credentials are not available, then the media representative shall obtain and provide upon request authorization from the Chief of Police or designee.
- (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 Public Information Officer or if unavailable, to the Administrator On-duty.

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2. Whenever the presence of media or other aircraft poses a threat to public or officer safety or significantly hampers incident operations, the field supervisor should consider requesting a Temporary Flight Restriction (TFR). All requests for TFRs should be routed through the Watch Commander. The TFR should include specific information regarding the perimeter and altitude necessary for the incident and should be requested through the appropriate control tower. If the control tower is not known, the Federal Aviation Administration should be contacted (14 CFR 91.137).
 - (c) No member of this department who is under investigation should be subjected 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 without the approval of the Chief of Police and the express consent of the person in custody.
 - (e) Media representatives will not be allowed to enter the inner perimeter of a tactical situation or a crime scene while an incident or investigation is in progress.

A tactical operation should be handled in the same manner as a crime scene, except that the news media should be permitted within the outer perimeter of the scene, subject to any restrictions as set forth 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 the Public Information Officer or if unavailable, to the Administrator On-duty.

345.3.1 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.

345.3.2 TEMPORARY FLIGHT RESTRICTIONS

Whenever the presence of media or other aircraft pose a threat to public or officer safety or significantly hampers incident operations, the field supervisor should consider requesting a Temporary Flight Restriction (TFR). All requests for a TFR should be routed through the Watch 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 should be contacted (14 CFR 91.137). All requests for TFR should be routed through the Watch Commander.

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345.4 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 Public Information Officer or if unavailable, to the Administrator On-duty. This log will generally contain the following information:

- (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.

Identifying information concerning deceased individuals shall not be released to the media until notification of next of kin or otherwise cleared through the Medical Examiner's Office.

Any requests for copies of related reports or additional information not contained in this log shall be referred to the designated Custodian of Records or their designee, the Public Information Officer, or if unavailable to the Administrator On-duty. Such requests will generally be processed in accordance with the provisions of this policy.

345.4.1 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. When in doubt, authorized and available legal counsel should be obtained. Examples of such restricted information include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Restricted information is outlined in detail in Policy Manual § 810.
- (b) Any specific operational or contingency plans in connection with an anticipated threat to individual or public safety for deployment and use of personnel and equipment prepared or used by a public body, if public disclosure of the plans would endanger an individual's life or physical safety or jeopardize a law enforcement activity. Oregon Revised Statutes 192.501(18).
- (c) Criminal history information.
- (d) Information pertaining to pending litigation involving this department.
- (e) Information obtained in confidence.
- (f) Any information that is otherwise privileged or restricted under state or federal law.

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- (g) Confidential peace officer personnel information (See Policy Manual § 1026).
 - 1. The identities of officers involved in shootings or other major incidents may only be released to the media pursuant to consent of the involved officer or upon a formal request filed and processed in accordance with the Public Records Act (Oregon Revised Statutes 192.502).
- (h) Information that would tend to endanger the safety of any individual or jeopardize the successful completion of any ongoing investigation.
- (i) Investigative information other than as listed above, without the expressed authorization of the Detective Supervisor in charge of an investigation.

Subpoenas and Court Appearances

347.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes the guidelines for department members who must appear in court. It will allow the University of Oregon Police Department to cover any related work absences and keep the Department informed about relevant legal matters.

347.2 POLICY

University of Oregon Police Department members will respond appropriately to all subpoenas and any other court-ordered appearances.

347.3 SUBPOENAS

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

A subpoena may be served upon a member by one of the following (ORS 136.595; ORCP 55):

- (a) Personal service.
- (b) Accepted by an authorized member on behalf of a currently employed officer who is within the state at the time of service and is delivered at least 10 days prior to the hearing date specified on the subpoena.
 - 1. Attendance at trial is related to the officer's work performed in the course of employment as a peace officer.
 - 2. The subpoena clerk shall make a good faith effort to notify the subpoenaed officer of the date, time and location of the court appearance. If the officer cannot be notified, the subpoena clerk will promptly notify the court of the inability to contact the officer.
- (c) By mail (civil subpoena only), if the service conditions of ORCP 55(D)(3) are met.

A civil subpoena being served upon a member as an expert witness may be personally served upon the member or member's immediate supervisor (ORS 44.552).

Subpoenas shall not be accepted unless accompanied by the appropriate witness fees as allowed by law (ORS 44.415; ORS 44.554; ORCP 55 (D)(1)).

347.3.1 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 General Counsel or the prosecutor shall notify his/her immediate supervisor without delay regarding:

- (a) Any civil case where the University 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.

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- (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 University of Oregon Police Department.
- (e) Any personnel or disciplinary matter when called to testify or to provide information by a government entity other than the University of Oregon Police Department.

The supervisor will then notify the Chief of Police and the appropriate prosecuting attorney as may be indicated by the case. The Chief of Police should determine if additional legal support is necessary.

No member shall be retaliated against for testifying in any matter.

347.3.2 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 or collective bargaining agreement.

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

347.3.3 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.

347.4 FAILURE TO APPEAR

Any member who fails to comply with the terms of any properly served subpoena or court-ordered appearance may be subject to discipline. This includes properly served orders to appear that were issued by a state administrative agency.

347.5 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.

347.6 COURTROOM PROTOCOL

When appearing in court, members shall:

- (a) Be punctual and prepared to proceed immediately with the case for which they are scheduled to appear.
- (b) Dress in the department uniform or business attire.

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- (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.

347.6.1 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.

347.7 OVERTIME APPEARANCES

When a member appears in court on his/her off-duty time, he/she will be compensated in accordance with the current memorandum of understanding or collective bargaining agreement.

Reserve Officers

349.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The University of Oregon Police Department Reserve Unit was established to supplement and assist regular sworn police officers in their duties. This unit provides professional, sworn volunteer reserve officers who can augment regular staffing levels.

349.2 SELECTION AND APPOINTMENT OF POLICE RESERVE OFFICERS

The University of Oregon Police Department shall endeavor to recruit and appoint to the Reserve Unit only those applicants who meet the high ethical, moral and professional standards set forth by this department. The minimum criteria for selection and appointment of reserve officers shall be the same as is required of regular full-time officers.

349.2.1 PROCEDURE

All applicants shall be required to meet and pass the same pre-employment procedures as regular police officers before appointment.

Upon appointment to the Police Reserve Unit, an applicant must have completed, or be in the process of completing, a basic reserve academy within 18 months of the date of appointment, be eligible to be certified, or be eligible to complete a DPSST Police Career Officer Development (PCOD) course based on previous law enforcement experience.

349.2.2 APPOINTMENT

Applicants who are selected for appointment to the Police Reserve Unit shall, on the recommendation of the Chief of Police, be sworn in by the Chief of Police and take an oath to observe and obey all of the laws of the land and to carry out their duties to the best of their ability.

349.2.3 COMPENSATION FOR POLICE RESERVE OFFICERS_DEPUTIES

Normally, there is no monetary compensation for reserve officers, however, at the discretion of the Chief, Reserve Officers may be paid for special events or assignments. All property issued to the reserve officer shall be returned to the Department upon termination or resignation.

349.2.4 EMPLOYEES WORKING AS RESERVE OFFICERS

Qualified employees of this department, when authorized, may also serve as reserve officers. However, the Department must not utilize the services of a reserve or volunteer in such a way that it would violate employment laws or labor agreements (e.g. a security officer working as a reserve officer for reduced or no pay). Therefore, the Reserve Coordinator should consult the UO Office of Human Resources prior to an employee serving in a reserve or volunteer capacity (29 CFR 553.30).

349.3 DUTIES OF RESERVE OFFICERS

Reserve officers assist regular officers in the enforcement of laws and in maintaining peace and order within the community. Assignments of reserve officers will usually be to augment the

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Operations Division. Reserve officers may be assigned to other areas within the Department as needed. Reserve officers are required to work a minimum of 20 hours per month.

349.3.1 POLICY COMPLIANCE

Police reserve officers shall be required to adhere to all departmental policies and procedures. A copy of the policies and procedures will be made available to each reserve officer upon appointment and he/she shall become thoroughly familiar with these policies.

Whenever a rule, regulation, or guideline in this manual refers to a sworn regular full-time officer, it shall also apply to a sworn reserve officer unless by its nature it is inapplicable.

349.3.2 RESERVE OFFICER ASSIGNMENTS

All reserve officers will be assigned to duties by the Reserve Coordinator or his/her designee.

349.3.3 RESERVE COORDINATOR

The Chief of Police shall delegate the responsibility for administering the Reserve Officer Program to a Reserve Coordinator.

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

- (a) Assignment of reserve personnel.
- (b) Conducting reserve meetings.
- (c) Establishing and maintaining a reserve call-out roster.
- (d) Maintaining and ensuring performance evaluations are completed.
- (e) Monitoring individual reserve officer performance.
- (f) Monitoring overall Reserve Program.
- (g) Maintaining liaison with other agency Reserve Coordinators.

349.3.4 RESERVE LEVELS

Reserve officers become eligible to perform at different levels in the organization based on their training and experience. The training and experience required for each level and the types of duties each is eligible to perform are listed below: Level I - Recruit Reserve Officer. Level I Reserves are newly appointed and are beginning their training. They do not wear a police uniform and are not permitted to carry weapons. Level I Reserves may ride with regular officers on patrol wearing civilian clothes. They perform no law enforcement functions Level II - Reserve Officer. Level II Reserves have successfully completed the Reserve Academy including qualification with duty weapons, defensive tactics, use of force, criminal law and traffic code. Level II reserves may perform their duties in uniform, carry weapons and perform law enforcement functions under the direct supervision of a Training Officer. Level III - Reserve Officer. Level III Reserves have successfully completed the Reserve Academy, all three phases of the Reserve Field Training Program for a total of 484 hours of Field Training. Level III Reserves are authorized to perform law enforcement functions without direct supervision of a training officer and to operate in a solo

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patrol assignment. Level III Reserve Officer requirements can be satisfactorily met if the Level III Reserve Officer is eligible to complete a DPSST Police Career Officer Development (PCOD) course based on previous law enforcement experience and the Reserve Officer successfully completes a DPSST Field Training and Evaluation Program (FTEP) manual or completes an FTEP waiver process.

349.4 FIELD TRAINING

The field training program shall consist of the completion of three training phases to be completed under the supervision of a Primary Training Officer, with the assistance of other training officers, as assigned by the department. During the field training period the reserve officer must complete the standard DPSST Field Training Manual as described in Policy Manual § 350.4.3.

349.4.1 TRAINING OFFICERS

Officers of this department, who demonstrate a desire and ability to train reserve officers, may train the reserves during Phase II, subject to Watch Commander approval.

349.4.2 PRIMARY TRAINING OFFICER

Upon completion of the Academy, reserve officers will be assigned to a primary training officer. The primary training officer will be selected from members of the Field Training Officer (FTO) cadre. The reserve officer will be assigned to work with his/her primary training officer during the first 160 hours of training. This time shall be known as Phase I Training.

349.4.3 FIELD TRAINING MANUAL

Each new reserve officer will be issued a Field Training Manual at the beginning of Phase I Training. This manual is an outline of the subject matter and/or skills necessary to properly function as an officer with the University of Oregon Police Department. Each section of the manual must be signed-off by both the Primary Training Officer and any other officer observing the performance. The completed manual will be submitted to the department Captain of Administration and it shall become part of the reserve officer's training file. The reserve officer shall become knowledgeable of the subject matter as outlined and proficient with those skills as set forth in the manual.

349.4.4 COMPLETION OF THE PRIMARY TRAINING PHASE

At the completion of Phase I Training the primary training officer will meet with the Reserve Coordinator. The purpose of this meeting is to discuss the progress of the reserve officer in training.

If the reserve officer has progressed satisfactorily, he/she will then proceed to Phase II of the training. If he/she has not progressed satisfactorily, the Reserve Coordinator will determine the appropriate action to be taken.

349.4.5 SECONDARY TRAINING PHASE

Phase II Training shall consist of 100 hours of additional on-duty training. The reserve officer will no longer be required to ride with his/her primary training officer. The reserve officer may now ride with any officer designated by the Watch Commander.

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During Phase II of training, as with Phase I, the reserve officer's performance will be closely monitored. In addition, rapid progress should continue towards the completion of the Officer's Field Training Manual. At the completion of Phase II of training, the reserve officer will return to his/her primary training officer for Phase III of the training.

349.4.6 THIRD TRAINING PHASE

Phase III Training shall consist of 24 hours of additional on-duty training. For this training phase, the reserve officer will return to his/her original primary training officer. During this phase, the training officer will evaluate the reserve officer for suitability to graduate from the formal training program.

At the completion of Phase III Training, the primary training officer will meet with the Reserve Coordinator. Based upon the reserve officer's evaluations, plus input from the primary training officer, the Reserve Coordinator shall decide if the reserve officer has satisfactorily completed his/her formal training. If the reserve officer has progressed satisfactorily, he/she will then graduate from the formal training process. If his/her progress is not satisfactory, the Reserve Coordinator will decide upon the appropriate action to be taken.

349.4.7 COMPLETION OF THE FORMAL TRAINING PROCESS

When a reserve officer has satisfactorily completed all three phases of formal training, he/she will have had a minimum of 284 hours of on-duty training. He/she will no longer be required to ride with a reserve training officer. The reserve officer may now be assigned to ride with any officer for the remaining 200-hour requirement for a total of 484 hours before being considered for relief of immediate supervision. Level III Reserves who meet the aforementioned PCOD course and FTEP manual completion or FTEP waiver process are exempt from the 484 hour requirement.

349.5 SUPERVISION OF RESERVE OFFICERS

Level II reserve officers should be under the immediate supervision of a regular sworn officer. Although a reserve officer may have attained the status of a Level II reserve officer, these provisions shall continue to apply unless special authorization is received which relieves the immediate supervision requirement.

349.5.1 SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION REQUIREMENTS

Reserve officers certified as Level II may, with prior authorization of the Reserve Coordinator and on approval of the Division Commander, be relieved of the "immediate supervision" requirement. Level II reserve officers may function under this authorization only for the duration of the assignment or purpose for which the authorization was granted.

In the absence of the Reserve Coordinator and the Division Commander, the Watch Commander may assign a certified Level II reserve officer to function as above for specific purposes and duration.

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349.5.2 RESERVE OFFICER MEETINGS

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

349.5.3 IDENTIFICATION OF RESERVE OFFICERS

All reserve officers will be issued a uniform badge and a Department identification card. The uniform badge shall be the same as that worn by a regular full-time officer. The identification card will be the standard identification card with the exception that "Reserve" will be indicated on the card.

349.5.4 UNIFORM

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

349.5.5 INVESTIGATIONS AND COMPLAINTS

If a reserve officer has a complaint made against him/her or becomes involved in an internal investigation, that complaint or internal investigation may be investigated by the Reserve Coordinator in coordination with the Lieutenant - Professional Standards and Training, at the discretion of the Operations Division Commander.

Reserve officers are considered at-will employees.

349.5.6 RESERVE OFFICER EVALUATIONS

While in training reserve officers will be continuously evaluated using standardized daily and weekly observation reports. The reserve will be considered a trainee until all of the training phases have been completed. Reserves having completed their field training will be evaluated annually using performance dimensions applicable to the duties and authorities granted to that reserve officer.

349.6 FIREARMS REQUIREMENTS

Reserve officers have peace officer powers during their assigned tour of duty.

349.6.1 CARRYING WEAPON ON DUTY

It is the policy of this department to allow level II or III reserve officers to carry firearms only while on duty or to and from duty.

349.6.2 IN-SERVICE TRAINING

Reserve officers are encouraged to attend all in-service training offered to regular officers. Reserve officers are required to attend classes designated as mandatory either at one of the regular in-service sessions or one scheduled specifically for reserves.

349.6.3 CONCEALED FIREARMS PROHIBITED

No reserve officer will be permitted to carry a concealed firearm while in an off-duty capacity, other than to and from work, except those reserve officers who possess a valid CCW permit or meet

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concealed firearms carry requirements by qualified law enforcement officers as noted in 18 US Code 926C. An instance may arise where a reserve officer is assigned to a plainclothes detail for his/her assigned tour of duty. Under these circumstances, the reserve officer may be permitted to carry a weapon more suited to the assignment with the knowledge and approval of the supervisor in charge of the detail.

Any reserve officer who is permitted to carry a firearm other than the assigned duty weapon may do so only after verifying that the weapon conforms to departmental standards. The weapon must be registered by the reserve officer and be inspected and certified as fit for service by a departmental armorer.

Before being allowed to carry any optional firearm during an assigned tour of duty, the reserve officer shall have demonstrated his/her proficiency with said weapon.

349.6.4 RESERVE OFFICER FIREARM TRAINING

All reserve officers are required to maintain proficiency with firearms used in the course of their assignments. Reserve officers shall comply with all areas of the firearms training consistent with the same standards that apply to full-time sworn UOPD Police Officer personnel as noted in Policy 312.

349.7 EMERGENCY CALL-OUT FOR RESERVE PERSONNEL

The Reserve Coordinator shall develop a plan outlining an emergency call-out procedure for reserve personnel.

Outside Agency Assistance

350.1 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.

350.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the University of Oregon 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. It is also the policy of the UOPD to advise outside law enforcement agencies of UOPD Title IX mandatory reporting requirement prior to providing non-emergency assistance. That disclaimer will include the fact that when applicable, UOPD will share all relevant information to the University of Oregon Title IX officer.

350.3 ASSISTING OUTSIDE AGENCIES

Generally, requests for any type of assistance from another agency should be routed to the Watch Commander's office 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, the Watch Commander may authorize, if available, an appropriate number of personnel to assist. Members are reminded that their actions when rendering assistance must conform with applicable laws and be consistent with the policies of this department.

Officers may respond to a request for emergency assistance, however, they shall notify a supervisor of their activity as soon as practicable.

Arrestees may be temporarily detained by this department until arrangements for transportation are made by the outside agency. Probation violators who are temporarily detained by this department will not ordinarily be booked at this department. Only in exceptional circumstances, and subject to supervisor approval, will this department provide transportation of arrestees to other facilities on behalf of another agency.

When transportation assistance is rendered, a report shall be prepared and submitted by the handling member unless otherwise directed by a supervisor.

350.3.1 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 University of Oregon Police Department shall notify his/her supervisor or the Watch Commander and the Dispatch Center as soon as practicable. This requirement does not apply to special enforcement details or multi-agency units that regularly work in multiple jurisdictions.

Outside Agency Assistance

350.4 REQUESTING OUTSIDE ASSISTANCE

If assistance is needed from another agency, the member requesting assistance should, if practicable, first notify a supervisor. The handling member or supervisor should direct assisting personnel to where they are needed and to whom they should report when they arrive.

The requesting member should arrange for appropriate radio communication capabilities, if necessary and available, so that communication can be coordinated between assisting personnel.

350.5 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 Watch Commander.

350.6 MANDATORY SHARING

Equipment and supplies purchased with federal funds or grants that require such equipment and supplies be shared with other agencies should be documented and updated as necessary by the Administration Division Commander or the authorized designee.

The documentation should include:

- (a) The conditions relative to sharing.
- (b) The training requirements for:
 - 1. The use of the supplies and equipment.
 - 2. The members trained in the use of the supplies and equipment.
- (c) Any other requirements for use of the equipment and supplies.

Copies of the documentation should be provided to the Dispatch Center and the Watch Commander to ensure use of the equipment and supplies is in compliance with the applicable sharing agreements.

The Captain of Administration should maintain documentation that the appropriate members have received the required training.

Registered Offender Information

354.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes guidelines by which the University of Oregon 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.

354.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the University of Oregon 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.

354.3 REGISTRATION

The Investigation Unit 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 (OAR 257-070-0100).

Upon conclusion of the registration process, the investigator shall ensure that the registration information is provided to the Oregon State Police in accordance with ORS 163A.035 and OAR 257-070-0100.

The refusal of a registrant to provide any of the required information or complete the process should initiate a criminal investigation for failure to report.

354.3.1 CONTENTS OF REGISTRATION

Registrants shall (ORS 163A.010; OAR 257-070-0110):

- (a) Provide the information to complete the sex offender registration form and sign it.
- (b) Submit to photographs, including photographs of scars, marks or tattoos, when initially reporting and each time the registrant reports annually.
- (c) Submit to fingerprinting, if required.

354.4 MONITORING OF REGISTERED OFFENDERS

The Investigation Unit supervisor should establish a system to periodically, and at least once annually, verify that a registrant remains in compliance with his/her registration requirements after the initial registration. This verification should include:

- (a) Efforts to confirm residence using an unobtrusive method, such as an Internet search or drive-by of the declared residence.

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- (b) Review of information on the State of Oregon Sex Offender Inquiry System.
- (c) Contact with a registrant's parole or probation officer.

Any discrepancies should be reported to Oregon State Police.

The Investigation Unit supervisor should also establish a procedure to routinely disseminate information regarding registered offenders to University of Oregon Police Department personnel, including timely updates regarding new or relocated registrants.

354.5 DISSEMINATION OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

Employees will not unilaterally make a public notification advising the community of a particular registrant's presence in the community. Employees who identify a significant risk or other public safety issue associated with a registrant should promptly advise their supervisor. The supervisor should evaluate the request and forward the information to the Chief of Police if warranted. A determination will be made by the Chief of Police, with the assistance of legal counsel as necessary, whether such a public alert should be made.

Members of the public requesting information on registrants should be provided the Sex Offender Inquiry System (<http://sexoffenders.oregon.gov/>), or the University of Oregon Police Department's website.

The Administrative Captain shall release local registered offender information to residents in accordance with state law and in compliance with Oregon Public Records Law requests (ORS 163A.215; ORS 163A.225; ORS 192.410 to ORS 192.505).

354.5.1 RELEASE NOTIFICATIONS

Registrant information that is released should include notification that:

- (a) The offender registry includes only those persons who have been required by law to register, who are in compliance with the offender registration laws and who the law permits to be included.
- (b) The information is provided as a public service and may not be current or accurate.
- (c) Persons should not rely solely on the offender registry as a safeguard against offenses in their communities.
- (d) The information on this website may not reflect the entire criminal history of a registered offender.
- (e) Anyone who uses information contained in the registry to harass or discriminate against registrants or commit any crime may be subject to criminal prosecution and/or civil action.

Major Incident Notification

355.1 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.

355.2 POLICY

The University of Oregon Police Department recognizes that certain incidents should be brought to the attention of supervisors or managers of this Department as well as University Administration to facilitate the coordination of activities and ensure that inquiries from the media and the public may be properly addressed. When major events occur that:

- (a) Will likely result in further inquiry from either internal or external sources, or
- (b) Have the potential to result in a significant financial cost or liability to the University.

An immediate verbal notification to the Administrator on Duty or his/her designee shall be made with the occurrence of any such event. In turn, the Administrator on Duty will notify the Chief of Police as soon as practical.

355.3 MINIMUM CRITERIA FOR NOTIFICATION

Most situations where the media show a strong interest are also of interest to the Chief of Police, the affected Division Commander, and the President/Vice President, and other UO staff via the Crisis and Emergency Notification System Policy. The following list of incident types is provided as a guide for notification and is not intended to be all inclusive:

- (a) Campus Demonstrations.
- (b) Homicides.
- (c) Traffic accidents with fatalities.
- (d) Officer involved shooting - on or off duty (see Officer-Involved Shooting Policy for special notifications).
- (e) Significant injury or death to employee - on or off duty.
- (f) Death of a prominent University of Oregon official.
- (g) Arrest of a department employee or prominent University of Oregon official.
- (h) International Incident affecting an affiliate of University of Oregon (student, faculty, or staff member studying or travelling abroad) caught up in a crisis within the country visited.
- (i) International student studying at the University of Oregon involved in an incident that could have reputational impact on the University.
- (j) Aircraft crash with major damage and/or injury or death.
- (k) In-custody deaths.

Major Incident Notification

- (l) Student deaths - Pursuant to University of Oregon Policy and Procedures Manual. The notification will include the cause of death using one of the following categories:
 - 1. Accident
 - 2. Medical condition
 - 3. Crime
 - 4. Undetermined
- (m) Outside investigation of a neighboring agency.
- (n) Any complaints of a serious nature against employees.

355.4 WATCH COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITY

The Watch Commander is responsible for notifying the Administrator on Duty (AOD) who will make the appropriate notifications. The Watch Commander shall make reasonable attempts to obtain as much information on the incident as possible before notification. The Watch Commander shall attempt to make the notifications as soon as practicable. If the AOD is unavailable the Watch Commander shall contact the Chief.

The Watch Commander should then follow established procedures for notification of campus partners.

355.4.1 STAFF NOTIFICATION

In the event an incident occurs described in this Policy, the Chief of Police shall be notified along with the affected Division Commander.

355.4.2 DETECTIVE NOTIFICATION

If the incident requires that an investigator respond from home, the Watch Commander shall be contacted who will then contact the appropriate investigator.

355.4.3 PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER (PIO)

The Public Information Officer shall be called after members of staff have been notified.

355.5 VICE PRESIDENT OF SAFETY AND RISK SERVICES NOTIFICATION

Significant events occurring on campus are of interest to media organizations, students, faculty and employees of the University. It is imperative that we promptly notify university senior leadership and keep them fully informed of our response so that they will have factual information about the event or occurrence.

Immediate Verbal Report - During the early stages of an event, the Chief of Police or his/her designee will as soon as practical provide the Vice President with a verbal report.

First Written Report - Within 72 hours of the completion of the event, the Police Chief or his designee will complete a full written report about the incident for the Vice President, containing:

- (a) Background and context leading up to the event, (Sensitive information, or information that could compromise the investigation will not be included in this document).

Major Incident Notification

- (b) A complete and thorough accounting of the incident itself including the police department's role
- (c) An outline of the issues highlighted by the event that require resolution
- (d) Proposed steps and a timeline to implement the proposed actions to prevent a subsequent event from occurring.

Follow-Up Report - One month following the close of the event a Follow-Up report will be submitted to the Vice President containing:

- (a) An update on the action items along with a revised timeline for those items still requiring completion
- (b) Any new information or insights about the event given passage of time
- (c) When applicable, recommendations and a proposed plan to permanently address the underlying issues that contributed to the occurrence or event

Closing Report - When additional action items remain outstanding at the time of the Follow-Up report, a Closing Report shall be submitted containing:

- (a) A summarization of the initial event
- (b) A complete accounting of all actions taken to respond to it including any mutual aid forces summoned and utilized to bring the event under control.

Death Investigation

356.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The investigations of cases involving death include those ranging from natural cause to homicide. Some causes of death may not be readily apparent, and some cases differ substantially from what they appeared to be initially. The thoroughness of death investigations cannot be emphasized enough.

356.2 INVESTIGATION CONSIDERATIONS

Death investigation cases require certain actions be taken. Paramedics shall be called in all suspected death cases unless the death is obvious (decapitated, decomposed, etc.). Officers are not authorized to pronounce death. A supervisor shall be notified in all death investigations.

356.2.1 MEDICAL EXAMINER NOTIFICATION

Oregon Revised Statutes 146.090 requires that a medical examiner must be notified in the following circumstances. Any death:

- (a) Apparently homicidal, suicidal or occurring under suspicious or unknown circumstances
- (b) Resulting from the unlawful use of controlled substances or the use or abuse of chemicals or toxic agents
- (c) Occurring while incarcerated in any jail, correction facility, or in police custody
- (d) Apparently accidental or following an injury
- (e) By disease, injury or toxic agent during or arising from employment
- (f) While not under the care of a physician during the period immediately previous to death
- (g) Related to disease which might constitute a threat to the public health
- (h) In which a human body apparently has been disposed of in a manner that is offensive to the generally accepted standards of the community

The body, effects of the deceased, and any instruments or weapons related to the death shall not be disturbed or moved from the position or place of death without permission of the Medical Examiner, medical-legal death investigator or the District Attorney (ORS 146.103).

A Medical Examiner, medical-legal death investigator or District Attorney, in conjunction with the University of Oregon Police Department and/or the county Major Crime Team, shall take custody of, or exercise control over the body, the effects of the deceased and any weapons, instruments, vehicles, buildings or premises which the medical examiner has reason to believe were involved in the death, in order to preserve evidence related to the cause and manner of death (ORS 146.103).

The members of the University of Oregon Police Department will work cooperatively with both the Medical Examiner's Office and the District Attorney in all death investigations.

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356.2.2 SEARCHING DEAD BODIES

Whenever possible, a witness, preferably a relative to the deceased or a member of the household, should be requested to remain at the scene with the officer pending the arrival of the Medical Examiner. The name and address of this person shall be included in the narrative of the death report. Whenever personal effects are removed from the body of the deceased, a receipt shall be obtained. This receipt shall be attached to the death report.

Officers must make a reasonable search of an individual who reasonably appears to be dead or near death for a document of gift or other information identifying the individual as a donor or as an individual who made a donor refusal. If a document of gift or a refusal to make an anatomical gift is located and the individual or deceased individual is taken to a hospital, the officer must alert the hospital staff to the documentation and forward it to the hospital (ORS 97.970). Officers must consider the integrity of the scene and evidence collection issues when deciding whether a search is reasonable.

356.2.3 DEATH NOTIFICATION

When practical, and if not handled by the Medical Examiner's Office, notification to the next-of-kin of the deceased person shall be made, in person, by the officer assigned to the incident. If the next-of-kin lives in another jurisdiction, a law enforcement official from that jurisdiction shall be requested to make the personal notification. If the relatives live outside this county, the Medical Examiner may be requested to make the notification. The Medical Examiner needs to know if notification has been made. Assigned detectives may need to talk to the next-of-kin.

Upon identifying the body, investigators shall attempt to locate the next of kin or responsible friends to obtain the designation of a funeral home to which the deceased is to be taken.

356.2.4 UNIDENTIFIED DEAD BODIES

If the identity of a dead body cannot be established after the Medical Examiner arrives, the Medical Examiner's office will issue a "John Doe" or "Jane Doe" number for the report.

356.2.5 DEATH INVESTIGATION REPORTING

All incidents involving a death shall be documented on the appropriate form.

356.2.6 SUSPECTED HOMICIDE

If the initially assigned officer suspects that the death involves a homicide or other suspicious circumstances, the Investigations Division shall be notified to determine the possible need for a detective to respond to the scene for further immediate investigation.

Identity Theft

358.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Identity theft is a growing trend that frequently involves related crimes in multiple jurisdictions. A person commits the crime of identity theft if the person, with the intent to deceive or to defraud, obtains, possesses, transfers, creates, utters or converts to the person own use the personal identification of another person (Oregon Revised Statutes 165.800). This policy is intended to provide guidelines for the reporting and investigation of such crimes.

358.2 REPORTING

- (a) In an effort to maintain uniformity in reporting, officers presented with the crime of "identity theft" shall initiate a report for victims residing within the jurisdiction of this department. 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 or she resides.
- (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 which have resulted from the original identity theft (e.g., the identity theft occurred elsewhere, but the credit card fraud occurred and is reported 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 DMV) with all known report numbers.
- (e) Following supervisory review and departmental processing, the initial report should be forwarded to the appropriate detective for follow up investigation, coordination with other agencies and prosecution as circumstances dictate.

Private Persons Arrests

360.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance for the handling of private person's arrests made pursuant to ORS 133.220(5).

360.2 ADVISING PRIVATE PERSONS OF THE ARREST PROCESS

Officers should use sound discretion in determining whether or not 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, and 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.

360.3 ARRESTS BY PRIVATE PERSONS

A private person may arrest another person for any crime committed in the presence of the private person if the private person has probable cause to believe the arrested person committed the crime. A person making such an arrest shall, without unnecessary delay, take the arrested person before a magistrate or deliver the arrested person to a peace officer (ORS 133.225).

In making an arrest, a private person may use the amount of force they reasonable believe is necessary to make the arrest or to prevent the arrested person's escape.

360.4 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

Any officer presented with a private person wishing to make an arrest must determine whether or not there is probable cause to believe that such an arrest would be lawful.

- (a) Should any officer determine that there is no probable 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, 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 probable 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.

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- (b) Whenever an officer determines that there is probable 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 subsequent to the issuance of a citation for the individual to appear in the appropriate court.

360.5 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

In all circumstances in which a private person is claiming to have made an arrest, the individual must complete and sign the department Private Person's Arrest form.

In addition to the Private Person's Arrest Form (and any other related documents such as citations, booking forms, etc.), officers shall complete a narrative report regarding the circumstances and disposition of the incident.

Limited English Proficiency Services

364.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidance to members when communicating with individuals with limited English proficiency (LEP) (42 USC § 2000d).

364.1.1 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 University of Oregon 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).

364.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the University of Oregon 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.

364.3 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 Division Commander or the authorized designee.

The responsibilities of the LEP Coordinator include, but are not limited to:

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- (a) Coordinating and implementing all aspects of the University of Oregon 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 Watch Commander and Administrative 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.

364.4 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:

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- (a) The number or proportion of LEP individuals eligible to be served or likely to be encountered by department members, or who may benefit from programs or services within the jurisdiction of the Department or a particular geographic area.
- (b) The frequency with which LEP individuals are likely to come in contact with department members, programs or services.
- (c) The nature and importance of the contact, program, information or service provided.
- (d) The cost of providing LEP assistance and the resources available.

364.5 TYPES OF LEP ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE

In an effort to ensure that all personnel in public contact positions (or having contact with those in custody) are properly trained, the Department will provide periodic training to personnel about LEP policies and procedures, including how to access department-authorized, telephonic and in-person interpreters and other available resources.

The Captain of Administration shall be responsible for ensuring all new personnel receive LEP training and that all personnel receive refresher training thereafter. The Captain of Administration shall maintain records of all LEP training provided, with a copy in each member's training file, in accordance with established records retention schedules.

364.6 WRITTEN FORMS AND GUIDELINES

Department personnel who are called upon to interpret, translate, or provide other language assistance, will be trained annually on language skills competency (including specialized terminology) and ethical considerations.

- (a) **Assessment:** The University of Oregon Police Department personnel identified as bilingual, who are willing to act as authorized interpreters, will have their language skills assessed by a professional interpreter using a structured assessment tool established by the Captain of Administration. Personnel found proficient in interpreting into and from the target language will be placed conditionally on the authorized interpreters list.
- (b) **Training:** All personnel conditionally placed on the authorized interpreter list must successfully complete the prescribed interpreter training within one year. After successful completion of interpreter training, the individual will be unconditionally placed on the authorized interpreter list. 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 advisor.
- (c) **Refresher course for authorized interpreters:** Personnel who have been unconditionally placed on the authorized interpreter list must receive refresher training annually or they will be removed from the authorized interpreter list. The Training Bureau shall be responsible for coordinating the annual refresher training and will maintain a record of training that the interpreters have received.

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The Captain of Administration will ensure that the authorized interpreters list is kept current and a copy forwarded to the Dispatch Center.

364.7 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.

364.7.1 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 University departments, who have been identified by the Department as having the requisite skills and competence, may be requested.

364.8 AUTHORIZED INTERPRETERS

Any person designated by the Department to act as an authorized interpreter and/or translator must have demonstrated competence in both English and the involved non-English language, must have an understanding of the functions of an interpreter that allows for correct and effective translation, and should not be a person with an interest in the department case or investigation involving the LEP individual. A person providing interpretation or translation services may be required to establish the accuracy and trustworthiness of the interpretation or translation in a court proceeding.

Authorized interpreters must pass a screening process established by the LEP Coordinator which demonstrates that their skills and abilities include:

- (a) The competence and ability to communicate information accurately in both English and in the target language.
- (b) Knowledge, in both languages, of any specialized terms or concepts peculiar to this department and of any particularized vocabulary or phraseology used by the LEP individual.
- (c) The ability to understand and adhere to the interpreter role without deviating into other roles, such as counselor or legal adviser.
- (d) Knowledge of the ethical issues involved when acting as a language conduit.

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364.8.1 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 University 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.

364.8.2 COMMUNITY VOLUNTEERS AND OTHER SOURCES OF LANGUAGE ASSISTANCE

Language assistance may be available from community volunteers who have demonstrated competence in either monolingual (direct) communication and/or in interpretation or translation (as noted in above), and have been approved by the Department to communicate with LEP individuals.

Where qualified bilingual members or other authorized interpreters are unavailable to assist, approved community volunteers who have demonstrated competence may be called upon when appropriate. However, department members must carefully consider the nature of the contact and the relationship between the LEP individual and the volunteer to ensure that the volunteer can provide neutral and unbiased assistance.

While family or friends of an LEP individual may offer to assist with communication or interpretation, members should carefully consider the circumstances before relying on such individuals. For example, children should not be relied upon except in exigent or very informal and non-confrontational situations.

364.9 CONTACT AND REPORTING

While all law enforcement contacts, services and individual rights are important, this department will utilize the four-factor analysis to prioritize service to LEP individuals so that such services may be targeted where they are most needed, according to the nature and importance of the particular law enforcement activity involved.

Whenever any member of this department is required to complete a report or other documentation and interpretation services are provided to any involved LEP individual, such services should be noted in the related report. Members should document the type of interpretation services utilized and whether the individual elected to use services provided by the Department or some other identified source.

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364.10 RECEIVING AND RESPONDING TO REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE

The University of Oregon Police Department will take reasonable steps and will work with the UO Office of Human Resources to develop in-house language capacity by hiring or appointing qualified members proficient in languages representative of the community being served.

364.10.1 EMERGENCY CALLS TO 9-1-1

Department members will make every reasonable effort to promptly accommodate LEP individuals utilizing 9-1-1 lines. When a 9-1-1 call-taker receives a call and determines that the caller is an LEP individual, the call-taker shall quickly determine whether sufficient information can be obtained to initiate an appropriate emergency response. If language assistance is still needed, the language is known and a qualified bilingual member is available in the Dispatch Center, the call shall immediately be handled by the qualified bilingual member.

If a qualified bilingual member is not available or the call-taker is unable to identify the caller's language, the call-taker will contact the contracted telephone interpretation service and establish a three-way call between the call-taker, the LEP individual and the interpreter.

Dispatchers will make every reasonable effort to dispatch a qualified bilingual member to the assignment, if available and appropriate.

While 9-1-1 calls shall receive top priority, reasonable efforts should also be made to accommodate LEP individuals seeking routine access to services and information by utilizing the resources listed in this policy.

364.11 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.

364.12 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

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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

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.

364.13 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.

364.13.1 INTERPRETER REQUIRED IN ARRESTS

An officer who arrests a person who cannot readily understand or communicate the English language shall, prior to any interrogation or the taking of a statement, make available a qualified interpreter to assist throughout the interrogation or taking of the statement. Fees and expenses of the interpreter will be paid as specified by Oregon law (ORS 133.515).

364.14 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.

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364.15 COMPLAINTS

The Department shall ensure that LEP individuals who wish to file a complaint regarding members of this department are able to do so. The Department may provide an authorized interpreter or translated forms, as appropriate. Complaints will be referred to the LEP Coordinator.

Investigations into such complaints shall be handled in accordance with the Personnel Complaints Policy. Authorized interpreters used for any interview with an LEP individual during an investigation should not be members of this department.

Any notice required to be sent to an LEP individual as a complaining party pursuant to the Personnel Complaints Policy should be translated or otherwise communicated in a language-accessible manner.

364.16 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.

364.17 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 Captain of Administration 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 Captain of Administration 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.

364.17.1 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 Captain of Administration 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

367.1 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.

367.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Auxiliary aids - Tools used to communicate with people who have a disability or impairment. They include, but are not limited to, the use of gestures or visual aids to supplement oral communication; a notepad and pen or pencil to exchange written notes; a computer or typewriter; an assistive listening system or device to amplify sound; a teletypewriter (TTY) or videophones (video relay service or VRS); taped text; qualified readers or a qualified interpreter.

Disability or impairment - A physical or mental impairment that substantially limits a major life activity, including hearing or seeing, regardless of whether the disabled person uses assistive or adaptive devices or auxiliary aids. Individuals who wear ordinary eyeglasses or contact lenses are not considered to have a disability (42 USC § 12102).

Qualified interpreter - A person who is able to interpret effectively, accurately and impartially, both receptively and expressively, using any necessary specialized vocabulary. Qualified interpreters include oral interpreters, transliterators, sign language interpreters and intermediary interpreters.

367.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the University of Oregon 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.

367.3 AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES (ADA) COORDINATOR

ADA coordination is handled through the UO Office of Affirmative Action and Equal Opportunity (UO AAEO). The Chief of Police may additionally delegate certain responsibilities to an ADA Coordinator (28 CFR 35.107) in the department. The ADA Coordinator shall be appointed by, and directly responsible, to the Operations Division Commander or the authorized designee.

The responsibilities of the ADA Coordinator, if one is appointed, shall include, but not be limited to:

- (a) Working with the University ADA coordinator regarding the University of Oregon Police Department's efforts to ensure equal access to services, programs and activities.
- (b) Developing reports, new procedures, or recommending modifications to this policy.

Communications with Persons with Disabilities

- (c) Acting as a liaison with local disability advocacy groups or other disability groups regarding access to department services, programs and activities.
- (d) Ensuring that a list of qualified interpreter services is maintained and available to each Watch Commander and Administrative Supervisor. The list should include information regarding the following:
 - 1. Contact information
 - 2. Availability
- (e) Developing procedures that will enable members to access auxiliary aids or services, including qualified interpreters, and ensure the procedures are available to all members.
- (f) Ensuring signage is posted in appropriate areas, indicating that auxiliary aids are available free of charge to people with disabilities.
- (g) Ensuring appropriate processes are in place to provide for the prompt and equitable resolution of complaints and inquiries regarding discrimination in access to department services, programs and activities.

367.4 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.

367.5 INITIAL AND IMMEDIATE CONSIDERATIONS

Recognizing that various law enforcement encounters may be potentially volatile and/or emotionally charged, members should remain alert to the possibility of communication problems.

Communications with Persons with Disabilities

Members should exercise special care in the use of all gestures, and verbal and written communication to minimize initial confusion and misunderstanding when dealing with any individual with known or suspected disabilities.

In a non-emergency situation, when a member knows or suspects an individual requires assistance to effectively communicate, the member shall identify the individual's choice of auxiliary aid or service.

The individual's preferred communication method must be honored unless another effective method of communication exists under the circumstances (28 CFR 35.160).

Factors to consider when determining whether an alternative method is effective include:

- (a) The methods of communication usually used by the individual.
- (b) The nature, length and complexity of the communication involved.
- (c) The context of the communication.

In emergency situations involving an imminent threat to the safety or welfare of any person, members may use whatever auxiliary aids and services that reasonably appear effective under the circumstances. This may include, for example, exchanging written notes or using the services of a person who knows sign language but is not a qualified interpreter, even if the person who is deaf or hard of hearing would prefer a qualified sign language interpreter or another appropriate auxiliary aid or service. Once the emergency has ended, the continued method of communication should be reconsidered. The member should inquire as to the individual's preference and give primary consideration to that preference.

If an individual who is deaf, hard of hearing or has impaired speech must be handcuffed while in the custody of the University of Oregon 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.

367.6 TYPES OF ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE

University of Oregon Police Department members shall never refuse to assist an individual with disabilities who is requesting assistance. The Department will not charge anyone to receive auxiliary aids, nor shall they require anyone to furnish their own auxiliary aid or service as a condition for receiving assistance. The Department will make every reasonable effort to provide equal access and timely assistance to individuals who are disabled through a variety of services.

A person who is disabled may choose to accept department-provided auxiliary aids or services or they may choose to provide their own.

Department-provided auxiliary aids or services may include, but are not limited to, the assistance methods described in this policy.

Communications with Persons with Disabilities

367.7 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.

367.8 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).

367.9 TTY AND RELAY SERVICES

In situations where an individual without a disability would have access to a telephone (e.g., booking or attorney contacts), members must also provide those who are deaf, hard of hearing or have impaired speech the opportunity to place calls using an available TTY (also known as a telecommunications device for deaf people, or TDD). Members shall provide additional time, as needed, for effective communication due to the slower nature of TTY and TDD communications.

The Department will accept all TTY or TDD calls placed by those who are deaf or hard of hearing and received via a telecommunications relay service (28 CFR 35.162).

Note that relay services translate verbatim, so the conversation must be conducted as if speaking directly to the caller.

Communications with Persons with Disabilities

367.10 COMMUNITY VOLUNTEERS

Interpreter services may be available from community volunteers who have demonstrated competence in communication services, such as ASL or SE, and have been approved by the Department to provide interpreter services.

Where qualified interpreters are unavailable to assist, approved community volunteers who have demonstrated competence may be called upon when appropriate. However, department members must carefully consider the nature of the contact and the relationship between the individual with the disability and the volunteer to ensure that the volunteer can provide neutral and unbiased assistance.

367.11 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.

367.12 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.

367.13 FIELD ENFORCEMENT

Field enforcement will generally include such contacts as traffic stops, pedestrian stops, serving warrants and restraining orders, crowd/traffic control and other routine field contacts that may involve individuals with disabilities. The scope and nature of these activities and contacts will inevitably vary.

Communications with Persons with Disabilities

The Department recognizes that it would be virtually impossible to provide immediate access to complete communication services to every member of this department. Members and/or supervisors must assess each situation and consider the length, complexity and importance of the communication, as well as the individual's preferred method of communication, when determining the type of resources to use and whether a qualified interpreter is needed.

Although not every situation can be addressed in this policy, it is important that members are able to effectively communicate the reason for a contact, the need for information and the meaning or consequences of any enforcement action. For example, it would be meaningless to verbally request consent to search if the officer is unable to effectively communicate with an individual who is deaf or hard of hearing and requires communications assistance.

If available, officers should obtain the assistance of a qualified interpreter before placing an individual with a disability under arrest. Individuals who are arrested and are assisted by service animals should be permitted to make arrangements for the care of such animals prior to transport.

367.13.1 FIELD RESOURCES

Examples of methods that may be sufficient for transactions, such as checking a license or giving directions to a location or for urgent situations such as responding to a violent crime in progress, may, depending on the circumstances, include such simple things as:

- (a) Hand gestures or visual aids with an individual who is deaf, hard of hearing or has impaired speech.
- (b) Exchange of written notes or communications.
- (c) Verbal communication with an individual who can speechread by facing the individual and speaking slowly and clearly.
- (d) Use of computer, word processing, personal communication device or similar device to exchange texts or notes.
- (e) Slowly and clearly speaking or reading simple terms to individuals who have a visual or mental impairment.

Members should be aware that these techniques may not provide effective communication as required by law and this policy depending on the circumstances.

367.14 CUSTODIAL INTERROGATIONS

In an effort to ensure that the rights of individuals who are deaf, hard of hearing or have speech impairment are protected during a custodial interrogation, this department will provide interpreter services before beginning an interrogation, unless exigent circumstances exist or the individual has made a clear indication that he/she understands the process and desires to proceed without an interpreter. The use of a video remote interpreting service should be considered, where appropriate, if a live interpreter is not available. *Miranda* warnings shall be provided to suspects who are deaf or hard of hearing by a qualified interpreter or by providing a written *Miranda* warning card.

Communications with Persons with Disabilities

In order to ensure that communications during custodial investigations are accurately documented and are admissible as evidence, interrogations should be recorded whenever reasonably possible. See guidance on recording custodial interrogations in the Investigation and Prosecution Policy.

367.14.1 INTERPRETER REQUIRED IN ARRESTS

An officer who arrests a person who is deaf, has a physical hearing impairment or physical speaking impairment shall, prior to any interrogation or the taking of a statement, make available a qualified interpreter to assist throughout the interrogation or taking of the statement. Fees and expenses of the interpreter will be paid as specified by Oregon law (ORS 133.515).

367.15 ARRESTS AND BOOKINGS

If an individual with speech or hearing disabilities is arrested, the arresting officer shall use department-approved procedures to provide a qualified interpreter at the place of arrest or booking as soon as reasonably practicable, unless the individual indicates that he/she prefers a different auxiliary aid or service or the officer reasonably determines another effective method of communication exists under the circumstances.

When gathering information during the booking process, members should remain alert to the impediments that often exist when communicating with those who are deaf, hard of hearing, who have impaired speech or vision, are blind, or have other disabilities. In the interest of the arrestee's health and welfare, the safety and security of the facility and to protect individual rights, it is important that accurate medical screening and booking information be obtained. If necessary, members should seek the assistance of a qualified interpreter whenever there is concern that accurate information cannot be obtained or that booking instructions may not be properly understood by the individual.

Individuals who require and possess personally owned communication aids (e.g., hearing aids, cochlear processors) should be permitted to retain them while in custody.

367.16 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 UO AAEO or, if one is appointed, the 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.

367.17 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.

Communications with Persons with Disabilities

367.18 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 Captain of Administration 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 Captain of Administration 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.

367.18.1 CALL-TAKER TRAINING

Emergency call-takers shall be trained in the use of TTY equipment protocols for communicating with individuals who are deaf, hard of hearing or who have speech impairments. Such training and information should include:

- (a) The requirements of the ADA and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act for telephone emergency service providers.
- (b) ASL syntax and accepted abbreviations.
- (c) Practical instruction on identifying and processing TTY or TDD calls, including the importance of recognizing silent TTY or TDD calls, using proper syntax, abbreviations and protocol when responding to TTY or TDD calls.
- (d) Hands-on experience in TTY and TDD communications, including identification of TTY or TDD tones.

Training should be mandatory for all the Dispatch Center members who may have contact with individuals from the public who are deaf, hard of hearing or have impaired speech. Refresher training should occur every six months.

Stalking

373.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes procedures for the investigation and enforcement of stalking complaints (ORS 163.730 et seq.).

373.2 POLICY

Stalking behavior frequently results in serious injury and emotional trauma to victims and it is the policy of the University of Oregon Police Department to ensure that complaints of stalking will be given high priority and that every formal stalking complaint will be thoroughly investigated and forwarded to the District Attorney's Office.

373.3 UNIFORM STALKING COMPLAINT

The Department will make available an Oregon Uniform Stalking Complaint form to any person desiring to file a stalking complaint regardless of where the violation is alleged to have occurred. Officers will provide reasonable assistance as necessary to petitioners to properly complete and sign the form.

Upon receipt of a Uniform Stalking Complaint, officers shall complete a thorough investigation. All stalking incident reports and the results of any investigation shall be forwarded to the District Attorney's Office within three days, regardless of whether any civil or criminal action was taken (ORS 163.744; ORS 163.738(7)).

373.4 UNIFORM STALKING CITATION

If after investigating a stalking complaint the officer has probable cause to believe that the offense of stalking has occurred as provided in ORS 163.732(1), the officer shall issue and attempt to serve a Uniform Stalking Citation to the respondent to appear in court within three judicial days of service to determine if a Stalking Protective Order will be issued (ORS 163.735; ORS 163.738).

373.4.1 SERVICE OF STALKING CITATIONS

If the Uniform Stalking Citation is served on a respondent, the District Attorney's Office will initiate the hearing process. Officers should:

- (a) Advise the respondent of the following:
 1. The court date and time and location of appearance
 2. The contents of the citation and the state and federal law restrictions contained on the front and back of the respondent's copy of the citation
 3. That if the respondent fails to appear at the hearing, a warrant will be issued for their arrest, as well as a Stalking Protective Order
 4. That engaging in behavior that alarms or coerces the petitioner may result in their arrest

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- (b) Provide a copy to the petitioner and advise the petitioner that they must also appear at the hearing or the complaint will be dismissed and the Stalking Protective Order will not be issued.

If there is probable cause to issue a citation, but the citation is not served, officers should:

- (a) Document attempts to serve the respondent.
- (b) Refer the victim to the following for assistance in obtaining a civil Stalking Protective Order:
 1. A private attorney
 2. Legal Aid
 3. The District Attorney's office Victim Assistance Unit

373.5 ARREST

Officers may arrest or cite a suspect for any criminal offense committed (including stalking) if the statutory elements have been met, as well as issue a (civil) Uniform Stalking Citation; the two actions are not mutually exclusive.

373.5.1 STALKING PROTECTIVE ORDERS

Once the court issues a Stalking Protective Order and it is served on the respondent, officers may arrest the respondent for violating the terms of the order (ORS 163.750).

373.6 RESTRAINING ORDERS

Court stalking orders and restraining orders are different and are not mutually exclusive. Stalking reports may be appropriate even if a valid restraining order is in place.

Child and Dependent Adult Safety

377.1 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.

377.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this department to mitigate, to the extent reasonably possible, the stressful experience individuals may have when their parent or caregiver is arrested. The University of Oregon 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.

377.3 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.

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Child and Dependent Adult Safety

377.3.1 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 Child Protective Services, if appropriate.
- (e) Notify the field supervisor or Watch 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 dependent. The result of such actions should be documented in the associated report.

377.3.2 DURING THE BOOKING PROCESS

During the booking process, the arrestee shall be allowed to make additional telephone calls to relatives or other responsible individuals as is reasonably necessary to arrange for the care of any child or dependent adult. These telephone calls should be given as soon as practicable and are in addition to any other telephone calls allowed by law.

Child and Dependent Adult Safety

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.

377.3.3 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

377.3.4 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.

377.4 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.

Child and Dependent Adult Safety

377.5 TRAINING

The Captain of Administration 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

378.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Service animals play an important role in helping to overcome the limitations often faced by people with disabilities. The University of Oregon Police Department recognizes this need and is committed to making reasonable modifications to its policies, practices and procedures in accordance with Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA) to permit the use of service animals that are individually trained to assist a person with a disability.

378.2 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).

378.2.1 STATE LAW

Oregon law expands the definition of a service or assistance animal to include a dog or other animal designated by administrative rule that is individually trained to do work or perform tasks for the benefit of an individual (OAR 839-006-0345).

378.2.2 USE OF SERVICE ANIMALS

Some service animals may be readily identifiable. However, many do not have a distinctive symbol, harness or collar. Service animals are not pets and may be trained by an individual or organization to assist people with disabilities.

The following examples are some of the ways service animals may be used to provide assistance:

- Guiding people who are blind or have low vision.
- Alerting people who are deaf or hard of hearing.
- Retrieving or picking up items, opening doors or flipping switches for people who have limited use of their hands, arms or legs.
- Pulling wheelchairs.
- Providing physical support and assisting people with stability and balance.
- Doing work or performing tasks for persons with traumatic brain injury, intellectual disabilities or psychiatric disabilities, such as reminding a person with depression to take medication.
- Alerting a person with anxiety to the onset of panic attacks, providing tactile stimulation to calm a person with post-traumatic stress disorder, assisting people with schizophrenia to distinguish between hallucinations and reality, and helping people with traumatic brain injury to locate misplaced items or follow daily routines.

Service Animals

378.3 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

Service animals that are assisting individuals with disabilities are permitted in all public facilities and areas where the general public is allowed. Department members are expected to treat individuals with service animals with the same courtesy and respect that the University of Oregon 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 and past incidents alone are not cause for excluding a service animal. Removal of a service animal may not be used as a reason to refuse service to an individual with disabilities. Members of this department are expected to provide all services as are reasonably available to an individual with a disability.

If it is apparent or if an officer is aware the animal is a service animal, the owner should not be asked any questions as to the status of the animal. If it is unclear whether an animal meets the definition of a service animal, the officer should ask the individual only the following questions:

- Is the animal required because of a disability?
- What task or service has the service animal been trained to perform?

If the individual explains that the animal is required because of a disability and has been trained to work or perform at least one task the animal meets the definition of a service animal and no further question as to the animal's status should be asked. The person should not be questioned about his/her disabilities nor should the person be asked to provide any license, certification or identification card for the service animal.

Service animals are not pets. Department members should not interfere with the important work performed by a service animal by talking to, petting or otherwise initiating contact with a service animal.

When handling calls of a complaint regarding a service animal, members of this department should remain neutral and should be prepared to explain the ADA requirements concerning service animals to the concerned parties. Businesses are required to allow service animals to accompany their owner into all areas that other customers or members of the public are allowed.

Absent a violation of law independent of the ADA, officers should take no enforcement action beyond keeping the peace. Individuals who believe they have been discriminated against as the result of a disability should be referred to the Civil Rights Division of the U.S. Department of Justice.

378.3.1 SERVICE ANIMALS BELONGING TO ARRESTEES

If the owner of a service animal is arrested, reasonable efforts shall be made to accommodate the owner and the animal. These situations may require creative solutions. Some of the options to consider are:

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- Consult with the Lane County Jail as to whether they can accommodate the service animal
- Ask the arrestee if they have a preferred option
- Consult with Eugene Animal Control
- Shelter the service animal, ensuring that the shelter staff are notified that the animal is a service animal and who owns the animal for eventual release (make sure the jail staff know where the animal is sheltered)

Public Safety Video Surveillance System

381.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidance for the placement and monitoring of department public safety video surveillance, as well as the storage and release of the captured images.

This policy only applies to overt, marked public safety video surveillance systems operated by the Department. It does not apply to mobile audio/video systems, covert audio/video systems or any other image-capturing devices used by the Department.

381.2 POLICY

The University of Oregon Police Department operates a public safety video surveillance system to complement its anti-crime strategy, to effectively allocate and deploy personnel, and to enhance public safety and security in public areas. Cameras may be placed in strategic locations throughout the University to detect and deter crime, to help safeguard against potential threats to the public, to help manage emergency response situations during natural and man-made disasters and to assist University officials in providing services to the community.

Video surveillance in public areas will be conducted in a legal and ethical manner while recognizing and protecting constitutional standards of privacy.

381.3 OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES

Only department-approved video surveillance equipment shall be utilized. Members authorized to monitor video surveillance equipment should only monitor public areas and public activities where no reasonable expectation of privacy exists. The Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall approve all proposed locations for the use of video surveillance technology and should consult with and be guided by legal counsel as necessary in making such determinations.

381.3.1 PLACEMENT AND MONITORING

Camera placement will be guided by the underlying purpose or strategy associated with the overall video surveillance plan. As appropriate, the Chief of Police or authorized designee should confer with other affected University divisions and designated community groups when evaluating camera placement. Environmental factors, including lighting, location of buildings, presence of vegetation or other obstructions, should also be evaluated when determining placement.

Cameras shall only record video images and not sound. Recorded images may be used for a variety of purposes, including criminal investigations and monitoring of activity around high-value or high-threat areas. The public safety video surveillance system may be useful for the following purposes:

- (a) To prevent, deter and identify criminal activity.
- (b) To target identified areas of gang and narcotics complaints or activity.
- (c) To respond to critical incidents.
- (d) To assist in identifying, apprehending and prosecuting offenders.

Public Safety Video Surveillance System

- (e) To document officer and offender conduct during interactions to safeguard the rights of the public and officers.
- (f) To augment resources in a cost-effective manner.
- (g) To monitor pedestrian and vehicle traffic activity.

Images from each camera should be recorded in a manner consistent with the underlying purpose of the particular camera. Images primarily should be transmitted to monitors installed in the Security Operations Center or Dispatch Center. When activity warranting further investigation is reported or detected at any camera location, the available information should be provided to responding officers in a timely manner. The Watch Commander or trained the Dispatch Center personnel are authorized to adjust the cameras to more effectively view a particular area for any legitimate public safety purpose.

The Chief of Police may authorize video feeds from the public safety video surveillance system to be forwarded to a specified location for monitoring by other than police personnel, such as allied government agencies, road or traffic crews, or fire or emergency operations personnel.

Unauthorized recording, viewing, reproduction, dissemination or retention is prohibited.

381.3.2 CAMERA MARKINGS

Personnel involved in video monitoring will be appropriately trained and supervised. When deemed appropriate by the Chief of Police or authorized designee, surveillance equipment may be marked in a conspicuous manner with appropriate signage.

381.3.3 INTEGRATION WITH OTHER TECHNOLOGY

The Department may elect to integrate its public safety video surveillance system with other technology to enhance available information. Systems such as gunshot detection, incident mapping, crime analysis, license plate recognition, facial recognition and other video-based analytical systems may be considered based upon availability and the nature of department strategy.

The Department should evaluate the availability and propriety of networking or otherwise collaborating with appropriate private sector entities and should evaluate whether the use of certain camera systems, such as pan-tilt-zoom systems and video enhancement or other analytical technology, requires additional safeguards.

381.4 VIDEO SUPERVISION

Supervisors should monitor video surveillance access and usage to ensure members are within department policy and applicable laws. Supervisors should ensure such use and access is appropriately documented.

381.4.1 VIDEO LOG

A log or electronic record of surveillance system use should be maintained at all locations where video surveillance monitors are located. The authorized designee responsible for surveillance system staff shall determine the appropriate measures of tracking history and ethical use.

Public Safety Video Surveillance System

If administrative access permissions for viewing-only are provided to non-police department members, the logs or electronic records should, at a minimum, record the:

- (a) Date and time access was given.
- (b) Name and agency of the person being given access to the images.
- (c) Name of person authorizing access.
- (d) Identifiable portion of images viewed.

381.4.2 PROHIBITED ACTIVITY

Public safety video surveillance systems will not intentionally be used to invade the privacy of individuals or observe areas where a reasonable expectation of privacy exists.

Public safety video surveillance equipment shall not be used in an unequal or discriminatory manner and shall not target individuals or groups based solely on actual or perceived characteristics such as race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, economic status, age, cultural group, or disability.

Video surveillance equipment shall not be used to harass, intimidate, or discriminate against any individual or group.

381.5 STORAGE AND RETENTION OF MEDIA

All downloaded media shall be stored in a secure area with access restricted to authorized persons. A recording needed as evidence shall be copied to a suitable medium and booked into evidence in accordance with established evidence procedures. All actions taken with respect to retention of media shall be appropriately documented.

The type of video surveillance technology employed and the manner in which recordings are used and stored will affect retention periods. The recordings should be stored and retained in accordance with the established records retention schedule.

381.5.1 EVIDENTIARY INTEGRITY

All downloaded and retained media shall be treated in the same manner as other evidence. Media shall be accessed, maintained, stored and retrieved in a manner that ensures its integrity as evidence, including strict adherence to chain of custody requirements. Electronic trails, including encryption, digital masking of innocent or uninvolved individuals to preserve anonymity, authenticity certificates and date and time stamping, shall be used as appropriate to preserve individual rights and to ensure the authenticity and maintenance of a secure evidentiary chain of custody.

381.6 RELEASE OF VIDEO IMAGES

All recorded video images gathered by the public safety video surveillance equipment are for the official use of the University of Oregon Police Department.

Requests for recorded video images from the public or the media shall be processed in the same manner as requests for department public records.

Public Safety Video Surveillance System

Requests for recorded images from other law enforcement agencies shall be referred to the authorized designee for release in accordance with a specific and legitimate law enforcement purpose.

Recorded video images that are the subject of a court order or subpoena shall be processed in accordance with the established department subpoena process.

381.7 VIDEO SURVEILLANCE AUDIT

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee will conduct an annual review of the public safety video surveillance system. The review should include an analysis of the cost, benefit and effectiveness of the system, including any public safety issues that were effectively addressed or any significant prosecutions that resulted, and any systemic operational or administrative issues that were identified, including those related to training, discipline or policy.

The results of each review shall be appropriately documented and maintained by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee and other applicable advisory bodies. Any recommendations for training or policy should be promptly addressed.

381.8 TRAINING

All department members authorized to operate or access public video surveillance systems shall receive appropriate training. Training should include guidance on the use of cameras, interaction with dispatch and patrol operations and a review regarding relevant policies and procedures, including this policy. Training should also address state and federal law related to the use of video surveillance equipment and privacy.

Off-Duty Law Enforcement Actions

386.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The decision to become involved in a law enforcement action when off-duty can place an officer, as well as others, at great risk and must be done with careful consideration. This policy is intended to provide guidelines for officers of the University of Oregon Police Department with respect to taking law enforcement action while off-duty.

386.2 POLICY

Initiating law enforcement action while off-duty is generally discouraged. Officers should not attempt to initiate enforcement action when witnessing minor crimes, such as suspected intoxicated drivers, reckless driving or minor property crimes. Such incidents should be promptly reported to the appropriate law enforcement agency.

Officers are not expected to place themselves in unreasonable peril. However, any sworn member of this department who becomes aware of an incident or circumstance that he/she reasonably believes poses an imminent threat of serious bodily injury or death, or significant property damage may take reasonable action to minimize the threat.

When public safety or the prevention of major property damage requires immediate action, officers should first consider reporting and monitoring the activity and only take direct action as a last resort.

386.3 FIREARMS

Officers of this department may carry firearms while off-duty in accordance with federal regulations and department policy. All firearms and ammunition must meet guidelines as described in the department Firearms and Qualification 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.

386.4 DECISION TO INTERVENE

There is no legal requirement for off-duty officers to take law enforcement action. However, should officers decide to intervene, they must evaluate whether the action is necessary or desirable, and should take into consideration the following:

- (a) The tactical disadvantage of being alone and the fact there may be multiple or hidden suspects.
- (b) The inability to communicate with responding units.
- (c) The lack of equipment, such as handcuffs, OC or baton.

Off-Duty Law Enforcement Actions

- (d) The lack of cover.
- (e) The potential for increased risk to bystanders if the off-duty officer were to intervene.
- (f) Unfamiliarity with the surroundings.
- (g) The potential for the off-duty officer to be misidentified by other peace officers or members of the public.

Officers should consider waiting for on-duty uniformed officers to arrive, and gather as much accurate intelligence as possible instead of immediately intervening.

386.4.1 INTERVENTION PROCEDURE

If involvement is reasonably necessary the officer should attempt to call or have someone else call 9-1-1 to request immediate assistance. The operator should be informed that an off-duty officer is on-scene and should be provided a description of the officer if possible.

Whenever practicable, the officer should loudly and repeatedly identify him/herself as a police officer until acknowledged. Official identification should also be displayed.

386.4.2 INCIDENTS OF PERSONAL INTEREST

Officers should refrain from handling incidents of personal interest, (e.g., family or neighbor disputes) and should remain neutral. In such circumstances officers should call the responsible agency to handle the matter.

386.4.3 NON-SWORN 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.

386.4.4 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

When encountering a non-uniformed officer in public, uniformed officers should wait for acknowledgement by the non-uniformed officer in case he/she needs to maintain an undercover capability.

386.5 REPORTING

Any off-duty officer who engages in any law enforcement activity, regardless of jurisdiction, shall notify the Watch Commander as soon as practicable. The Watch 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.

Rape Aggression Defense (RAD) System Program

387.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

To establish policy, responsibilities, and procedures for implementing the Rape Aggression Defense System program (RAD).

RAD is a program of self-defense tactics and techniques for women. The RAD Systems is a comprehensive course that teaches situational awareness, personal safety and risk reduction. RAD is not a martial arts program.

RAD trained and certified officers and/or non-sworn University of Oregon Police Department (UOPD) staff teach a formal curriculum to female students in a classroom setting. The objective is to develop and enhance the self-defense skills for women within the campus community.

The RAD System is a copyright protected program. Any use of the RAD name, logo, curriculum and/or other copyrighted materials must be authorized by RAD.

387.2 SELECTION PROCESS

Instructors will be selected based on the following requirements:

- (a) Desire to be an instructor.
- (b) Excellent communication and organization skills.
- (c) Demonstrated ability as a positive role model.
- (d) Satisfactory or above rating on the most recent annual performance evaluation.
- (e) Final approval by the Chief, Assistant Chief and Police Operations Captain.
- (f) Ability to pass a criminal history check.

387.3 TRAINING

An officer or UOPD staff member selected as a RAD instructor shall successfully complete an approved Rape Aggression Defense Systems instructor course, prior to being assigned as a RAD instructor.

Instructor training will be coordinated through the Captain of Administration

387.4 RAD COORDINATOR

The RAD coordinator will be selected by the Chief or his/her designee. For all matters related to RAD, the RAD coordinator will report to and receive direction from the Police Operations Captain, or designee.

The responsibilities of the RAD coordinator include the following:

- a. Scheduling of instructors for classes.

Rape Aggression Defense (RAD) System Program

- b. Coordinate with appropriate non-sworn agencies, departments and persons on issues affecting overall program goals and objectives.
- c. Ensure criteria for instructor's certifications are met.
- d. Maintain and update equipment and course as needed.
- e. Monitor individual instructor performance.
- f. Monitor overall program to ensure that it is within compliance with RAD standards.
- g. Maintain liaison with RAD instructors of other agencies.
- h. Coordinate with Office of Communications and the Office of Dean of Students to publicize upcoming course information.

387.5 CLASS PRESENTATIONS

The RAD course is designed to be delivered by a RAD certified instructor. In no event shall the program be delivered by a non-certified instructor.

Every attempt will be made to offer the class once a term. Scheduling is dependent upon campus interest and staff availability.

387.6 RAD ADMINISTRATION

Administrative and clerical duties associated with the RAD program will be completed with the assistance of the Division Commander - Administrative Services and his/her designee.

Duties of the Division Commander - Administrative Services include the following:

- a. Manage funds/accounts generated by program or assigned to program.
- b. Distributing funds as needed in compliance with grant or university/department rules and regulations.
- c. Equipment replacement and procurement.

387.6.1 DOCUMENTATION

All documentation of the RAD program will be maintained by the Police Operations Captain or designee. Documentation may consist of the following:

- a. Class rosters.
- b. A class wait list.
- c. List of certified instructors.

Police Operations personnel will assist in overseeing promotion efforts as needed, to ensure the longevity of the program. Promotion may include web site design and maintenance, promotional brochures, and advertising.

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Rape Aggression Defense (RAD) System Program

387.6.2 COMPENSATION

No additional compensation is available for this position. Classified employees may be eligible for overtime as per union contract.

387.6.3 MINIMUM COMMITMENT

A minimum of a three (3) year commitment with continuous satisfactory annual performance evaluations. Additional tenure is subject to approval by the Chief or his/her designee.

Canines

388.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes guidelines for the use of explosives detection canines to augment law enforcement services to the community.

388.2 POLICY

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

388.3 ASSIGNMENT

Canine teams may be assigned to a normal patrol shift/team but their primary role will be community outreach and explosives detection.

388.4 CANINE COORDINATOR

The Chief of Police will designate the canine coordinator. The responsibilities of the coordinator include, but are not limited to:

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

388.5 REQUESTS FOR CANINE TEAMS

Operations Division members are encouraged to request the use of a canine. Requests for a canine team from department units outside of the Operations Division shall be reviewed by the Watch Commander.

388.5.1 OUTSIDE AGENCY REQUEST

All requests for canine assistance from outside agencies must be approved by the Watch Commander and are subject to the following:

- (a) Canine teams shall not be used for any assignment that is not consistent with this policy.

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- (b) The canine handler shall have the authority to decline a request for any specific assignment that he/she deems unsuitable.
- (c) Calling out off-duty canine team may be appropriate at times.
- (d) It shall be the responsibility of the canine handler to coordinate operations with agency personnel in order to minimize the risk of unintended injury.
- (e) It shall be the responsibility of the canine handler to complete all necessary reports or as directed.

388.5.2 PUBLIC DEMONSTRATIONS

All public requests for a canine team shall be reviewed and, if appropriate, approved by the canine coordinator prior to making any resource commitment. The canine coordinator is responsible for obtaining resources and coordinating involvement in the demonstration to include proper safety protocols.

388.6 ARTICLE DETECTION

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

388.6.1 BOMB/EXPLOSIVE DETECTION

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

- (a) Assisting in the search of a building, structure, area, vehicle or article where an actual or suspected explosive device has been reported or located.
- (b) Assisting with searches at transportation facilities and vehicles (e.g., buses, airplanes, trains).
- (c) Preventive searches at special events, VIP visits, official buildings and other restricted areas. Searches of individuals shall be strictly limited to the purpose of detecting explosives.
- (d) Assisting in the search of scenes where an explosion has occurred and an explosive device or secondary explosive device is suspected.

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

388.7 HANDLER SELECTION

The minimum qualifications for the assignment of canine handler include:

- (a) An officer who is currently off probation. In the instance an officer was a lateral hire consideration will be given to those probationary officers based on prior police officer experience.

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- (b) Residing in an adequately fenced residence (minimum 5-foot high fence with locking gates).
- (c) Living within 45 minutes travel time from the University of Oregon, Eugene campus.
- (d) Agreeing to be assigned to the position for a minimum of five years with the option of an extension, and expectation that the canine will have the fewest number of handlers feasible, based on the needs of the organization.

388.8 HANDLER RESPONSIBILITIES

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

The canine handler will be responsible for the following:

- (a) Except as required during appropriate deployment, the handler shall not expose the canine to any foreseeable and unreasonable risk of harm.
- (b) The handler shall maintain all department equipment under his/her control in a clean and serviceable condition.
- (c) When a handler is off-duty for an extended number of days, the assigned canine vehicle should be stored at the University of Oregon Police Department facility.
- (d) Handlers shall permit the canine coordinator to conduct planned visits to the handler's residence to confirm compliance with the canine policy, as well as inspection of their canine vehicle to verify that conditions and equipment conform to this policy.
- (e) Any changes in the living status of the handler that may affect the lodging or environment of the canine shall be reported to the canine coordinator as soon as possible.
- (f) The canine should be permitted to socialize in the home with the handler's family for short periods of time and under the direct supervision of the handler.
- (g) Under no circumstances will the canine be lodged at another location unless approved by the canine coordinator or Watch Commander.
- (h) When off-duty, the handler shall not involve the canine in any law enforcement activity or official conduct unless approved in advance by the canine coordinator or Watch Commander.
- (i) Whenever a canine handler is off-duty for an extended number of days, it may be necessary to temporarily relocate the canine. In those situations, the handler shall give reasonable notice to the canine coordinator so that appropriate arrangements can be made.
- (j) Handlers should not tether a canine in a manner that would violate ORS 167.325(1), ORS 167.330(1) and/or ORS 167.343.

ORS 167.325(1), ORS 167.330(1) and [EC1](#)/or ORS 167.343

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[EC1]I believe this should be “and/or”. I don’t think “and” works because it should be a violation of policy to violate any one of these statutes, and I would not want someone to read it to believe that s/he was in violation only if s/he violated all 3. (I confirmed with Shannon that “and/or” is appropriate from a style perspective if appropriate to the meaning intended.)

388.8.1 CANINE IN PUBLIC AREAS

The canine should be kept under control of the handler when in areas that allow access to the public.

- (a) A canine shall not be left unattended in any area to which the public may have access.
- (b) When the canine vehicle is left unattended, all windows and doors shall be secured in such a manner as to prevent unauthorized access to the dog. The handler shall also ensure that the unattended vehicle remains inhabitable for the canine.

388.9 HANDLER COMPENSATION

The canine handler shall be available for call-out under conditions specified by the canine coordinator.

The canine handler shall be compensated for time spent in the care, feeding, grooming and other needs of the canine in accordance with the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA), and according to the terms of the collective bargaining agreement or memorandum of understanding between the handler and the University (29 USC § 207).

388.10 CANINE INJURY AND MEDICAL CARE

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

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

388.11 TRAINING

Before assignment in the field, each canine team shall be trained and certified to meet current Oregon Police Canine Association (OPCA) standards or other accredited and recognized animal handling organization standards (ORS 167.310). Cross-trained canine teams or those canine teams trained exclusively for the detection of explosives also shall be trained and certified to meet current nationally recognized standards or other recognized and approved certification standards established for their particular skills.

The canine coordinator shall be responsible for scheduling periodic training for all department members in order to familiarize them with how to conduct themselves in the presence of department canines.

All canine training should be conducted while on-duty unless otherwise approved by the canine coordinator or Watch Commander.

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388.11.1 CONTINUED TRAINING

Each canine team shall thereafter be recertified to OPCA or other recognized and approved certification standards on an annual basis. Additional training considerations are as follows:

- (a) Canine teams should receive training as defined in the current contract with the University of Oregon Police Department canine training provider.
- (b) Canine handlers are encouraged to engage in additional training with approval of the canine coordinator.
- (c) To ensure that all training is consistent, no handler, trainer or outside vendor is authorized to train to a standard that is not reviewed and approved by this department.
- (d) All canine training shall be conducted while on-duty unless otherwise approved by the canine coordinator or the Watch Commander.

388.11.2 FAILURE TO SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETE TRAINING

Any canine team failing OPCA canine certification standards, or other accredited or recognized animal handling organization standards, shall not be deployed in the field for tasks the team is not certified to perform until graduation or certification is achieved. When reasonably practicable, pending successful certification, the canine handler shall be temporarily reassigned to regular patrol duties.

388.11.3 TRAINING RECORDS

All canine training records shall be maintained in the canine handler's and the canine's training file.

388.11.4 TRAINING AIDS

Training aids are required to effectively train and maintain the skills of canines. Officers possessing, using or transporting explosives for canine training purposes must comply with federal and state requirements regarding the same. Alternatively, the University of Oregon Police Department may work with outside trainers with the applicable licenses or permits.

388.11.5 EXPLOSIVE TRAINING AIDS

Officers may possess, transport, store or use explosives or destructive devices in compliance with state and federal laws (18 USC § 842; 27 CFR 555.41; ORS 480.205).

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

- (a) All explosive training aids, when not in use, shall be properly stored in a secure facility appropriate for the type of materials.
- (b) An inventory ledger shall be maintained to document the type and quantity of explosive training aids that are stored.
- (c) The canine coordinator shall be responsible to verify the explosive training aids on hand against the inventory ledger once each quarter.

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- (d) Only members of the canine team shall have access to the explosive training aids storage facility.
- (e) A primary and secondary custodian will be designated to minimize the possibility of loss of explosive training aids during and after the training. Generally, the handler will be designated as the primary custodian while the trainer or authorized second person on-scene will be designated as the secondary custodian.
- (f) Any lost or damaged explosive training aids shall be promptly reported to the canine coordinator, who will determine if any further action will be necessary. Any loss of explosives will be reported to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), as required by law.

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation

389.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy is intended ensure the protection and security of ancient or historic grave sites, including notification of personnel responsible for cultural items, in compliance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) (25 USC § 3001 et seq.).

389.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include (43 CFR 10.2):

Funerary objects and associated funerary objects - Objects that, as part of the death rite or ceremony of a culture, are reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally at the time of death or later with or near individual human remains, or that were made exclusively for burial purposes or to contain human remains.

Native American human remains - The physical remains of the body of a person of Native American ancestry.

Objects of cultural patrimony - Objects having ongoing historical, traditional or cultural importance that is central to the Native American group or culture itself and therefore cannot be appropriated or conveyed by any individual, including members of the Native American group or Native Hawaiian organization. Such objects must have been considered inalienable by the Native American group at the time the object was separated from the group.

Sacred objects - Specific ceremonial objects needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions.

389.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the University of Oregon Police Department that the protection of Native American human remains, funerary objects, associated funerary objects, sacred objects or objects of cultural patrimony is the responsibility of all members. Such protection includes minimizing destruction, contamination, inadvertent disruption or complicated custody transfer processes.

389.3 COMPLIANCE WITH THE NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION AND REPATRIATION ACT

Upon discovery or arrival upon a scene where it reasonably appears that a Native American grave, human remains, funerary objects, associated funerary objects, sacred objects or objects of cultural patrimony are exposed or otherwise unsecured, members shall secure the site in the same manner as a crime scene. All activity at the scene other than scene preservation activity must cease (43 CFR 10.4).

No photography or video recording may be permitted by the media or any group or individual who may wish to exhibit the remains.

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation

Without delay, the appropriate agency or group shall be notified to respond and take control of the scene. These include the following (43 CFR 10.4):

- Federal land - Appropriate agency at the U.S. Department of the Interior or U.S. Department of Agriculture
- State land/Private land - Oregon State Police, State Historical Preservation Officer, appropriate Indian tribe and the Commission on Indian Services (ORS 97.745)
- Tribal land - Responsible Indian tribal official

389.4 EVIDENCE AND PROPERTY

If the location has been investigated as a possible homicide scene prior to identification as a NAGPRA site, investigators shall work with other appropriate agencies and individuals to ensure the proper transfer and repatriation of any material collected. Members shall ensure that any remains or artifacts located at the site are expediently processed (43 CFR 10.6).

Extreme Risk Protection Orders

391.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for petitioning for and serving extreme risk protection orders and accounting for the deadly weapons obtained pursuant to those orders.

391.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include (ORS 166.525):

Deadly weapon - A firearm, whether loaded or unloaded, or any other instrument, article, or substance specifically designed for and presently capable of causing death or serious physical injury.

Extreme risk protection order - An order prohibiting a named person from having in his/her custody or control, owning, purchasing, possessing, receiving, or attempting to purchase or receive a deadly weapon.

391.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the University of Oregon to petition for and serve extreme risk protection orders in compliance with state law, and to properly account for deadly weapons obtained by the Department pursuant to such orders.

391.3 EXTREME RISK PROTECTION ORDERS

An officer who reasonably believes a person presents a risk in the near future, including an imminent risk of suicide or causing physical injury to another person, may request permission from his/her supervisor to petition the court for an extreme risk protection order. The petition must be supported by a written affidavit signed under oath or by a sworn oral statement (ORS 166.527).

391.4 SERVICE

The person shall be personally served with a copy of the extreme risk protection order and a hearing request form. The officer assigned to serve the order and hearing request form shall immediately deliver to the county sheriff a true copy of proof of service and a copy of the order (ORS 166.527).

The county sheriff is responsible for entering the order into the state's Law Enforcement Data Systems (LEDS) with a request that the order be entered in the National Crime Information Center (NCIC). Entry into LEDS constitutes notice to all law enforcement agencies of the existence of the order, which is enforceable throughout the state (ORS 166.527).

If service of the order cannot be completed within 10 days, the officer shall notify the petitioner at the address he/she provided. If the officer is the petitioner and service is not made, the order shall be held for future service and the officer should file notice with the court showing service was not completed (ORS 166.527).

Extreme Risk Protection Orders

391.4.1 SURRENDER OF DEADLY WEAPONS AND HANDGUN LICENSE

The officer serving an extreme risk protection order shall request that the person immediately surrender all deadly weapons in his/her custody, control, or possession along with any concealed handgun license issued to the person. The officer shall take custody of any weapons or license surrendered. If the person indicates an intention to surrender the weapons to a gun dealer or a third party, the officer shall request that the person identify that gun dealer or third party. Prior to taking any enforcement action, the officer should make a reasonable effort to follow up with the gun dealer or third party to determine if the deadly weapons were surrendered (ORS 166.537).

The officer serving an extreme risk protection order continued after a court hearing held under ORS 166.530, or a renewed extreme risk protection order, shall request that the person surrender all deadly weapons in his/her custody, control, or possession. The officer may conduct any search permitted by law for deadly weapons and shall take possession of all deadly weapons appearing to be in the custody, control, or possession of the person that are surrendered, in plain sight, or discovered pursuant to a lawful search (ORS 166.537).

A receipt identifying all surrendered items shall be prepared by the officer and a copy given to the person. The officer should ensure the original receipt is forwarded to the Administrative Captain as soon as practicable (ORS 166.537).

All deadly weapons collected shall be handled and booked in accordance with the Property and Evidence Policy.

391.4.2 SEARCH WARRANTS

If a person who has been served with an extreme risk protection order refuses to surrender any deadly weapons, the officer should consider whether to seek a search warrant. If a search warrant is to be obtained, the preparation and service of the search warrant shall be done in accordance with the Warrant Service Policy.

391.5 SERVICE

The person shall be personally served with a copy of the extreme risk protection order and a hearing request form (ORS 166.527).

Any served order shall be entered into the state's Law Enforcement Data Systems (LEDS) by this Department with a request that the order be entered in the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) when the order is served (ORS 166.527):

- (a) By a member of this Department.
- (b) By any law enforcement agency and this Department is provided a receipt of a copy of the order and notice of completion of service.
- (c) By a person and this Department is provided a copy of the proof of service.

Entry into LEDS constitutes notice to all law enforcement agencies of the existence of the order, which is enforceable throughout the state (ORS 166.527).

Extreme Risk Protection Orders

The Department shall provide the petitioner a copy of the proof of service for the extreme risk protection order (ORS 166.527).

If service of the order cannot be completed within 10 days, the officer shall notify the petitioner at the address he/she provided. If the officer is the petitioner and service is not made, the order shall be held for future service and the officer should file notice to the court showing service was not completed (ORS 166.527).

391.5.1 SURRENDER OF DEADLY WEAPONS AND HANDGUN LICENSE

The officer serving an extreme risk protection order shall request that the person immediately surrender all deadly weapons in his/her custody, control, or possession along with any concealed handgun license issued to the person. The officer shall take custody of any weapons or license surrendered. If the person indicates an intention to surrender the weapons to a gun dealer or a third party, the officer shall request that the person identify that gun dealer or third party. Prior to taking any enforcement action, the officer should make a reasonable effort to follow up with the gun dealer or third party to determine if the deadly weapons were surrendered (ORS 166.537).

The officer serving an extreme risk protection order continued after a court hearing held under ORS 166.530, or a renewed extreme risk protection order, shall request that the person surrender all deadly weapons in his/her custody, control, or possession. The officer may conduct any search permitted by law for deadly weapons and shall take possession of all deadly weapons appearing to be in the custody, control, or possession of the person that are surrendered, in plain sight, or discovered pursuant to a lawful search (ORS 166.537).

A receipt identifying all surrendered items shall be prepared by the officer and a copy given to the person. The officer should ensure the original receipt is forwarded to the Administrative Captain as soon as practicable (ORS 166.537).

All deadly weapons collected shall be handled and booked in accordance with the Property and Evidence Policy.

391.5.2 SEARCH WARRANTS

If a person who has been served with an extreme risk protection order refuses to surrender any deadly weapons, the officer should consider whether to seek a search warrant. If a search warrant is to be obtained, the preparation and service of the search warrant shall be done in accordance with the Warrant Service Policy.

391.6 ADMINISTRATIVE CAPTAIN RESPONSIBILITIES

The Administrative Captain is responsible for ensuring that the original receipt of surrendered deadly weapons and concealed handgun license is filed with the court within 72 hours of service of an extreme risk protection order. A copy of the receipt shall also be properly maintained by the Department (ORS 166.537).

391.7 ADMINISTRATIVE CAPTAIN RESPONSIBILITIES

The Administrative Captain is responsible for:

Extreme Risk Protection Orders

- (a) Ensuring that the original receipt of surrendered deadly weapons and concealed handgun license is filed with the court within 72 hours of service of an extreme risk protection order. A copy of the receipt shall also be properly maintained by the Department (ORS 166.537).
- (b) Ensuring orders have been properly entered into state and national databases as required by ORS 166.527.
- (c) Removing from LEDS an original order upon receipt of a termination order from the court and requesting that the order be removed from NCIC (ORS 166.533).

391.8 COURT-ORDERED SURRENDER OF DEADLY WEAPONS

Authorized members should accept deadly weapons and a concealed handgun license from any person who is the subject of an extreme risk protection order. The member receiving any such items shall issue a receipt identifying all surrendered items, in addition to following other relevant Department procedures (ORS 166.537).

391.9 RELEASE OF DEADLY WEAPONS

Any deadly weapon or concealed handgun license in Department custody pursuant to an extreme risk protection order will be released only as authorized by ORS 166.540 and applicable provisions of the Property and Evidence Policy.

391.10 RENEWAL OF EXTREME RISK PROTECTION ORDER

The Investigation Unit supervisor is responsible for the review of any extreme risk protection order obtained by the Department to determine if renewal should be requested within the time prescribed by law (ORS 166.535).

Chapter 4 - Patrol Operations

Patrol Function

400.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to define the functions of the patrol unit of the Department to ensure intra-department cooperation and information sharing.

400.1.1 FUNCTION

Officers will generally patrol in clearly marked vehicles, patrol assigned jurisdictional areas of University of Oregon Police Department, respond to citizen calls for assistance, act as a deterrent to crime, enforce local ordinances as well as state laws, and respond to emergencies 24 hours per day seven days per week.

Patrol Supervisors are expected to ensure adequate staffing and use various sources of information (crime analysis, criminal intelligence, calls-for-service, traffic accident reports, officer and public observations) in order to determine campus community needs, and communicate with patrol officers and communications officers to maximize problem solving.

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
 - 1. Strategies include, but are not limited to:
 - (a) Fixed Beat - officers are responsible for the entire range of law enforcement activity in a set geographical area
 - (b) Focused Beat - focused beats are generally designed around a smaller area where similar problems need to be addressed and are assigned by the Watch Commander.
 - (c) Special Assignment - a directed patrol to address a specific problem. Generally, officers on Special Assignment are not dispatched to calls for service, except where imminent life or property safety are jeopardized
- (b) Crime prevention activities such as residential inspections, business inspections, community presentations, etc.
- (c) Calls for service, both routine and emergency in nature
- (d) Investigation of criminal acts
- (e) Investigation of situations that indicate a threat to public safety, health and welfare
- (f) The apprehension of criminal offenders
- (g) Community Oriented Policing and Problem Oriented Policing activities such as citizen assists and individual citizen contacts of a positive nature
- (h) The sharing of information between the Patrol and other divisions within the Department, as well as other outside governmental agencies

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- (i) The application of resources to specific problems or situations within the community, which may be improved or resolved by Community Oriented Policing and Problem Oriented Policing strategies
- (j) Traffic direction and control

400.1.2 TERRORISM

It is the goal of the University of Oregon 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 Investigations Sergeant and Crime Analyst in a timely fashion.

400.2 PATROL INFORMATION SHARING PROCEDURES

The following guidelines are intended to develop and maintain intra-department cooperation and information flow between the various divisions of the University of Oregon Police Department.

400.2.1 CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT

The Crime Analysis Unit (CAU) will be the central unit for information exchange. Criminal information and intelligence reports can be distributed to all divisions within the Department through daily and special bulletins.

400.2.2 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.

400.2.3 PATROL BRIEFINGS

Patrol supervisors, detective sergeants, and special unit sergeants are encouraged to share information as much as possible. All supervisors and/or officers will be provided an opportunity to share information at the daily patrol briefings as time permits.

400.2.4 BRIEFING INFORMATION

Patrol briefing information will be kept in the briefing room and will include crime bulletins, patrol checks, logs, memos and directives that may be reviewed by all Department employees. The Crime Analyst and Investigations Sergeant will supply specific bulletins for briefing, including intelligence reports and photographs. Copies of Department Directives will be included in briefing information.

400.3 CROWDS, EVENTS AND GATHERINGS

Officers may encounter gatherings of people, including but not limited to, 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

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supervisor should be notified when it becomes reasonably foreseeable that such an event may require increased monitoring, contact or intervention.

Officers responding to an event or gathering that warrants law enforcement involvement should carefully balance the speech and association rights of those present with applicable public safety concerns before taking enforcement action. Officers are encouraged to contact organizers or responsible persons to seek voluntary compliance that may address relevant public safety/order concerns.

Officers should consider enforcement of applicable state and local laws, when the activity blocks the entrance or egress of a facility or location and when voluntary compliance with the law is not achieved.

Bias-Based Policing

402.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidance to department members that affirms the University of Oregon Police Department's commitment to policing that is fair and objective (ORS 131.920).

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).

See the Personnel Complaints Policy regarding acceptance of complaints alleging profiling and investigation of such complaints.

402.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Bias-based policing - An inappropriate reliance on characteristics such as race, ethnicity, national origin, language, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, economic status, homelessness, age, cultural group, disability, political affiliation or affiliation with any non-criminal group (protected characteristics) as the basis for providing differing law enforcement service or enforcement. This includes profiling as defined by ORS 131.915.

402.2 POLICY

The University of Oregon Police Department is committed to providing law enforcement services to the community with due regard for the racial, cultural or other differences of those served. It is the policy of this department to provide law enforcement services and to enforce the law equally, fairly, objectively and without discrimination toward any individual or group.

402.3 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.

402.4 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

Every member of this department shall perform his/her duties in a fair and objective manner and is responsible for promptly reporting any suspected or known instances of bias-based policing to a supervisor. Members should, when reasonable to do so, intervene to prevent any biased-based actions by another member.

402.4.1 REASON FOR CONTACT

Officers contacting a person shall be prepared to articulate sufficient reason for the contact, independent of the protected characteristics of the individual.

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To the extent that written documentation would otherwise be completed (e.g., arrest report, Field Interview (FI) card), the involved officer should include those facts giving rise to the contact, as applicable.

Except for required data-collection forms or methods, nothing in this policy shall require any officer to document a contact that would not otherwise require reporting.

402.4.2 REPORTING TRAFFIC AND PEDESTRIAN STOPS

Each time an officer makes an officer-initiated traffic or pedestrian stop, the officer shall record the required stop data in the method and manner prescribed by the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission (OCJC) (ORS 131.935).

402.5 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Supervisors should monitor those individuals under their command for compliance with this policy and shall handle any alleged or observed violations in accordance with the Personnel Complaints Policy.

- (a) Supervisors should discuss any issues with the involved officer and his/her supervisor in a timely manner.
 - 1. Supervisors should document these discussions, in the prescribed manner.
- (b) Supervisors should periodically and equitably review all members Mobile Audio/Video (MAV) recordings, portable audio/video recordings, Mobile Data Terminal (MDT) data and any other available resource used to document contact between officers and the public to ensure compliance with this policy.
 - 1. Supervisors should document these periodic reviews.
 - 2. Recordings that capture a potential instance of bias-based policing should be appropriately retained for administrative investigation purposes.
- (c) Supervisors shall initiate investigations of any actual or alleged violations of this policy.
- (d) Supervisors should take prompt and reasonable steps to address any retaliatory action taken against any member of this department who discloses information concerning bias-based policing.

402.6 STATE REPORTING

402.6.1 STATE REPORTING TO LAW ENFORCEMENT CONTACTS POLICY AND DATA REVIEW COMMITTEE

The Records Section shall annually provide Law Enforcement Contacts Policy and Data Review Committee (LECC) the following (ORS 131.925):

- (a) Copies of profiling complaints received by the Department.
- (b) A summary of each profiling complaint received by the Department and the final disposition of the profiling complaint on the appropriate Department of State Police (DSP) form.

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1. This form is to be submitted even if no profiling complaints were received by the Department.

Summaries of complaints and copies of complaints provided to LECC may not include personal information concerning the complainant or an officer except as to any personal information on the DSP form (ORS 131.925).

The Records Section should provide LECC, upon request, data regarding stops or contacts as identified in ORS 131.906(5). Data provided may not identify an officer or an individual whose demographic data is collected (ORS 131.906).

402.6.2 STATE REPORTING TO OREGON CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMMISSION

The Records Section shall provide the OCJC with traffic and pedestrian stop data annually as prescribed by ORS 131.935.

Data may not include information that reveals the identity of any stopped individual or of any officer (ORS 131.935).

402.7 ADMINISTRATION

The Operations Captain 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 complainant, 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 annual report and discuss the results with those they are assigned to supervise.

402.8 TRAINING

Training on fair and objective policing and review of this policy should be conducted annually as directed by the Captain of Administration.

402.8.1 DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY STANDARDS AND TRAINING

The Captain of Administration should ensure that officers receive training implemented by the Department of Public Safety Standards and Training regarding procedures to facilitate the collection of officer-initiated traffic and pedestrian stop data (ORS 131.935).

Police S.T.O.P.'s Statistical Transparency of Policing

403.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy states unequivocally that profiling and bias-based policing by the University of Oregon Police Department will not be tolerated. This policy ensures UOPD compliance with HB 2355.

403.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Profiling – Profiling means that a law enforcement agency or law enforcement officer targets an individual for suspicion of violating a provision of law based solely on the real or perceived factor of the individual's age, race, ethnicity, color, national origin, language, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, political affiliation, religion, homelessness or disability, unless the agency or officer is acting on a suspect description or information related to an identified or suspected violation of a provision of law.

Bias-based Policing - An inappropriate reliance on protected class characteristics such as those listed above as a factor in deciding whether to take law enforcement action or to provide law enforcement services.

Protected Class – As defined by University of Oregon Policy Number: V.11.02

403.2 POLICY

The University of Oregon Police Department expects its employees to provide equitable law enforcement services to the community with due regard for the protected class status of those served. The Department will provide equal protection under the law to the people we contact and provide it fairly and without discrimination toward any individual or group. University of Oregon Police employees are forbidden to engage in profiling or bias-based policing practices. The University of Oregon Police Department will investigate all complaints of profiling received by the agency.

403.3 USE OF PROTECTED CLASS AS A DESCRIPTION

Nothing in this policy is intended to prohibit an officer from considering factors such as race or ethnicity in combination with other legitimate factors to establish reasonable suspicion or probable cause. This policy does not prohibit an officer from initiating a conversation with any person, so long as a reasonable person would conclude that they are free to go at any time.

403.4 DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITY

Every member of this department shall perform his or her duties in a professional, fair, and objective manner.

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Police S.T.O.P.'s Statistical Transparency of Policing

403.4.1 DETENTIONS

University of Oregon Police Department officers will always ensure the stopping, detaining, frisking, and/or searching any person is based on current and accepted legal principles.

Nothing in this policy requires an officer to document a contact that would otherwise not require reporting.

If any employee is informed or perceives from a contact that the person contacted believes they have been contacted based upon bias by the officer, the employee should immediately notify a sworn supervisor.

403.4.2 RECORDING INFORMATION ON STOPS BY POLICE

Officers will record data on each traffic stop and person stop they conduct. The data collection program will be called the Statistical Transparency of Policing (STOP) program in partnership with the State of Oregon program. The data acquired for this purpose does not contain the identity of any persons and officers will not ask for identifying information solely for the purposes of collecting this statistical data. When data for this program is not readily available via an official document such as a driver's license, officers shall record data based on their observations and perceptions. The information to be recorded will include, but is not limited to:

- Officer ID
- Stop date and time
- Location of the stop
- The race, ethnicity, age, and sex of pedestrian or operator of the motor vehicle stopped, based on the observations of the law enforcement officer responsible for reporting the stop
- Nature of, and statutory citation for, the traffic stop or person stop
- The disposition of the stop
- Number of passengers
- Age, race and sex of any passengers (Only collected if passengers are arrested, cited, detained, or searched)
- Whether or not the driver, any passengers, or the vehicle was searched by officers
- Type of search (Warrant, Vehicle Inventory, Consent, Search Incident to Arrest, Mobile Vehicle)
- Contraband located during search (Guns, Money, Alcohol, Weapons)

403.5 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITY

Supervisors shall monitor those individuals under their supervision for any behavior that may conflict with the purpose of this policy and policy 402- Bias-Based Policing.

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Police S.T.O.P.'s Statistical Transparency of Policing

Supervisors may review video recordings, MDC data and any other available resource used to document contact between officers and the public to ensure compliance with this and other department policy. All reviews will be consistent with other department policies and procedures. The review of any Body Worn Cameras and/or In-Car Video systems should be performed in the presence of the officer, unless a complaint has been filed.

Recordings that capture a potential instance of bias-based policing should be retained for administrative investigation purposes. Supervisors must ensure officers are completing STOP records for all qualifying stops.

403.6 ADMINISTRATION

The Captain of Administration will provide all STOP data to the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission in compliance with HB 2355. The Captain of Administration shall also complete an annual report and submit to the office of the chief identifying all STOP data in comparison to our community demographics. This report will be submitted no later than February 1.

While not required by law, the University of Oregon Police Department will post all STOP data on our public facing website each month to clearly demonstrate our commitment to transparency.

The Records Unit will ensure that a report of the data collected is prepared and transmitted to the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission annually.

403.7 TRAINING

The Department will schedule annual training on conducting Professional Police Contacts. This training can include, but is not limited to: biased-based policing, constitutional protections and search and seizure, cultural diversity, de-escalation techniques, and interpersonal communications skills as outlined in the department training plan.

Briefing

404.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy discusses the activity of briefing and includes the tasks that should be accomplished during this short period.

404.2 POLICY

Briefing is intended to facilitate the accurate flow of information in order to enhance coordination of activities, improve performance and safety, and outline the expected actions of members.

404.3 BRIEFING

All divisions and specialized units will conduct regular briefing to discuss, disseminate, and exchange information among department members, work groups, and other organizations. A supervisor generally will conduct briefing. However, the supervisor may delegate this responsibility to a subordinate member in the supervisor's absence or for training purposes.

Briefing should include but is not limited to:

- (a) Providing members with information regarding daily activities, with particular attention given to changes in the status of:
 - 1. Wanted persons.
 - 2. Crime patterns.
 - 3. Suspect descriptions.
 - 4. Intelligence reports and photographs.
 - 5. Community issues affecting law enforcement.
 - 6. Major investigations.
- (b) Notifying members of changes in schedules and assignments.
- (c) Reviewing recent incidents for situational awareness and training purposes.
- (d) Providing training on a variety of subjects.
- (e) Conducting periodic personnel inspections.

Supervisors should also ensure that all members are informed about Special Orders and any recent policy changes.

404.3.1 RETENTION OF BRIEFING TRAINING RECORDS

Briefing training materials and a curriculum or summary shall be forwarded to the Captain of Administration for inclusion in training records, as appropriate.

404.4 PREPARATION OF MATERIALS

The supervisor conducting briefing training is responsible for preparation of the materials necessary for a constructive briefing. Supervisors may delegate this responsibility to a subordinate officer in the supervisor's absence or for training purposes.

Briefing

404.5 TRAINING

Briefing training should incorporate short segments on a variety of subjects or topics and may include:

- (a) Review and discussion of new or updated policies.
- (b) Presentation and discussion of the proper application of existing policy to routine daily activities.
- (c) Presentation and discussion of the proper application of existing policy to unusual activities.
- (d) Review of recent incidents for training purposes.

Crime and Disaster Scene Integrity

406.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance in handling a major crime or disaster.

406.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the University of Oregon Police Department to secure crime or disaster scenes so that evidence is preserved, and to identify and mitigate the dangers associated with a major crime or disaster scene for the safety of the community and those required to enter or work near the scene.

406.3 SCENE RESPONSIBILITY

The first officer at the scene of a crime or major incident is generally responsible for the immediate safety of the public and preservation of the scene. Officers shall also consider officer safety and the safety of those persons entering or exiting the area, including those rendering medical aid to any injured parties. Once an officer has assumed or been assigned to maintain the integrity and security of the crime or disaster scene, the officer shall maintain the crime or disaster scene until he/she is properly relieved by a supervisor or other designated person.

406.4 FIRST RESPONDER CONSIDERATIONS

The following list generally describes the first responder's function at a crime or disaster scene. This list is not intended to be all-inclusive, is not necessarily in order and may be altered according to the demands of each situation:

- (a) Broadcast emergency information, including requests for additional assistance and resources.
- (b) Provide for the general safety of those within the immediate area by mitigating, reducing or eliminating threats or dangers.
- (c) Locate or identify suspects and determine whether dangerous suspects are still within the area.
- (d) Provide first aid to injured parties if it can be done safely.
- (e) Evacuate the location safely as required or appropriate.
- (f) Secure the inner perimeter.
- (g) Protect items of apparent evidentiary value.
- (h) Secure an outer perimeter.
- (i) Identify potential witnesses.
- (j) Start a chronological log noting critical times and personnel allowed access.

406.5 SEARCHES

Officers arriving at crime or disaster scenes are often faced with the immediate need to search for and render aid to victims, and to determine if suspects are present and continue to pose a threat.

Crime and Disaster Scene Integrity

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.

406.5.1 CONSENT

When possible, officers should seek written consent to search from authorized individuals. However, in the case of serious crimes or major investigations, it may be prudent to also obtain a search warrant. Consent as an additional authorization may be sought, even in cases where a search warrant has been granted.

406.6 ADMINISTRATION COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITIES

The Administration Commander is responsible for:

- (a) Ensuring reasonable access to qualified personnel, equipment and supplies for processing crime scenes.
- (b) Establishing procedures for collecting, processing and preserving physical evidence in the field.
- (c) Establishing procedures for photographing, video-recording and other imaging used to collect and preserve evidence.
- (d) Establishing procedures for processing, developing, lifting and labeling fingerprints.
- (e) Establishing procedures for the safe collection, storage, transportation and submission of biological and other evidence for DNA testing and evaluation.

406.7 EXECUTION OF HEALTH ORDERS

Any sworn member of this department is authorized to execute and enforce lawful orders of the local health officer issued for the purpose of preventing the spread of any contagious, infectious or communicable disease (ORS 433.156).

Ride-Alongs

410.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Ride-Along Program provides an opportunity for citizens to experience the law enforcement function first hand. This policy provides the requirements, approval process, and hours of operation for the Ride-Along Program.

410.1.1 ELIGIBILITY

The University of Oregon Police Department Ride-Along Program is offered to residents, students and those employed within the University. Every attempt will be made to accommodate interested persons however any applicant may be disqualified without cause.

The following factors may be considered in disqualifying an applicant and are not limited to:

- Being under the age of 18-years
- Prior criminal history
- Pending criminal action
- Pending lawsuit against the Department
- Denial by any supervisor

410.1.2 AVAILABILITY

The Ride-Along Program is available on most days of the week, with certain exceptions established by Operations staff. The ride-along times are normally up to 2 - 3 hour blocks. Exceptions to this schedule may be made as approved by the Executive Coordinator.

410.1.3 PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

UOPD will attempt to make reasonable accommodation for a person with a disability who is requesting to ride, taking into consideration such factors as the person's abilities, the potential impact on the safety of the officer and the person requesting to ride, and any adverse impact on the ability of the officer to perform the duties which s/he is expected to perform.

410.2 PROCEDURE TO REQUEST AND APPROVE A RIDE-ALONG

Generally, ride-along requests will be scheduled by the Executive Coordinator. The participant will complete a ride-along application and waiver form. Information requested should include a valid ID or Oregon driver's license, social security number, address, and telephone number. If the participant is under 18-years of age, a parent/guardian must be present to complete the Ride-Along Form.

The Executive Coordinator will schedule a date, based on availability, at least 7-10 days after the date of application. A copy will be forwarded to the respective Watch Commander as soon as possible for his/her scheduling considerations.

On the date of the ride-along, the assigned Watch Commander will run a warrant check and NCIC III criminal history check on the rider. If approved, the Watch Commander will sign off on the form

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stating that the rider is cleared to participate in the ride-along. Upon completion of the ride-along, the form will be returned to the Executive Coordinator.

If the ride-along is denied the Watch Commander will advise the applicant of the denial.

410.2.1 PROGRAM LIMITATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

Persons will be allowed to ride no more than once every 6 months. An exception would apply to the following: Cadets, Chaplains, Reserves, police applicants, and others with approval of the Executive Coordinator.

An effort will be made to ensure that no more than one person will participate in a ride-along during any given time period. Normally, no more than one participant will be allowed in the officer's vehicle at a given time.

Relatives/friends of officers may ride-along, subject to supervisory approval, no more than once every 6 months.

Applicants to UOPD may ride once during each shift per application period.

410.2.2 SUITABLE ATTIRE

Any person approved to ride along is required to be suitably dressed in collared shirt, blouse or jacket, slacks and shoes. Sandals, T-shirts, tank tops, shorts and ripped or torn blue jeans are not permitted. Hats and ball caps will not be worn in the police vehicle. The Watch Commander or field supervisor may refuse a ride along to anyone not properly dressed.

410.2.3 PEACE OFFICER RIDE-ALONGS

Off-duty members of this department or any other law enforcement agency will not be permitted to ride-along with on-duty officers without the express consent of the Watch Commander. In the event that such a ride-along is permitted, the off-duty employee shall not be considered on-duty and shall not represent themselves as a peace officer or participate in any law enforcement activity except as emergency circumstances may require.

410.3 OFFICER'S RESPONSIBILITY

The officer shall advise the dispatcher that a rider is present in the vehicle as soon as possible, and supply the dispatcher with the rider's identity, in case of emergency. The officer shall notify the dispatcher when the ride is terminated.

Officers shall consider the safety of the rider at all times.

Officers should use discretion when encountering a potentially dangerous situation, and if feasible, let the rider out of the vehicle in a well-lit and safe place. The dispatcher will be advised of the situation and as soon as practical have another police unit respond to pick up the rider at that location. The ride-along may be continued or terminated at this time.

Officers will notify their supervisor of any injury, complaint of injury or property damage to or by the rider.

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Upon completion of the ride-along, the officer shall complete the Ride-Along Evaluation Form with any comments or concerns turn the form in to the Executive Coordinator.

410.4 CONTROL OF RIDE-ALONG

The assigned employee shall maintain control over the ride-along at all times and instruct him/her in the conditions that necessarily limit their participation. These instructions should include:

- (a) The ride-along will follow the directions of the officer
- (b) The ride-along will not become involved in any investigation, handling of evidence, discussions with victims or suspects, or handling any police equipment
- (c) The ride-along may terminate the ride at any time and the officer may return the observer to their home or to the station if the ride-along interferes with the performance of the officer's duties
- (d) Ride-alongs may be allowed to continue riding during the transportation and booking process provided this does not jeopardize their safety
- (e) Officers will not allow any ride-alongs to be present in any residences or situations that would jeopardize their safety or cause undue stress or embarrassment to a victim or any other citizen
- (f) Under no circumstance shall a civilian ride along be permitted to enter a private residence with an officer without the expressed consent of the resident or other authorized person

Hazardous Material Response

412.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Hazardous materials present a potential harm to employees resulting from their exposure. The following is to be the policy of this department.

412.1.1 HAZARDOUS MATERIAL DEFINED

A hazardous material is a substance which by its nature, containment and reactivity, has the capability of inflicting harm during exposure; characterized as being toxic, corrosive, flammable, reactive, an irritant or strong sensitizer and thereby posing a threat to health when improperly managed. See Oregon Revised Statutes 453.005(7) for a complete list.

412.2 HAZARDOUS MATERIAL RESPONSE

Initial approach to any known or suspected hazardous material incident should be done with extreme caution so that responders are not adversely affected by the hazardous material, thereby negating their effectiveness in protecting the public safety. Strict adherence to training, safety precautions and protective equipment usage is paramount.

412.2.1 UNIVERSITY PROPERTY

Employees may encounter situations involving suspected hazardous materials, such as containers at Campus Operations, reports of laboratory spills or materials near a garbage enclosure. When employees come into contact with a suspected hazardous material, certain steps should be taken to protect themselves and the campus community. The following steps should be considered at any scene involving suspected hazardous materials:

- (a) Attempt to identify type of hazardous substance. (Identification can be determined by looking at lab door signs, asking employees, looking at container labels).
- (b) Notify UO-EHS Duty Manager.
- (c) Provide first-aid for injured parties if it can be done safely and without contamination; contact EFD for medical response if necessary.
- (d) Begin evacuation of immediate and surrounding areas depending upon extent of hazard.

412.2.2 PUBLIC WAYS AND TRANSPORTATION

The following steps should be considered at any scene involving suspected hazardous materials on public ways or involving public transportation:

- (a) Attempt to identify type of hazardous substance. (Identification can be determined by placard, driver's manifest or statements from person transporting).
- (b) Notify Fire Department.
- (c) Provide first-aid for injured parties if it can be done safely and without contamination.

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- (d) Begin evacuation of immediate area and surrounding areas dependent on substance.
- (e) Notify Environmental Health and Safety Duty Manager if university property or personnel are involved.

412.3 REPORTING EXPOSURE(S)

Department personnel who believe that they have been exposed to a hazardous material shall immediately report the exposure to a supervisor. Each exposure shall be documented by the employee through their supervisor on a Supervisors Accident Investigation Report that shall be forwarded via chain of command to the Division Commander.

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.

412.3.1 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITY

When a supervisor has been informed that an employee has been exposed to a hazardous material, he/she shall ensure that appropriate action is taken to lessen the exposure and, if necessary, obtain immediate medical treatment.

- In situations where exposure is minimal (for example, an employee enters a spill area and only smells the chemical at a distance) getting immediate medical treatment is unwarranted.
 - In such situations, consult with the Environmental Health and Safety Duty Manager
 - Always err on the side of medical treatment if there is doubt or the level of exposure is unknown

To ensure the safety of employees, safety equipment is available through supervisory personnel. Safety items not maintained by the Department will be obtained through UO-EHS.

The employee or employees supervisor if the employee is unable, will complete a Workers Compensation form if medical treatment is sought, or if work time is lost ([Oregon Revised Statutes 656.265](#)). If an injury is not apparent but exposure to a hazardous substance is possible, the employee will complete a Supervisor's Accident Investigation Report (SAIR) indicating the circumstances of the event and the potential of an exposure.

Hostage and Barricade Incidents

414.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for situations where officers have legal cause to contact, detain or arrest a person, and the person refuses to submit to the lawful requests of the officers by remaining in a structure or vehicle and/or by taking a hostage.

The scope of this policy is not intended to address all variables that officers encounter during their initial response or when a hostage or barricade situation has developed. This policy does not require or purport to recommend specific strategies or tactics for resolution as each incident is a dynamic and rapidly evolving event.

414.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Barricade situation - An incident where a person maintains a position of cover or concealment and ignores or resists law enforcement personnel, and it is reasonable to believe the subject is armed with a dangerous or deadly weapon.

Hostage situation - An incident where it is reasonable to believe a person is unlawfully held by a hostage-taker as security so that specified terms or conditions will be met.

414.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the University of Oregon Police Department to address hostage and barricade situations with due regard for the preservation of life and balancing the risk of injury, while obtaining the safe release of hostages, apprehending offenders and securing available evidence.

414.3 COMMUNICATION

When circumstances permit, initial responding officers should try to establish and maintain lines of communication with a barricaded person or hostage-taker. Officers should attempt to identify any additional subjects, inquire about victims and injuries, seek the release of hostages, gather intelligence information, identify time-sensitive demands or conditions and obtain the suspect's surrender.

When available, department-authorized negotiators should respond to the scene as soon as practicable and assume communication responsibilities. Negotiators are permitted to exercise flexibility in each situation based upon their training, the circumstances presented, suspect actions or demands and the available resources.

414.3.1 EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

A supervisor who has probable cause to believe that a hostage is being held may order a telephone company to cut, reroute or divert telephone lines to prevent a suspect from communicating with anyone other than officers or other designated individuals (ORS 165.549).

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414.3.2 FIRST RESPONDER RESPONSIBILITY

Until the Incident Commander has been designated, the first officer on the scene of an actual or potential hostage/barricade situation should consider addressing the following as time and resources permit:

- (a) Attempt to avoid confrontation in favor of controlling and containing the situation until the arrival of trained personnel and/or trained hostage negotiation personnel
- (b) Notification of tactical and hostage negotiation personnel
- (c) Notification of appropriate persons within and outside the agency, such as command officers
- (d) Establishment of inner and outer perimeters
- (e) Evacuation of bystanders and injured persons
- (f) Establishment of central command post and appropriate chain of command
- (g) Request for ambulance, rescue, and fire

414.3.3 INCIDENT COMMANDER

As the Incident Commander role is filled, unfinished responsibilities of the First Responder will transfer to the Incident Commander. In addition, the following responsibilities are added, and should not be assumed by the first responding officer(s).

- (a) Ensure that Departmental notifications are made (see Major Incident Notifications Policy)
- (b) Notification of tactical and hostage negotiation personnel
- (b) Notification of appropriate additional resources such as K-9 units, Air units, mutual aid, or investigative agency representatives
- (c) Request additional technical resources such as surveillance equipment necessary to view the scene adequately to support operations
- (d) Establish surveillance and pursuit units and control travel routes
- (e) Establish a media collection point, often in conjunction with the PIO, in order to avoid media tendencies to encroach on the scene

414.4 FIRST RESPONDER CONSIDERATIONS

First responding officers should promptly and carefully evaluate all available information to determine whether an incident involves, or may later develop into, a hostage or barricade situation.

The first responding officer should immediately request a supervisor's response as soon as it is determined that a hostage or barricade situation exists. The first responding officer shall assume the duties of the supervisor until relieved by a supervisor or a more qualified responder. The officer shall continually evaluate the situation, including the level of risk to officers, to the persons involved and to bystanders, and the resources currently available.

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The handling officer should brief the arriving supervisor of the incident, including information about suspects and victims, the extent of any injuries, additional resources or equipment that may be needed, and current perimeters and evacuation areas.

414.4.1 BARRICADE SITUATION

Unless circumstances require otherwise, officers handling a barricade situation should attempt to avoid a forceful confrontation in favor of stabilizing the incident by establishing and maintaining lines of communication while awaiting the arrival of specialized personnel and trained negotiators. During the interim the following options, while not all-inclusive or in any particular order, should be considered:

- (a) Ensure injured persons are evacuated from the immediate threat area if it is reasonably safe to do so. Request medical assistance.
- (b) Assign personnel to a contact team to control the subject should he/she attempt to exit the building, structure or vehicle, and attack, use deadly force, attempt to escape or surrender prior to additional resources arriving.
- (c) Request additional personnel, resources and equipment as needed (e.g., canine team, air support).
- (d) Provide responding emergency personnel with a safe arrival route to the location.
- (e) Evacuate non-injured persons in the immediate threat area if it is reasonably safe to do so.
- (f) Attempt or obtain a line of communication and gather as much information on the subject as possible, including weapons, other involved parties, additional hazards or injuries.
- (g) Establish an inner and outer perimeter as circumstances require and resources permit to prevent unauthorized access.
- (h) Evacuate bystanders, residents and businesses within the inner and then outer perimeter as appropriate. Check for injuries, the presence of other involved subjects, witnesses, evidence or additional information.
- (i) Determine the need for and notify the appropriate persons within and outside the Department, such as command officers and the Public Information Officer.
- (j) If necessary and available, establish a tactical or exclusive radio frequency for the incident.
- (k) Establish a command post.

414.4.2 HOSTAGE SITUATION

Officers presented with a hostage situation should attempt to avoid a forceful confrontation in favor of controlling the incident in anticipation of the arrival of specialized personnel and trained hostage negotiators. However, it is understood that hostage situations are dynamic and can require that

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officers react quickly to developing or changing threats. The following options while not all-inclusive or in any particular order, should be considered:

- (a) Ensure injured persons are evacuated from the immediate threat area if it is reasonably safe to do so. Request medical assistance.
- (b) Assign personnel to a contact team to control the subject should he/she attempt to exit the building, structure or vehicle, and attack, use deadly force, attempt to escape or surrender prior to additional resources arriving.
- (c) Establish a rapid response team in the event it becomes necessary to rapidly enter a building, structure or vehicle, such as when the suspect is using deadly force against any hostages (see the Rapid Response and Deployment Policy).
- (d) Assist hostages or potential hostages to escape if it is reasonably safe to do so. Hostages should be kept separated if practicable pending further interview.
- (e) Request additional personnel, resources and equipment as needed (e.g., canine team, air support).
- (f) Provide responding emergency personnel with a safe arrival route to the location.
- (g) Evacuate non-injured persons in the immediate threat area if it is reasonably safe to do so.
- (h) Coordinate pursuit or surveillance vehicles and control of travel routes.
- (i) Attempt or obtain a line of communication and gather as much information about the suspect as possible, including any weapons, victims and their injuries, additional hazards, other involved parties and any other relevant intelligence information.
- (j) Establish an inner and outer perimeter as resources and circumstances permit to prevent unauthorized access.
- (k) Evacuate bystanders, residents and businesses within the inner and then outer perimeter as appropriate. Check for injuries, the presence of other involved subjects, witnesses, evidence or additional information.
- (l) Determine the need for and notify the appropriate persons within and outside the Department, such as command officers and the Public Information Officer.
- (m) If necessary and available, establish a tactical or exclusive radio frequency for the incident.

414.5 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon being notified that a hostage or barricade situation exists, the supervisor should immediately respond to the scene, assess the risk level of the situation, establish a proper chain of command and assume the role of Incident Commander until properly relieved. This includes requesting a SWAT team response if appropriate and apprising the SWAT Commander of the circumstances. In addition, the following options, listed here in no particular order, should be considered:

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- (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 University during the incident. The supervisor should direct non-essential personnel away from the scene unless they have been summoned by the supervisor or the Dispatch Center.
- (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 News 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.

414.6 CRISIS RESPONSE UNIT RESPONSIBILITIES

It will be the Chief's decision, with input from the Incident Commander and SWAT Commander, whether to deploy the SWAT during a hostage or barricade situation. Once the Chief authorizes deployment, the SWAT Commander or the authorized designee will be responsible for the tactical portion of the operation. The Incident Commander shall continue supervision of the command post operation, outer perimeter security and evacuation, media access and support for the SWAT. The Incident Commander and the SWAT Commander or the authorized designee shall maintain communications at all times.

414.7 REPORTING

Unless otherwise relieved by a supervisor or Incident Commander, the handling officer at the scene is responsible for completion and/or coordination of incident reports.

Response to Bomb Calls

416.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

These guidelines have been prepared to assist officers in their initial response to incidents involving explosives, explosive devices, or explosion/bombing 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 shall always be the primary consideration.

416.2 FOUND EXPLOSIVES/SUSPECT DEVICES

When handling an incident involving a suspected explosive device, the following guidelines should be followed:

- (a) No known or suspected explosive item should be considered safe regardless of its size or apparent packaging. The EPD Explosive Disposal Unit (EDU) should be summoned for assistance. If EDU deems it necessary, they will call on a military explosive ordinance unit.
- (b) A minimum perimeter of 300 feet should be established around the location of the device. An access point should be provided for support personnel.
- (c) If the device is contained in a vehicle, a minimum perimeter of 1000 feet should be established around the vehicle. Modifications of this perimeter may be made based upon geography, buildings or other features. However, in these situations, the minimum of 300 feet will be maintained.
- (d) As much information as is available should be promptly relayed to the Watch Commander including:
 1. The stated threat.
 2. Exact comments.
 3. Time of discovery.
 4. Exact location of the device.
 5. Full description (e.g., size, shape, markings, construction) of the device.
- (e) The device should not be touched or moved except by qualified EDU personnel.
- (f) Radios (mobile or portable) should be left on for monitoring of information and instructions, however, no transmissions should be made within the safety perimeter of a suspected device or without adequate cover.
- (g) In establishing the perimeter and staging of responding personnel, consider the likelihood of secondary devices.
- (h) Explosive or military ordnance of any type should be handled only by the EDU or military ordnance disposal team.

416.3 EXPLOSION/BOMBING INCIDENTS

When an explosion has occurred, there are multitudes of considerations which may confront the responding officers. As in other catastrophic incidents, a rapid response may help to minimize

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injury to victims, contamination of the scene by gathering crowds or additional damage by resulting fires or unstable structures. Whether the explosion was the result of an accident or a criminal act, the responding officers should consider the following actions:

- Assess the scope of the incident, including the number of victims and extent of injuries.
- Assist with first aid (Fire Department has primary responsibility).
- Assist with evacuation of victims (Fire Department has primary responsibility).
- Identify and take appropriate actions to mitigate scene hazards such as collapsed structures, blood borne pathogens, hazardous materials and secondary explosive devices.
- Request additional resources as needed.
- Identify witnesses.
- Preserve evidence.

416.3.1 NOTIFICATIONS

When an explosion has occurred, the following people or agencies shall be notified as soon as practicable if their assistance is needed:

- (a) Fire Department
- (b) Emergency Medical assistance
- (c) Explosive Disposal Unit
- (d) Additional officers
- (e) Field supervisor
- (f) Watch Commander
- (g) Detectives
- (h) Forensic Science Services
- (i) UO-Incident Management Team (UO-IMT)

416.3.2 CROWD CONTROL

Only authorized personnel with a legitimate need shall be permitted access to the scene. Spectators and other unauthorized individuals shall be excluded to a safe distance as is reasonably practicable given the available resources and personnel.

416.3.3 SCENE OF INCIDENT

As in any other crime scene, steps should immediately be taken to preserve the scene. The scene could extend over a long distance. Evidence may be imbedded in nearby structures or hanging in trees and bushes.

416.4 BOMB THREATS RECEIVED AT POLICE FACILITY

This procedure shall be followed should a bomb threat call be received at the police facility.

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If the bomb threat was received in another manner, attempt to obtain as much information listed below as possible from the person who talked with the threat caller.

416.4.1 BOMB THREATS RECEIVED BY TELEPHONE

Utilize a Bomb Threat Checklist if one is available. The following questions should be asked if a bomb threat call is received at the Police Department:

- When is the bomb going to explode?
- Where is the bomb?
- What kind of bomb is it?
- What does it look like?
- Why did you place the bomb?
- Who are you? (to avoid possible termination of the call this should be the last question asked)

Attempt to keep the caller on the line as long as possible and obtain expanded answers to these basic questions.

During this time, document the following:

- Time of the call.
- Exact words of the person as accurately as possible.
- Estimated age and gender of the caller.
- Speech patterns and/or accents.
- Background noises.

If the incoming call is received at the police facility on a recorded line, steps shall be taken to ensure that the recording is preserved in accordance with current department evidence procedures.

416.4.2 RESPONSIBILITIES

1. If the threat is of an imminent nature, dispatch immediately. If the threat is of a delayed nature, do not dispatch.
2. Notify the Administrator on Duty and convey all known information.
3. Any time a device is found, or the threat is so specific that there is a clear indication of the presence of a device, request the EDU from the Eugene Police Department.

416.4.3 RESPONDING OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Utilize the same communication precautions as if a device has been found.
2. Identify and contact the building manager, or other responsible person. They must decide, (possibly in consultation with UOPD, VPFA or other administration representatives), whether to:
 - (a) Take no action

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- (b) Search without an evacuation
 - (c) Evacuate and then search
3. Searches should be conducted by people familiar with the location. Officers should provide search advice and accompany the responsible person to help coordinate the search.
4. If a building has public access, the public areas should be searched first (i.e. reception areas, restrooms, utility and service rooms).
5. If a suspected device is found follow the guidelines in Section 416.2 of this policy.
- (a) Secure the scene as a crime scene
 - (b) Meet EDU personnel and convey all known information. They will assume responsibility for the scene, but UOPD will likely retain responsibility for scene security and related issues.

416.4.4 SUPERVISORS / INCIDENT COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITIES

1. EDU should be contacted immediately if a suspected device is located. If no device is found, consult with EDU regarding any concerns about perimeter size or unusual circumstances.
2. Ensure sufficient perimeters are set.
3. If the location of a suspected device is an open area with little immediate cover, perimeter distances must be increased in order to utilize existing walls, buildings and geography to shield from a possible blast.
4. Identify staging areas and response routes for additional personnel and resources.
5. Notify the UO-Incident Management Team (UO-IMT).

Civil Commitments

418.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for when officers may place an individual under protective custody for civil commitment (ORS 426.228).

418.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the University of Oregon Police Department to protect the public and individuals through legal and appropriate use of the civil commitment process.

418.3 AUTHORITY

An officer may take a person into custody when the officer has probable cause to believe the person is dangerous to him/herself or to any other person and is in need of immediate care, custody or treatment for mental illness (ORS 426.228(1)).

An officer shall also take a person into custody at the direction of the community mental health program director when the director has probable cause to believe the person is imminently dangerous to him/herself or to another person. The director is mandated to prepare a report for the officer to deliver to the treating licensed independent practitioner (ORS 426.228(2)).

The officer shall transport the person in custody to the nearest facility approved by the Oregon Health Authority (OHA) or will transfer custody of the person to a mental health representative authorized under ORS 426.233(3).

If, upon delivery of the person to the facility, the licensed independent practitioner finds the person is not in need of emergency care or treatment for mental illness, the person is to be released from custody. The officer or the program director shall return the person to the place where he/she was taken into custody, unless the person declines that service.

418.3.1 VOLUNTARY EVALUATION

If an officer encounters an individual who may qualify for a civil commitment, he/she may inquire as to whether the person desires to voluntarily be evaluated at an appropriate facility. If the individual so desires, the officers should:

- (a) Transport the individual to an appropriate facility that is able to conduct the evaluation and admit the person pursuant to a civil commitment.
- (b) If at any point the individual changes his/her mind regarding voluntary evaluation, officers should proceed with the civil commitment, if appropriate.
- (c) Document the circumstances surrounding the individual's desire to pursue voluntary evaluation and/or admission.

418.3.2 RESTRAINTS

If the patient is violent or potentially violent, the officer will notify the staff of this concern. The staff member in charge will have discretion as to whether soft-restraints will be used. If these restraints

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are desired, the officer will wait while they are being applied to help provide physical control of the patient, if needed.

418.3.3 MENTAL HEALTH DOCUMENTATION

The officer shall also provide a verbal summary to an emergency department staff member regarding the circumstances leading to the involuntary detention.

418.3.4 SECURING OF WEAPONS

If a receiving and secured facility prohibits weapons or if an extraordinary event occurs in the treatment facility and officers determine a need to secure their firearms, the firearm shall be secured in the appropriate gun locker at the facility or in the police unit.

418.3.5 EXTREMELY DANGEROUS PERSONS

An officer may take into custody an individual on conditional release from a state hospital pursuant to an order of revocation. The written order does not have to be in the possession of the officer, and may be confirmed through the Law Enforcement Data System (LEDS) (OAR 859-200-0310).

A person may be taken into custody if all of the following conditions apply (OAR 859-200-0305):

- (a) An officer has reasonable cause to believe the individual is an extremely dangerous person with a mental illness (as defined by OAR 859-200-0020)
- (b) The person presents a serious danger to others because of a mental disorder
- (c) The person is in need of immediate care, custody or treatment
- (d) The person has been civilly committed to the jurisdiction of the Psychiatric Security Review Board by a court

The officer shall transport the individual to a state hospital operated by the Oregon Health Authority (OAR 859-200-0310).

418.4 CONSIDERATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Any officer handling a call involving an individual who may qualify for a civil commitment should consider, as time and circumstances reasonably permit:

- (a) Available information that might assist in determining the cause and nature of the individual's action or stated intentions (e.g., information from LEDS).
- (b) Community or neighborhood mediation services.
- (c) Conflict resolution and de-escalation techniques.
- (d) Available community or other resources available to assist in dealing with mental health issues.

While these steps are encouraged, nothing in this section is intended to dissuade officers from taking reasonable action to ensure the safety of the officers and others.

Civil commitments should be preferred over arrest for individuals with mental health issues, who are suspected of committing minor crimes or creating other public safety issues.

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418.4.1 FOREIGN NATIONALS

If an officer takes a person into custody for a civil commitment and reasonably suspects that the person is a foreign national, the officer shall inform the person of his/her right to communicate with an official from the consulate of the person's country (ORS 426.228(9)).

418.5 TRANSPORTATION

When transporting any individual for a civil commitment, the transporting officer should have the Dispatch Center notify the receiving facility of the estimated time of arrival, the level of cooperation of the individual and whether any special medical care is needed.

Officers may transport individuals in a patrol vehicle and 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, Watch Commander approval is required before transport commences.

418.5.1 CLEARANCE REQUIRED

If transportation to an appropriate facility will require more than one hour to accomplish, the transporting officer must obtain, if possible, medical clearance from a licensed independent practitioner who has examined the person within the last 24 hours who certifies that the person is in need of immediate care or treatment for mental illness and that travel will not be detrimental to the person's physical health (ORS 426.228(3)).

418.6 TRANSFER TO APPROPRIATE FACILITY

Upon arrival at the facility, the officer will escort the individual into a treatment area designated by a facility staff member. If the individual is not seeking voluntary treatment, the officer should provide the staff member with the written application for a civil commitment and remain present to provide clarification of the grounds for detention, upon request.

Absent exigent circumstances, the transporting officer should not assist facility staff with the admission process, including restraint of the individual. However, if the individual is transported and delivered while restrained, the officer may assist with transferring the individual to facility restraints and will be available to assist during the admission process, if requested. Under normal circumstances, officers will not apply facility-ordered restraints.

418.7 DOCUMENTATION

The officer should complete an application for emergency admission, provide it to the facility staff member assigned to the individual and retain a copy of the application for emergency admission for inclusion in the case report.

The officer should also provide a verbal summary to any evaluating staff member regarding the circumstances leading to the involuntary detention.

418.7.1 REQUIREMENTS

Officers shall use OHA form MHD 426.228 or otherwise ensure that the report states (ORS 426.228):

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- (a) The reason for custody.
- (b) The date, time and place the person was taken into custody.
- (c) The name and telephone number of the community mental health director.

418.8 CRIMINAL OFFENSES

Officers investigating an individual who is suspected of committing a minor criminal offense and who is being taken for a civil commitment should resolve the criminal matter by issuing a citation, as appropriate.

When an individual who may qualify for a civil commitment has committed a serious criminal offense that would normally result in an arrest and transfer to a jail facility, the officer should:

- (a) Arrest the individual when there is probable cause to do so.
- (b) Notify the appropriate supervisor of the facts supporting the arrest and the facts that would support the civil commitment.
- (c) Facilitate the individual's transfer to the jail facility.
- (d) Thoroughly document in the related reports the circumstances that indicate the individual may qualify for a civil commitment.

In the supervisor's judgment, the individual may instead be 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.

418.9 FIREARMS AND OTHER WEAPONS

Whenever an individual is taken into custody for a civil commitment, the handling officers should seek to determine if the individual owns or has access to any firearm or other deadly weapon. Officers should consider whether it is appropriate and consistent with current search and seizure law under the circumstances to seize any such firearms or other dangerous weapons (e.g. safekeeping, evidence, consent).

Officers are cautioned that a search warrant may be needed before entering a residence or other place to search, unless lawful, warrantless entry has already been made (e.g., exigent circumstances, consent). A warrant may also be needed before searching for or seizing weapons.

The handling officers should further advise the individual of the procedure for the return of any firearm or other weapon that has been taken into custody.

418.10 TRAINING

This department will endeavor to provide department-approved training on interaction with mentally disabled persons, civil commitments and crisis intervention.

Letters of Trespass

419.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy is designed to provide general guidelines for the issuance of Letters of Trespass (LOT) by UOPD officers.

Persons who are not current faculty, staff or students are considered to be visitors to the campus. Campus environs may be used by visitors, subject to conditions, and when such use is consistent with the University of Oregon's educational mission. Visitors, while on campus, who violate the laws of the State of Oregon (ORS), University Policies, Eugene Municipal Code, or Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR), engage in behavior/conduct that is contrary to the University's educational mission are subject to prohibition for using all or some University buildings or property.

419.2 AUTHORITY

The public buildings and lands of the University are under the care and oversight of the University of Oregon (ORS 352.113.) The University of Oregon President is delegated the specific duties of maintaining these public buildings and land (ORS 352.004). The President of the University of Oregon has delegated to UOPD Police Officers the responsibilities of maintaining a safe, peaceful, welcoming and crime-free campus. Officers of UOPD are authorized to act as "Person in Charge" of buildings or property, especially absent a more defined person designated by the University. Further, ORS statutes relating to Trespass constitute the legal criteria for determining a trespass violation.

419.3 GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR ISSUANCE OF LETTER OF TRESPASS

Persons who are subject to being issued a LOT are:

- Persons who commit violations of ORS, OAR, Eugene Municipal Code, or University Policies
- Persons who are using University buildings, facilities or land contrary to its educational mission. This generally includes but is not limited to use that is disruptive to University operations, events or activities, like use that is inconsistent with the building, facilities or land's normal use, or special use limitations designated by the University (for example, special events)
- Persons who have been served with a LOT and return to University property under conditions contrary to restrictions may be cited and/or arrested for the appropriate criminal trespass charge

Additional guidelines:

- Persons may be directed to leave a specific area of the campus, even though the rest of the campus remains open to them.
- Persons may be directed to leave, and not return, to any campus property.
- Persons may be banned from certain areas of the University, but have access to others to conduct lawful business if approved by the Chief of Police.

Letters of Trespass

- Members of the University community who fall into the categories discussed above will be handled through the appropriate Dean, department head, or Student Affairs. However, they may be directed to leave certain areas until such time as normal action can be taken by the University.

419.4 APPEAL

Persons may appeal their removal from University property by mailing a written appeal to the Chief of Police within 30 days, but the notice of trespass will be in effect until that process has been completed and a decision by the Chief has been delivered to them.

The appeal should include the reason(s) why the person was on campus property at the time, the person's future need to be on University property, and any other information the person wishes to be considered.

The Chief, or designee, will review the circumstances and decide whether to support the restrictions imposed by the notice, or modify them. That decision will be delivered to the person in writing via certified mail, or hand delivered if certified mail is not practical.

The person may appeal the decision to the Vice President of Administration by submitting a written appeal within 10 days of receiving notice of the Chief's decision. The Chief's decision remains in effect during the appeal.

419.5 DOCUMENTATION

- (a) Upon first issuing a restriction to access University property to a person, officers will hand deliver a LOT and explain the limitations and appeal process to the person.
- (b) Officers will notify dispatch about the LOT and specifics regarding the recipient and/or conditions.
- (c) The LOT will be submitted to the Police Records Unit prior to the end of the watch. Police Records will submit the LOT to dispatch and maintain a database of all LOT's.
- (d) Police Records Unit will ensure that the required data entry is completed so that date of trespass as well as any special circumstances is available to officers.

Citation Releases

420.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide members of the University of Oregon Police Department with guidance on when to release adults who are suspected offenders on a citation for a criminal offense, rather than having the person held in custody for a court appearance or released on bail.

See also Policy 421-Municipal Citation Authority

420.2 RELEASE

A suspected offender may be released on issuance of a criminal citation if the officer has probable cause to believe that the person has committed a misdemeanor or has committed any felony that is subject to misdemeanor treatment under ORS 161.705 (reduction of certain felonies to misdemeanors) (ORS 133.055).

420.2.1 CITATION RELEASES ON WARRANTS

If the offense is not excluded under ORS 133.055, the court may authorize an officer to issue and serve a criminal citation in lieu of arrest (ORS 133.110).

420.3 PROHIBITIONS

The release of a suspected offender on a citation is not permitted when:

- (a) The officer has probable cause to believe that the person has been served a valid restraining order as described in ORS 133.310 (orders relating to stalking, elder and disability abuse, sexual abuse) and the person has violated the terms of the order (ORS 133.310).
- (b) The officer has probable cause to believe that the person has been charged with an offense under ORS 135.230 through ORS 135.290 (sexual offenses, domestic violence, methamphetamine crimes), and is presently released and has failed to comply with a no contact condition to the release agreement (ORS 133.310).
- (c) The person arrested is so intoxicated that he/she could be a danger to himself/herself or to others (release may occur as soon as this condition no longer exists).
 1. Any officer encountering a person who is intoxicated or under the influence of controlled substances in a public place and who is incapacitated, whose health appears to be in immediate danger, or there is reasonable cause to believe the person is dangerous to him/herself or to any other person, shall transport the individual to the nearest appropriate treatment facility or sobering facility (ORS 430.399).

See the Domestic Violence Policy for release restrictions related to those investigations.

420.4 CONSIDERATIONS

In determining whether to cite and release a person when discretion is permitted, officers should consider:

- (a) The type of offense committed.

Citation Releases

- (b) The known criminal history of the suspected offender.
- (c) The ability to identify the suspected offender with reasonable certainty.
- (d) Whether there is any record of the individual failing to appear in previous cases or other articulable indications that the individual may not appear in court for this offense.
- (e) The individual's ties to the area, such as residence, employment or family.
- (f) Whether there is reasonable likelihood that criminal conduct by the individual will continue.

420.5 REQUESTING CASE NUMBERS

Traffic infractions may be issued without case numbers and the necessary information can be documented on the reverse side of the Uniform Traffic Citation. For traffic crimes, local ordinance violations, state misdemeanors and qualified felonies, and all citations subsequent to the service of an arrest warrant, case numbers will be drawn. If the incident involves a citation issued subsequent to the service of a local arrest warrant where a University of Oregon Police Department case number already exists, that case number shall be used.

420.6 POLICY

The University of Oregon Police Department will consider its resources and its mission of protecting the community when exercising any discretion to release suspected offenders on a citation, when authorized to do so.

Arrest or Detention of Foreign Nationals

422.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Article 36 of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, sets forth certain rights of foreign nationals from member countries when arrested, detained or imprisoned by law enforcement officials in this country. This section provides direction to officers when considering a physical arrest or detention of a foreign national. All foreign service personnel shall be treated with respect and courtesy, regardless of the level of established immunity. As noted herein, the United States is a party to several bilateral agreements that obligate our authorities to notify the consulate upon the person's detention, regardless of whether the detained person(s) request that his or her consulate be notified. The list of specific countries that the United States is obligated to notify is listed on the US Department of State website.

422.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Foreign National - Anyone who is not a citizen of the United States (U.S.). A person with dual-citizenship, U.S. and foreign, is not a foreign national.

Immunity - Refers to various protections and privileges extended to the employees of foreign governments who are present in the U.S. as official representatives of their home governments. These privileges are embodied in international law and are intended to ensure the efficient and effective performance of their official "missions" (i.e., embassies, consulates, etc.) in foreign countries. Proper respect for the immunity to which an individual is entitled is necessary to ensure that U.S. diplomatic relations are not jeopardized and to maintain reciprocal treatment of U.S. personnel abroad. Although immunity may preclude U.S. courts from exercising jurisdiction, it is not intended to excuse unlawful activity. It is the policy of the U.S. Department of State's Office of Foreign Missions (OFM) that illegal acts by Foreign Service personnel should always be pursued through proper channels. Additionally, the host country's right to protect its citizens supersedes immunity privileges. Peace officers may intervene to the extent necessary to prevent the endangerment of public safety or the commission of a serious crime, regardless of immunity claims.

422.2 ARREST OR DETENTION OF FOREIGN NATIONALS

Officers should take appropriate enforcement action for all violations observed, regardless of claims of diplomatic or consular immunity received from violators. A person shall not, however, be subjected to in-custody arrest when diplomatic or consular immunity is claimed by the individual or suspected by the officer, and the officer has verified or reasonably suspects that the claim of immunity is valid.

422.3 LEVELS OF IMMUNITY

The specific degree of immunity afforded to foreign service personnel within the U.S. is directly related to their function and position in this country.

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422.3.1 DIPLOMATIC AGENTS

Diplomatic agents (e.g., ambassadors and United Nations representatives) are afforded the highest levels of immunity. They are exempt from arrest or detention and are immune from all criminal (and most civil) prosecution by the host state. The family members of diplomatic agents enjoy these same immunities.

422.3.2 CONSULAR OFFICERS

Consular officers are the ranking members of consular posts who perform various formal functions on behalf of their own governments. Typical titles include consul general, consul, and vice consul. These officials are immune from arrest or detention, except pursuant to a felony warrant. They are only immune from criminal and civil prosecution arising from official acts. Official acts immunity must be raised as an affirmative defense in the court jurisdiction, and its validity is determined by the court. Under this defense, the prohibited act itself must have been performed as an official function. It is not sufficient that the consular agent was on-duty or in an official capacity at the time of the violation. The family members of consular officers generally enjoy no immunity, however, any family member who enjoys a higher level of immunity is issued an identification card by Department of State (DOS) enumerating any privileges or immunities on the back of the card. Examples are consular officers and family members from Russia or China.

422.3.3 HONORARY CONSULS

Honorary consuls are part-time employees of the country they represent and are either permanent residents of the U.S. or U.S. nationals (unlike career consular officers, who are foreign nationals on temporary assignment to the U.S.). Honorary consuls may be arrested and detained; limited immunity for official acts may be available as a subsequent defense. Family members have no immunity.

422.4 IDENTIFICATION

All diplomatic and consular personnel who are entitled to immunity are registered with the Department of State and are issued distinctive identification cards by the Department of State Protocol Office. These cards are the best means of identifying Foreign Service personnel. They include a photograph, identifying information, and, on the reverse side, a brief description of the bearer's immunity status. Unfortunately, these identification cards are not always promptly issued by the Department of State. In addition to the Department of State identification card, Foreign Service personnel should also have a driver license issued by the Department of State Diplomatic Motor Vehicle Office (DMVO), which in most circumstances replaces the operator's license issued by the state.

422.4.1 VEHICLE REGISTRATION

Vehicles that are owned by foreign missions or Foreign Service personnel and their dependents are registered with the Department of State OFM and display distinctive red, white, and blue license plates. Vehicles assigned to diplomatic or consular officers will generally have license plates labels with the words "diplomat" or "consul." Vehicles owned by honorary consuls are not issued OFM license plates; but may have Oregon license plates with an "honorary consul"

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label. Driver's identity or immunity status should not be presumed from the type of license plates displayed on the vehicle. The status of an OFM license plate should be run via the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS), designating "US" as the state, if the officer has reason to question the legitimate possession of the license plate.

422.5 ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURES

The following procedures provide a guideline for handling enforcement of foreign nationals:

422.5.1 CITABLE OFFENSES

An enforcement document shall be issued at the scene for all violations warranting such action, regardless of the violator's immunity status. The issuance of a citation is not considered an arrest or detention under current Department of State guidelines. Whenever the equivalent of a notice to appear is issued to an immunity claimant, the following additional procedures shall be followed by the arresting officer:

- (a) Identification documents are to be requested of the claimant
- (b) The title and country represented by the claimant are to be recorded on the back of the officer's copy of the Notice to Appear for later reference. Do not include on the face of the notice to appear
- (c) The violator shall be provided with the appropriate copy of the notice to appear

422.5.2 IN-CUSTODY ARRESTS

Diplomatic agents and consular officers are immune from arrest or detention (unless they have no identification and the detention is to verify their diplomatic status). Proper identification of immunity claimants is imperative in potential in-custody situations. Claimants who are not entitled to immunity shall be placed in custody in accordance with the provisions outlined in Policy Manual § 422.6 of this policy.

A subject who is placed under arrest and claims diplomatic or consular immunity shall not be physically restrained before verification of the claim (unless restraint is necessary for the protection of the officer or others.)

A supervisor shall be promptly notified and should respond to the scene when possible.

Field verification of the claimant's identity is to be attempted as follows:

- (a) Identification cards issued by the Department of State, Protocol Office, are the only valid evidence of diplomatic or consular immunity. The following types of identification cards are issued: Diplomatic (blue bordered), Consular (red bordered), and Official (green bordered), The Department of State identification cards are 3-3/4 inch by 1-1/2 inch and contain a photograph of the bearer.
- (b) Initiate telephone verification with the Department of State. Newly arrived members of diplomatic or consular missions may not yet have official Department of State identity documents. Verify immunity by telephone with the Department of State any time an

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individual claims immunity and cannot present satisfactory identification, the officer has reason to doubt the claim of immunity, or there is a possibility of physical arrest. Law enforcement personnel should use the following numbers in order of preference:

Office of Foreign Missions	Diplomatic Security Service
San Francisco, CA	915 Second Avenue, Room 3410
(415) 744-2910, Ext.. 22 or 23	
(415) 744-2913 FAX	Seattle, WA 98174
(0800-1700 PST)	(206) 220-7721
	(206) 220-7723 FAX
Office of Foreign Missions	Department of State
Diplomatic Motor Vehicle Office	Diplomatic Security Service
Washington D.C.	Command Center
(202) 895-3521 (Driver License Verification) or	Washington D.C.
(202) 895-3532 (Registration Verification)	(202) 647-7277
(202) 895-3533 FAX	(202) 647-1512
(0815-1700 EST)	(Available 24 hours)
	(202) 647-0122 FAX

Members of diplomatic or consular missions also may have other forms of identification. These include identification cards issued by Office of Emergency Services, local law enforcement agencies, the foreign embassy, or consulate; driver licenses issued by Department of State; and, Department of State license indicia on the vehicle. All these items are only an indication that the bearer may have some form of immunity.

Subjects verified through the above procedures as being officials entitled to immunity (diplomatic agent, consular officers and consular staff and family members from countries with which the U.S. has special agreements) may not be arrested. The procedures below shall be followed. These procedures should also be used in the event immunity cannot be verified, but another form of identification indicates that immunity is probable.

If the release of the violator will not create an additional hazard, adequate information to properly identify the violator shall be obtained then the official shall be released. A supervisor's approval for the release shall be obtained whenever possible. The necessary release documents and/or a Certificate of Release form should only be issued under the proper conditions.

If the violator appears to have been driving while under the influence, field sobriety tests, including Preliminary Alcohol Screening (PAS) device tests and chemical tests should be offered and

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obtained whenever possible, however, these tests cannot be compelled. The subject shall not be permitted to drive. A supervisor's approval for release shall be obtained whenever possible and alternative transportation should be arranged.

All facts of the incident shall be documented in accordance with this policy in a Driving Under the Influence (DUI) Arrest-Investigation Report, Arrest-Investigation Report and/or any other relevant Report form. Notwithstanding the field release of the subject, prosecution is still appropriate and should be pursued by the command concerned. The Department of State will take appropriate sanctions against errant foreign service personnel, even where prosecution is not undertaken by the agency.

422.6 TRAFFIC COLLISIONS

Persons involved in traffic collisions who possess a Department of State OFM Diplomatic Driver License, issued by the DMVO, shall have "D" coded in the license "class" box of the Traffic Collision Report. If subsequent prosecution of the claimant is anticipated, the claimant's title, country, and type of identification presented should be recorded for future reference. Issuance of a citation to, or arrest of, an immunity claimant at the accident scene should be handled in accordance with the procedures specified in Policy Manual § 422.5 of this chapter.

422.6.1 VEHICLES

Vehicles, which are owned by subjects with full immunity, may not be searched, stored, or impounded without the owner's permission. (Such permission may be assumed if the vehicle has been stolen.) These vehicles may, however, be towed the necessary distance to remove them from obstructing traffic or creating any other hazard.

422.6.2 REPORTS

A photocopy of each traffic collision report involving an identified diplomat and/or immunity claimant shall be forwarded to the office of the Chief of Police within 48 hours whether or not the claim is verified. The words "Immunity Claim" shall be marked on the photocopy, together with a notation of the claimant's title, country, and type of identification presented (if applicable). In addition to the report, a follow-up cover memorandum should be submitted if the violation was flagrant, if the claimant was uncooperative, or if there were any other unusual aspects of the enforcement contact that should be reported to the Department of State for further action. The Watch Commander/Supervisor apprised of the incident/accident shall also send a copy of all documents and reports submitted by the investigating officer along with any supervisor's notes, materials and/or logs to the Chief of Police's office within 48 hours of the incident. The Chief of Police's office will check to ensure that notification of Department of State and all necessary follow-up occur.

422.7 FOREIGN NATIONALS WHO DO NOT CLAIM IMMUNITY

Officers may only arrest foreign nationals not claiming diplomatic or consular immunity under the following circumstances:

- (a) There is a valid warrant issued for the person's arrest.

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- (b) There is probable cause to believe that the foreign national has violated a federal criminal law, a state law, or a local ordinance.
- (c) Officers shall not arrest foreign nationals solely for alleged undocumented entry into the United States.

Because undocumented presence is strictly a federal civil violation, it is only enforceable by federal officers therefore officers of this department shall not arrest foreign nationals solely for undocumented presence. Officers shall not stop or detain persons solely for determining immigration status.

422.7.1 ARREST PROCEDURE

Whenever an officer physically arrests or detains an individual for criminal investigation and the officer reasonably believes the person to be a foreign national, the officer shall inquire to determine the person's citizenship.

This procedure applies to detentions of more than two hours. An inquiry is not required if the individual is detained less than two hours for criminal investigation.

If the individual indicates that he/she is other than a U.S. citizen, the officer shall advise the individual that he/she has a right to have the nearest appropriate embassy or consulate notified of the arrest/detention (Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, Art. 36, (1969)).

If the individual requests such notification, the officer shall contact the Dispatch Center as soon as practical and request the appropriate embassy/consulate be notified. Officers shall provide the Dispatch Center with the following information concerning the individual:

- Country of citizenship
- Full name of individual, including paternal and maternal surname, if used
- Date of birth or age
- Current residence
- Time, date, place, location of incarceration/detention and the 24-hour telephone number of the place of detention if different from the Department itself

If the foreign national claims citizenship of one of the countries listed by the US Department of State as requiring mandatory consular notification, officers shall provide the Dispatch Center with the information above as soon as practical whether or not the individual desires the embassy/consulate to be notified. This procedure is critical because of treaty obligations with the particular countries. The list of mandatory notification countries and jurisdictions can be found on the US Department of State website.

422.7.2 DOCUMENTATION

Officers shall document on the face page and in the narrative of the appropriate Arrest-Investigation Report the date and time the Dispatch Center was notified of the foreign national's arrest/detention and his/her claimed nationality.

Rapid Response and Deployment

424.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Violence that is committed in schools, workplaces and other locations by individuals or a group of individuals who are determined to target and kill persons and to create mass casualties presents a difficult situation for law enforcement. The purpose of this policy is to identify guidelines and factors that will assist responding officers in situations that call for rapid response and deployment.

424.2 POLICY

The University of Oregon Police Department will endeavor to plan for rapid response to crisis situations, and to coordinate response planning with other emergency services as well as with those that are responsible for operating sites that may be the target of a critical incident.

Nothing in this policy shall preclude the use of reasonable force, deadly or otherwise, by members of the Department in protecting themselves or others from death or serious injury.

424.3 CONSIDERATIONS

When dealing with a crisis situation members should:

- (a) Assess the immediate situation and take reasonable steps to maintain operative control of the incident.
- (b) Obtain, explore and analyze sources of intelligence and known information regarding the circumstances, location and suspect involved in the incident.
- (c) Attempt to attain a tactical advantage over the suspect by reducing, preventing or eliminating any known or perceived threat.
- (d) Attempt, if feasible and based upon the suspect's actions and danger to others, a negotiated surrender of the suspect and release of the hostages.

424.4 FIRST RESPONSE

If there is a reasonable belief that acts or threats by a suspect are placing lives in imminent danger, first responding officers should consider reasonable options to reduce, prevent or eliminate the threat. Officers must decide, often under a multitude of difficult and rapidly evolving circumstances, whether to advance on the suspect, take other actions to deal with the threat or wait for additional resources.

If a suspect is actively engaged in the infliction of serious bodily harm or other life-threatening activity toward others, officers should take immediate action, if reasonably practicable, while requesting additional assistance.

Officers should remain aware of the possibility that an incident may be part of a coordinated multi-location attack that may require some capacity to respond to other incidents at other locations.

When deciding on a course of action officers should consider:

Rapid Response and Deployment

- (a) Whether to advance on or engage a suspect who is still a possible or perceived threat to others. Any 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 tactical advantage.

In a case of a barricaded suspect with no hostages and no immediate threat to others, officers should consider summoning and waiting for additional assistance (special tactics and/or hostage negotiation team response).

424.5 PLANNING

The Operations Division Commander should coordinate critical incident planning. Planning efforts should consider:

- (a) Identification of likely critical incident target sites, such as schools, shopping centers, entertainment and sporting event venues.
- (b) Availability of building plans and venue schematics of likely critical incident target sites.
- (c) Communications interoperability with other law enforcement and emergency service agencies.
- (d) Training opportunities in critical incident target sites, including joint training with site occupants.
- (e) Evacuation routes in critical incident target sites.
- (f) Patrol first-response training.
- (g) Response coordination and resources of emergency medical and fire services.
- (h) Equipment needs.
- (i) Mutual aid agreements with other agencies.
- (j) Coordination with private security providers in critical incident target sites.

424.6 TRAINING

The Captain of Administration should include rapid response to critical incidents in the training plan. This training should address:

Rapid Response and Deployment

- (a) Orientation to likely critical incident target sites, such as schools, shopping centers, entertainment and sporting event venues.
- (b) Communications interoperability with other law enforcement and emergency service agencies.
- (c) Patrol first-response training, including patrol rifle, shotgun, breaching tool and control device training.
- (d) First aid, including gunshot trauma.
- (e) Reality-based scenario training (e.g., active shooter, disgruntled violent worker).

Immigration Violations

428.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines to members of the University of Oregon Police Department relating to immigration and interacting with federal immigration officials.

428.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the University of Oregon 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.

428.2.1 ORS 181.850

Oregon Revised Statutes of Enforcement of federal immigration laws

(a) No law enforcement agency of the State of Oregon or of any political subdivision of the state shall use agency moneys, equipment or personnel for the purpose of detecting or apprehending persons whose only violation of law is that they are persons of foreign citizenship present in the United States in violation of federal immigration laws.

(b) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, a law enforcement agency may exchange information with the United States Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement, the United States Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services and the United States Bureau of Customs and Border Protection in order to:

(1) Verify the immigration status of a person if the person is arrested for any criminal offense; or

(2) Request criminal investigation information with reference to persons named in records of the United States Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement, the United States Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services or the United States Bureau of Customs and Border Protection.

(c) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, a law enforcement agency may arrest any person who:

(1) Is charged by the United States with a criminal violation of federal immigration laws under Title II of the Immigration and Nationality Act or 18 U.S.C. 1015, 1422 to 1429 or 1505; and

(2) Is subject to arrest for the crime pursuant to a warrant of arrest issued by a federal magistrate.

(d) For purposes of subsection (1) of this section, the Bureau of Labor and Industries is not a law enforcement agency.

Immigration Violations

(e)As used in this section, warrant of arrest has the meaning given that term in ORS 131.005 (General Definitions)

428.3 VICTIMS AND WITNESSES

To encourage crime reporting and cooperation in the investigation of criminal activity, all individuals, regardless of their immigration status, must feel secure that contacting or being addressed by members of law enforcement will not automatically lead to immigration inquiry and/or deportation. While it may be necessary to determine the identity of a victim or witness, members shall treat all individuals equally and not in any way that would violate the United States or Oregon constitutions.

428.4 DETENTIONS

This department does not participate in routine immigration investigation and enforcement activities (ORS 181A.820).

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 may arrest any person who is the subject of an arrest warrant issued by a federal magistrate for a criminal violation of federal immigration laws (ORS 181A.820).

An officer should notify a supervisor as soon as practicable whenever an individual is being detained or arrested for a criminal immigration violation.

428.4.1 IMMIGRATION INQUIRIES PROHIBITED

An officer shall not inquire into an individual's immigration status, citizenship status, or country of birth except where allowed by law (ORS 181A.823).

Immigration Violations

428.4.2 INDIVIDUAL RIGHT NOTIFICATION

To ensure compliance with all treaty obligations, including consular notification and state and federal laws, an officer should ensure individuals who are detained receive an explanation in writing, with interpretation into another language if requested, of the following (ORS 181A.823):

- (a) The individual's right to refuse to disclose the individual's nationality, citizenship, or immigration status.
- (b) That the disclosure of the individual's nationality, citizenship, or immigration status may result in a civil or criminal immigration enforcement, including removal from the United States.

428.4.3 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

When notified that an officer has detained an individual and established reasonable suspicion or probable cause to believe the person has violated a criminal immigration offense, the supervisor should determine whether it is appropriate to:

- (a) Transfer the person to federal authorities.
- (b) Lawfully arrest the person for a criminal offense or pursuant to a judicial warrant (see the Law Enforcement Authority Policy).

428.5 ARREST NOTIFICATION TO 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.

428.6 FEDERAL REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE

Requests by federal immigration officials for assistance from this department should be directed to a supervisor. The Department may provide available support services (unrelated to immigration enforcement), such as peacekeeping efforts (ORS 181A.826).

428.6.1 FEDERAL IMMIGRATION ENFORCEMENT REQUESTS AND DOCUMENTATION

Any requests from federal immigration officials for assistance relating to immigration enforcement (other than a judicial subpoena) shall be declined and the communication or request shall be documented. The documentation shall be forwarded to the Chief of Police or the authorized designee. The Chief of Police or the authorized designee should ensure the documentation is forwarded to the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission (OCJC) as prescribed by the OCJC (ORS 181A.826).

428.7 INFORMATION SHARING

No member of this department will prohibit, or in any way restrict, any other member from doing any of the following regarding the citizenship or immigration status, lawful or unlawful, of any individual (8 USC § 1373; ORS 181A.823):

Immigration Violations

- (a) Sending information to, or requesting or receiving such information from federal immigration officials
- (b) Maintaining such information in department records
- (c) Exchanging such information with any other federal, state, or local government entity

Nothing in this policy restricts sharing information that is permissible under Oregon State Law.

428.7.1 IMMIGRATION DETAINERS

No individual should be held based solely on a federal immigration detainer under 8 CFR 287.7 unless the person has been charged with a federal crime or the detainer is accompanied by a warrant, affidavit of probable cause, or removal order. Notification to the federal authority issuing the detainer should be made prior to the release.

428.7.2 NON-DISCLOSURE OF CERTAIN INFORMATION

Except as required by state or federal law, members should not disclose for the purpose of enforcement of federal immigration laws the following information about a person or his/her known relatives or associates, whether current or otherwise (ORS 180.805):

- (a) The person's address
- (b) The person's workplace or hours of work
- (c) The person's school or school hours
- (d) The person's contact information, including telephone number, email address, or social media account information
- (e) The identity of known associates or relatives of the person
- (f) The date, time, or location of a person's hearings, proceedings, or appointments with the Department that are not matters of public record

428.8 U VISA AND T VISA NONIMMIGRANT STATUS

Under certain circumstances, federal law allows temporary immigration benefits, known as a U visa, to victims and witnesses of certain qualifying crimes (8 USC § 1101(a)(15)(U)).

Similar immigration protection, known as a T visa, is available for certain qualifying victims of human trafficking (8 USC § 1101(a)(15)(T)).

Any request for assistance in applying for U visa or T visa status should be forwarded in a timely manner to the Investigation Unit supervisor assigned to oversee the handling of any related case. The Investigation Unit supervisor should:

- (a) Consult with the assigned investigator to determine the current status of any related case and whether further documentation is warranted.
- (b) Contact the appropriate prosecutor assigned to the case, if applicable, to ensure the certification or declaration has not already been completed and whether a certification or declaration is warranted.

Immigration Violations

- (c) Address the request and complete the certification or declaration, if appropriate, in a timely manner (ORS 147.620).
 - 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.

428.8.1 DENIAL OF CERTIFICATION

If certification is denied, the Investigation Unit supervisor shall inform the petitioner in writing regarding the reason for the denial as provided in ORS 147.620. A copy of the notice shall be kept for a minimum of three years and in accordance with the established records retention schedule (ORS 147.620).

428.8.2 TIME FRAME FOR COMPLETION

Except under circumstances where there is good cause for delay, the Investigation Unit supervisor shall process the certification for the U visa or T visa within 90 days of the request, unless the victim is in federal immigration removal proceedings, in which case the certification shall be executed within 14 days after the request is received (ORS 147.620).

428.9 TRAINING

The Captain of Administration should ensure officers receive training on this policy.

Training should include:

- (a) Identifying civil versus criminal immigration violations.
- (b) Factors that may be considered in determining whether a criminal immigration offense has been committed.

Aircraft Accidents

434.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy describes situations involving aircraft accidents including responsibilities of personnel, making proper notification and documentation. The nature of aircraft crashes are such that multiple jurisdictions are involved in the same incident. The UOPD will coordinate with all involved agencies by establishing an appropriate ICS/Unified Command structure via the UO-Incident Management Team (UO-IMT) as soon as it is practical.

434.1.1 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.

434.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the University of Oregon Police Department to provide an appropriate emergency response to aircraft accidents. This includes emergency medical care and scene management.

434.3 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).

434.4 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.

434.5 NOTIFICATIONS

Dispatchers are responsible to make notifications as directed once an aircraft accident has been reported. The notifications will vary depending on the type of accident, extent of injuries or damage,

Aircraft Accidents

and the type of aircraft involved. Generally, the dispatcher will need to notify the following agencies or individuals when an aircraft accident has occurred.

- (a) Fire Department
- (b) The affected airport tower
- (c) Closest military base if a military aircraft is involved
- (d) Ambulances or other assistance as required
- (e) UO-Incident Management Team (UO-IMT) via the UO-Internal Incident Notification (UO-IIN) protocols

When an aircraft accident is reported to the Police Department by the airport tower personnel the dispatcher receiving such information should verify that the tower personnel will contact the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Flight Standards District Office and the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB). In the event that airport personnel are not involved, the dispatcher should notify the FAA and the NTSB.

434.6 CONTROLLING ACCESS AND SCENE AUTHORITY

Prior to NTSB arrival, scene access should be limited to authorized personnel from the:

- (a) FAA.
- (b) Fire department, EMS or other assisting law enforcement agencies.
- (c) Medical Examiner.
- (d) Air Carrier/Operators investigative teams with NTSB approval.
- (e) Appropriate branch of the military, when applicable.
- (f) Other emergency services agencies (e.g., hazardous materials teams, biohazard decontamination teams, fuel recovery specialists, explosive ordnance disposal specialists).

The NTSB has primary responsibility for investigating accidents involving civil aircraft. In the case of a military aircraft accident, the appropriate branch of the military will have primary investigation responsibility.

After the NTSB or military representative arrives on-scene, the efforts of this department will shift to a support role for those agencies.

If NTSB or a military representative determines that an aircraft or accident does not qualify under its jurisdiction, the on-scene department supervisor should ensure the accident is still appropriately investigated and documented.

434.7 DANGEROUS MATERIALS

Members should be aware of potentially dangerous materials that might be present. These may include, but are not limited to:

Aircraft Accidents

- (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.

434.8 DOCUMENTATION

All aircraft accidents occurring within the University of University of Oregon 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 UOPD members deployed to assist; other University resources that were utilized; and cross reference information to other investigating agencies. Suspected criminal activity should be documented on the appropriate crime report.

434.8.1 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.

434.8.2 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.

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434.9 MEDIA RELATIONS

The Public Information Officer (PIO) should coordinate a response to the media, including access issues, road closures, detours and any safety information that is pertinent to the surrounding community. Any release of information regarding details of the accident itself should be coordinated with the NTSB or other authority who may have assumed responsibility for the investigation.

Depending on the type of aircraft, the airline or the military may be responsible for family notifications and the release of victims' names. The PIO should coordinate with other involved entities before the release of information.

Field Training and Evaluation Program

436.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Field Training and Evaluation Program (FTEP) 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 University of Oregon Police Department.

It is the policy of this department to assign all new police officers to a structured Field Training and Evaluation Program complies with DPSST training requirements and that is designed to prepare the new officer to perform in a patrol assignment possessing all skills needed to operate in a safe, productive and professional manner.

436.2 FIELD TRAINING OFFICER SELECTION AND TRAINING

The Field Training Officer (FTO) is an experienced officer trained in the art of supervising, training and evaluating entry level and lateral police officers in the application of their previously acquired knowledge and skills.

A minimum of a 3 year commitment with continuous satisfactory performance evaluations will be required of FTOs.

436.2.1 SELECTION PROCESS

FTO's will be selected based on the following requirements:

- (a) Desire to be an FTO
- (b) Minimum of 2 years of patrol experience, 1 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) FTEP Supervisory review of personnel files (Any derogatory information to be forwarded to the Chief and Assistant Chief)
- (f) Satisfactory evaluation by supervisors and current FTO's
- (g) Final approval by both the Chief and Assistant Chief

436.2.2 TRAINING

An officer selected as a Field Training Officer shall successfully complete an approved Field Training Officer's Course prior to being assigned as an FTO.

All FTO's must complete additional training as identified by the FTEP supervisor.

436.3 FIELD TRAINING AND EVALUATION PROGRAM SUPERVISOR

The supervisor will be responsible for coordinating the activities of the FTOs and trainees. For all matters related to FTEP, the FTEP supervisor will report to and receive direction from the Captain of Administration.

Field Training and Evaluation Program

The responsibilities of the FTEP supervisor include the following:

- (a) Assignment of trainees to FTOs
- (b) Conducting FTO meetings
- (c) Maintain and ensure FTO/Trainee performance evaluations are completed
- (d) Maintain, update and issue the Field Training Manual to each trainee
- (e) Monitor individual FTO performance
- (f) Monitor overall FTEP 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 or training requirements for FTOs
- (j) Prepare a quarterly report for the program, to include trainees' progress and FTO effectiveness

436.3.1 FTEP SUPERVISOR SELECTION PROCESS

The FTEP Supervisor will be selected based upon the following criteria:

- (a) Previous experience as a FTO for a minimum of 1 year
- (b) Successful completion of the FTEP supervisor's course or equivalent, or will have completed within 1 year
- (c) Rank of Sergeant, or above
- (d) Appointed by the Chief or his/her designee

436.4 TRAINEE DEFINED

Any entry level or lateral officer newly appointed to the University of Oregon Police Department.

436.5 REQUIRED TRAINING

Entry level officers shall be required to successfully complete the Field Training Program, consisting of a minimum of 12 weeks. However, this program will typically consist of a 20 week training period (refer to same training period in Section 436.10, Sample FTEP Program). Based on circumstances, the training period can be extended beyond 20 weeks, as approved by the Chief or designee.

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 4 weeks.

To the extent practicable, entry level and lateral officers should be assigned to a variety of Field Training Officers, shifts and geographical areas during their Field Training Program.

Field Training and Evaluation Program

436.5.1 FIELD TRAINING MANUAL

Each new officer will be issued a Field Training Manual at the beginning of his/her Primary Training Phase. This manual is an outline of the subject matter and/or skills necessary to properly function as an officer with the University of Oregon Police Department. The officer shall become knowledgeable of the subject matter as outlined. He/she shall also become proficient with those skills as set forth in the manual.

The Field Training Manual will specifically cover those policies, procedures, rules and regulations enacted by the Department.

Additionally, the Field Training Manual will consist of a check-off style section. This portion of the manual will be completed by the FTO and trainee. Upon completion of this section of the manual it will be reviewed by the FTEP supervisor, FTEP administrator, Patrol Sergeant and Chief or his/her designee. Upon completion, this document will be maintained in the trainee's training file. A copy of the signed last page will be forwarded to DPSST for their records and retention.

436.6 EVALUATIONS

Evaluations are an important component of the training process and shall be completed as outlined below.

436.6.1 FIELD TRAINING OFFICER

The FTO will be responsible for the following:

- (a) Complete and submit a written evaluation (Daily Observation Report) on the performance of his/her assigned trainee to the FTEP supervisor on a daily basis. Review the Daily Observation Report (DORs) with the trainee each day.
- (b) Complete a detailed end-of-phase performance evaluation on his/her assigned trainee at the end of each phase of training. Forward this evaluation to the FTO supervisor and then to the FTEP Administrator for review and initial.
- (c) Sign off all completed topics contained in the Field Training Manual, noting the method(s) of learning and evaluating the performance of his/her assigned trainee.

436.6.2 FIELD TRAINING ADMINISTRATOR

The FTEP administrator, Captain of Administration, will review, collect, and maintain the DORs provided by the FTEP supervisor in the trainee's training file.

436.6.3 TRAINEE

At the completion of the Field Training Program, the trainee will be encouraged to submit a confidential performance evaluation on each of their FTO's and on the FTEP Program. This performance evaluation will be reviewed by the FTEP Supervisor and forwarded to the FTEP Administrator. It will be the responsibility of the administrator to advise if unique training needs exist or something unusual has developed. This will be reported to the Chief or designee.

Field Training and Evaluation Program

436.6.4 FTEP SUPERVISOR

Prepare appropriate program modifications in coordination with the FTEP Administrator to the program based upon feedback and observations.

Prepare a quarterly report outlining the status of FTOs, Trainees and the program.

436.7 DOCUMENTATION

All documentation of the Field Training and Evaluation Program will be retained in the officer's training files and will consist of the following:

- (a) Daily Observation Reports
- (b) End of phase evaluations
- (c) FTEP Supervisor's evaluation
- (d) The completed Field Training Manual
- (e) A Certificate of Completion certifying that the trainee has successfully completed the required number of hours of field training

436.8 PATROL REVIEW BOARD

Once a trainee has completed his/her shadow phase, the trainee's FTEP results and supporting documentation will be provided to the Patrol Review Board.

The Board will consist of:

- (a) One Police Officer or Public Safety Officer (the same as the trainee)
- (b) One or more of the trainee's FTOs
- (c) One Patrol Supervisor (Sergeant or Sergeant)
- (d) FTEP Supervisor
- (e) FTEP Administrator

The Patrol Review Board will not be a standing committee. Each time the FTEP Supervisor convenes the committee, it will consist of new members as described above, with the exception of the FTEP Supervisor and Administrator.

Based upon the Board's review, a final recommendation will be made to the Chief regarding the trainee. The Chief will make the final decision regarding appropriate actions. The Patrol Review Board can recommend the following actions:

- (a) Release the trainee from the FTEP program to Patrol
- (b) Retain the trainee in the FTEP program for an additional period of time to be determined by the trainee's need
- (c) Removal of the trainee from the FTEP program

Field Training and Evaluation Program

436.9 COMPENSATION

There will be no additional compensation for duties related to the FTEP program.

436.10 SAMPLE FTEP PROGRAM

Phase	FTO	Shift Assignment	Duration	Notes
1	N/A	Pre-Academy	2 weeks	
2	A	Watch 2	5 weeks	
3	B	Watch 3	5 weeks	
4	C	Watch 1	5 weeks	
5	A	Shadow Phase	2 weeks	1 week FTO in plain clothes as a rider 1 week solo Officer, with FTO shadow on calls

436.11 FTEP ADMINISTRATOR

The administrator will be responsible for oversight of the FTEP program.

436.11.1 FTEP ADMINISTRATOR SELECTION PROCESS

The Captain of Administration will serve as the FTEP administrator.

436.11.2 FTEP ADMINISTRATOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The responsibilities of the FTEP administrator include the following:

- (a) Maintain regular contact with the FTEP supervisor.
- (b) Assess the FTEP supervisor's performance and include this assessment as part of the supervisor's annual performance evaluation.
- (c) Propose to the Chief and Assistant Chief appropriate modifications to the program based upon feedback and observations.
- (d) Compose an annual report outlining the program's accomplishments.

436.12 TRAINING COSTS

Whenever statutorily required, an officer who voluntarily leaves employment with his/her original employing governmental agency and is subsequently employed by the UOPD in a position that requires the same training as required for the position with the original employing governmental agency, UOPD shall reimburse the original employing governmental agency for training costs incurred by the original employing governmental agency in accordance with the reimbursement schedule in ORS 181.695(3) if that agency requests. Additionally, when a UOPD officer leaves

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this department in a similar fashion and becomes employed by another governmental agency similarly situated, UOPD may seek reimbursement for its training costs.

The Chief will determine if UOPD will seek reimbursement of its training costs. The UOPD Director of Administrative Services will be responsible for arranging for reimbursement, in either case.

Contacts and Temporary Detentions

440.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for temporarily detaining but not arresting persons in the field, conducting field interviews (FI) and pat-down searches, and the taking and disposition of photographs.

440.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Consensual encounter - When an officer contacts an individual but does not create a detention through words, actions, or other means. In other words, a reasonable individual would believe that his/her contact with the officer is voluntary.

Field interview (FI) - The brief detainment of an individual, whether on foot or in a vehicle, based on reasonable suspicion for the purposes of determining the individual's identity and resolving the officer's suspicions.

Field photographs - Posed photographs taken of a person during a contact, temporary detention, or arrest in the field. Undercover surveillance photographs of an individual and recordings captured by the normal operation of a Mobile/Audio Video (MAV) system, body-worn camera, or public safety camera when persons are not posed for the purpose of photographing are not considered field photographs.

Frisk or 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 (ORS 131.625).

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.

Stop - The brief detainment of an individual, whether on foot or in a vehicle, based on reasonable suspicion that the person has committed or is about to commit a crime (ORS 131.615).

Temporary detention - When an officer intentionally, through words, actions, or physical force, causes an individual to reasonably believe he/she is required to restrict his/her movement without an actual arrest. Temporary detentions also occur when an officer actually restrains a person's freedom of movement.

440.2 FIELD INTERVIEWS

Based on observance of suspicious circumstances or upon information from investigation, an officer may initiate the stop of a person, and conduct an FI, when there is articulable, reasonable suspicion to do so. A person, however, shall not be detained longer than is reasonably necessary to resolve the officer's suspicion.

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Contacts and Temporary Detentions

Nothing in this policy is intended to discourage consensual contacts. Frequent casual contact with consenting individuals is encouraged by the University of Oregon Police Department to strengthen community involvement, community awareness, and problem identification.

440.2.1 INITIATING A FIELD INTERVIEW

When initiating the stop, the officer should be able to point to specific facts which, when considered with the totality of the circumstances, reasonably warrant the stop. Such facts include but are not limited to an individual's:

- (a) Appearance or demeanor suggesting that 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 the 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 suggests 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.

440.3 FRISK OR PAT-DOWN SEARCHES

A frisk or pat-down search of a stopped person may be conducted whenever an officer reasonably believes that the person may possess a dangerous or deadly weapon and presents a danger to the officer or other persons present (ORS 131.625). The purpose of this limited search is not to discover evidence of a crime, but to allow the officer to pursue the investigation without fear of violence. Circumstances that may establish justification for performing a pat-down search include but are not limited to the following:

- (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.

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440.4 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.

440.4.1 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.

440.4.2 FIELD PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN WITHOUT CONSENT

Field photographs may be taken without consent only if they are taken during a detention that is based on 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.

440.4.3 DISPOSITION OF PHOTOGRAPHS

All detainee photographs must be adequately labeled and submitted to the Watch 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 Watch Commander should review it and forward the photograph to one of the following locations:

- (a) If the photo and associated FI or documentation is relevant to criminal organization/enterprise enforcement, the Watch 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 by 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.

Contacts and Temporary Detentions

440.4.4 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.

440.5 POLICY

The University of Oregon 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.

440.6 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.
 - 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.

Mobile Audio Video

446.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The University of Oregon Police Department has equipped 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.

446.1.1 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- Designated personnel who are certified, trained or have a working knowledge in areas such as; operational use and repair of MAVs, Body Worn Cameras and Portable Audio Recorders, duplicating methods, storage and retrieval methods and procedures, video forensics and evidentiary procedures relating to MAV, Body Worn Camera and Portable Audio Recorder files.

Recorded media- Audio-video signals recorded or digitally stored on a storage device or portable media.

446.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the University of Oregon 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.

446.3 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

Prior to going into service, each officer will properly equip him/herself to record audio and video in the field. System documentation is accomplished by the officer logging on to the system at the start and logging off at the end of each shift. If any of the systems are malfunctioning, the officer shall take the device or vehicle out of service. In the case of MAV, a supervisor may request the vehicle remain in service.

- (a) At the start of each shift, officers should test the system's on-off-record functions for proper operation.
- (b) The MAV wireless microphone shall be worn at all times by officers assigned to a patrol function. A body worn camera may be worn in lieu of using the MAV wireless microphone.

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- (c) Uniformed officers shall carry the MAV wireless microphone or body worn camera while on duty, in a manner that allows for easy operation without impairing equipment capabilities.
- (d) At no time should an officer jeopardize his/her safety in order to activate any device.
- (e) Officers shall not use any device for personal use.
- (f) A supervisor observing or directing officers need not record the contact unless they become actively involved with the participants in the incident.
- (g) Written reports should state that a recording device was used.
- (h) Officers shall not intentionally delete any recordings. Inadvertent deletions must be reported immediately to the officers supervisor.
- (i) Officers will ensure that the MAV cameras are always pointed in a direction that best captures the intended field of view.
- (j) If an officer discovers that they have inadvertently recorded conversations, they will immediately report the facts and circumstances to their immediate supervisor.

446.4 ACTIVATION OF THE MAV

The MAV system is designed to turn on whenever the unit's emergency lights are activated or manually activated by the officer. 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. Officers are not required to place themselves, another person, or a criminal investigation in jeopardy in order to manually activate the MAV.

When audio is being recorded, the video will also record. Whenever the audio portion is activated, officers should, whenever possible, advise all persons present that they are being recorded in accordance with ORS 165.540(5)(c). Officers are not required to place themselves, another person, or a criminal investigation in jeopardy in order to make such notification.

446.4.1 REQUIRED ACTIVATION OF MAV

This policy is not intended to describe every possible situation in which the MAV system may be used, although there are many situations where its use is appropriate. An officer may activate the system any time the officer believes it would be appropriate or valuable to document an incident.

In some circumstances it is not possible to capture images of the incident due to conditions or the location of the camera. However, the audio portion can be valuable evidence and is subject to the same activation requirements as the MAV. The MAV system should be activated in any of the following situations:

- (a) All field contacts involving actual or potential criminal conduct within video or audio range:
 - 1. Traffic stops (to include, but not limited to, traffic violations, stranded motorist assistance and all crime interdiction stops)
 - 2. Priority responses

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3. Vehicle pursuits
 4. Suspicious vehicles
 5. Arrests
 6. Vehicle searches
 7. Physical or verbal confrontations or use of force
 8. Pedestrian checks
 9. DWI/DUI investigations including field sobriety tests
 10. Consensual encounters
 11. Crimes in progress
 12. Responding to an in-progress call
- (b) All self-initiated activity in which an officer would normally notify the Dispatch Center
- (c) Any call for service involving a crime where the recorder may aid in the apprehension and/or prosecution of a suspect:
1. Domestic violence calls
 2. Disturbance of peace calls
 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
- (f) When requested by a member of the community, an officer will activate their MAV unless the request conflicts with other sections of UOPD policy.
- (g) Officers may activate the MAV during community outreach programs or during non-enforcement contacts to capture positive interactions.

446.4.2 CESSATION OF RECORDING

Once activated, the MAV system should remain on until the incident has concluded except as described in this policy. 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, and the officer has cleared the scene.

446.4.3 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

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the authorized designee for the purpose of conducting a criminal or administrative investigation. Failure to properly notify may be a violation of ORS 165.540.

446.4.4 PRIVACY

All recordings made by personnel acting in their official capacity as members of this department shall remain the property of the Department and should not be considered private.

Community members do not have a reasonable expectation of privacy when talking with a police officer during the scope of the officer's official duties,. However, members should remain sensitive to the dignity of all individuals being recorded and exercise discretion to respect privacy by discontinuing recording whenever it reasonably appears to the member that such privacy may outweigh any legitimate law enforcement interest in recording.

Examples and situations include, but are not limited to:

- (a) A witness or victim who wishes to remain anonymous or refuses to provide a statement if recorded and the encounter is non-confrontational
- (b) Recordings that would jeopardize safety planning for victims
- (c) Recordings that would disclose private security measures of residences or businesses
- (d) Recordings that would interfere with the ability to conduct an investigation due to sensitive circumstances (e.g., nudity, a victim of rape, child sex abuse, presence of child pornography, incest, or other form of sexual assault)

446.4.5 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Supervisors should determine if vehicles with non-functioning MAV systems should be placed into service. If these vehicles are placed into daily patrol operations, the appropriate written notification should be made to the Operations Commander.

Once a month, supervisors shall verify that officers are in compliance with the MAV policy.

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.

446.5 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

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media staff. When reasonably possible, a copy of the original media shall be used for viewing (unless otherwise directed by the courts) to preserve the original media.

Recordings may be reviewed in any of the following situations:

- (a) For use when preparing reports or statements
- (b) By a supervisor investigating a specific act of conduct
- (c) By a supervisor to assess performance while the officer is present
- (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

Members desiring to view any previously uploaded or archived MAV recording should submit a request in writing to the Watch 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 member.

446.6 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.

446.7 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.

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446.7.1 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.

446.7.2 MAV RECORDINGS AS EVIDENCE

Officers who reasonably believe that a MAV recording is likely to contain evidence relevant to a criminal offense or to a potential claim against the officer or against the University of Oregon Police Department should indicate this in an appropriate report. Officers should ensure relevant recordings are preserved.

446.8 MAV TECHNICIAN RESPONSIBILITIES

The MAV technician is responsible for:

- (a) Ordering, issuing, retrieving, storing, erasing and duplicating of all recorded media.
- (b) Collecting all completed media for oversight and verification of wireless downloaded media. Once collected, the MAV technician:
 - 1. Ensures it is stored in a secure location with authorized controlled access.
 - 2. Makes the appropriate entries in the chain of custody log.
- (c) Erasing of media:
 - 1. Pursuant to a court order.
 - 2. In accordance with established records retention policies, including reissuing all other media deemed to be of no evidentiary value.
- (d) Assigning all media an identification number prior to issuance to the field:
 - 1. Maintaining a record of issued media.
- (e) Ensuring that an adequate supply of recording media is available.
- (f) Managing the long-term storage of media that has been deemed to be of evidentiary value in accordance with the department evidence storage protocols and the records retention schedule.

446.9 TRAINING

All members who are authorized to use the MAV system shall successfully complete an approved course of instruction prior to its use.

Portable Audio/Video Recorders

447.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The University of Oregon Police Department provides each of its officers with access to digital audio and/or video recorders for use while on-duty. These recorders are intended to assist officers in the performance of their duties by providing an accurate audio and/or video record of a contact. This policy does not apply to surreptitious interception of electronic communications for lawful authorized investigative purposes.

447.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Body Worn Camera(BWC)/Portable Audio/Video Recorder - Any system that captures audio and/or video signals, that is capable of being worn on an officers body.

447.2 ACTIVATION OF THE PORTABLE RECORDER

Officers, are expected to record activities and interactions that include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (a) Arrests and detentions, or situations where an officer reasonably believes they will make an arrest or detention (to include pedestrian/traffic stops and consensual encounters made with the intent to develop reasonable suspicion to detain);
- (b) Assisting in an arrest or detention situation;
- (c) Uses of force;
- (d) Confrontational law enforcement related interactions;
- (e) Code 3 Vehicle response;
- (f) Vehicle and foot pursuits;
- (g) Suspect interrogations and Miranda advisement (excluding interrogations occurring in a recorded interview room);
- (h) Forced entries, search warrants, and warrantless searches (including vehicles).
- (i) Portable recorders will activate upon the TASER CEW being turned on or a firearm being deployed from a modified duty holster.

Officers are expected to activate their portable recorder as soon as practicable upon encountering the above types of events. Optimally, officers should activate their portable recorder prior to arrival at these types of events in order to ensure the entire event is captured. When an officer is unable to activate their portable recorder at the beginning of an event, they should document the reason in their police report; if a police report is taken. At no time should an officer jeopardize their safety, or the safety of any other officer, in order to activate a portable recorder.

Generally, officers should not cease recording based solely on the request or demand of a person.

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Informal Community Interactions (Public Encounters) – Informal community interactions differ from the “consensual encounters” officers’ conduct in an effort to develop reasonable suspicion to detain or probable cause for arrest. To strengthen relationships between police and the public, officers may use discretion regarding the recording of informal, non-enforcement related interactions with the public. In the event an encounter becomes adversarial or an enforcement action may take place, officers are expected to activate their portable recorder; without compromising their safety or the safety of others.

Victims and Witnesses of Crime – Officers are expected to record interviews of crime victims and witnesses. When a victim or witness requests they not be recorded, officers may consider their request when deciding whether to continue recording or not. Officers may offer to avert their portable recorder to capture only audio during the interview when doing so would facilitate obtaining a recorded statement.

In cases where a victim or witness requests they not be recorded, and the officer agrees not to record, officers should record their request prior to turning off their portable recorder. When an officer is already recording, they shall record their explanation for turning off their portable recorder prior to doing so.

Domestic Violence Victims – Officers are expected to record interviews of domestic violence victims to facilitate future prosecution efforts and discourage later recanting of statements. Officers are expected to also record interviews with children who witness domestic violence, when the child is willing.

Child Abuse and Sexual Assault Victims – Officers are expected to record interviews. In cases where the victim requests they not be video recorded, officers should minimally audio record the interview.

First Amendment Activity – Officers should not record individuals who are picketing, or engaged in peaceful protest or First Amendment protected speech/activities – unless the officer believes a violation of criminal law is occurring or may occur.

Community member request - When requested by a member of the community, an officer will activate their portable recorder unless the request conflicts with other sections of this policy.

Community Engagement Interactions - Officers are encouraged to record positive community engagement activities or encounters that provide a collaborative relationship between members of the community and the department.

Officers are allowed to mute the recorder when exchanging information with other officers and supervisors.

447.3 OFFICERS RESPONSIBILITIES

Whenever the audio is activated officers will, if possible, advise all persons present they are being recorded in accordance with ORS 165.540(5). Failure to properly advise may

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be a misdemeanor crime. Exceptions can be made when the announcement may impair a criminal investigation or jeopardize officer safety or the safety of any other person. Exceptions also apply to situations such as a public meeting or rally. (2015 Oregon Laws ORS 165.540(2) through (7) and ORS 133.726.

- (a) Only those portable recorders issued by the department are authorized for use by UOPD personnel.
- (b) Each officer assigned a portable recorder will maintain the equipment in working order while in their possession.
- (c) Uniformed officers shall carry the portable recorder while on duty, in a manner that is conspicuous and allows for easy operation without impairing equipment capabilities.
- (d) Officers wearing body worn cameras shall be worn on the torso and in a position designed to produce an effective recording. Officers may wear the department-approved alternative style body worn camera equipment above the torso or as otherwise directed.
- (e) Non-uniformed officers may carry an issued portable recorder at any time the member believes that such a device may be useful.
- (f) At no time should an officer jeopardize his/her safety in order to activate the portable recorder.
- (g) Officers shall not use the portable recorder for personal use.
- (h) A supervisor observing or directing officers need not record the contact unless they become actively involved with the participants in the incident.
- (i) Prior to entering service, each portable recorder user will verify the operational capability of their device.
- (j) Recordings on the portable recorder should be accompanied by a written report for any criminal investigations. Written reports shall state that a recorder was used.
- (k) Officers shall not intentionally delete any recordings. Inadvertent deletions must be reported immediately to the officer's supervisor.
- (l) All officers who are authorized to use portable recorders shall successfully complete an approved course of instruction prior to use.
- (m) Officers may use a body worn camera to take still photographs for legitimate law enforcement purposes.
- (n) The body worn camera may be detached from the officer and used in similar mode that a camcorder could be used by law enforcement.

447.4 INADVERTENT RECORDINGS

If an officer discovers that they inadvertently recorded conversations, they will immediately report the facts and circumstances to their immediate supervisor, and supply the recording.

The supervisor shall determine all of the facts and circumstances around the recording.

If any portion of the recording has evidentiary value (for criminal or administrative purposes):

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- (a) Identify, if possible, any and all individuals whose conversations were inadvertently
- (b) recorded.
- (c) Ensure that each of those identified individuals is contacted, advised of the situation,
- (d) and, if they request, provide an opportunity for them to review the recording.
- (e) Document, in writing, the relevant facts and results of their actions to the Police Operations Captain (forwarded through their chain of command).
- (f) Retain the recording in the normal method and appropriately marked.

If none of the recording is evidentiary (for criminal or administrative purposes):

- (a) Do not review the recording.
- (b) Forward the recording and pertinent facts to the Police Operations Captain who will determine the appropriate actions and disposition of the recording.

447.5 PRIVACY

All recordings made by personnel acting in their official capacity as members of this department shall remain the property of the Department and should not be considered private.

Community members do not have a reasonable expectation of privacy when talking with a police officer during the scope of the officer's official duties, even when contact occurs in a private residence. However, members should remain sensitive to the dignity of all individuals being recorded and exercise discretion to respect privacy by discontinuing recording whenever it reasonably appears to the member that such privacy may outweigh any legitimate law enforcement interest in recording. Examples and situations include, but are not limited to:

- (a) A witness or victim who wishes to remain anonymous or refuses to provide a statement if recorded and the encounter is non-confrontational
- (b) Recordings that would jeopardize safety planning for victims
- (c) Recordings that would disclose private security measures of residences or businesses
- (d) Recordings that would interfere with the ability to conduct an investigation due to sensitive circumstances (e.g., nudity, a victim of rape, child sex abuse, presence of child pornography, incest, or other form of sexual assault)

Requests by members of the public to stop recording should be considered using this same criterion. Recording should resume when privacy is no longer an issue unless the circumstances no longer fit the criteria for recording. The request to turn the portable recorder off should be recorded, as well as the officer's response, and included in the report narrative.

447.5.1 RECORDING RESTRICTIONS

Officers should restrict recording to areas and persons necessary in order to obtain evidence and information relevant to the incident and should attempt to minimize collateral intrusion to those not involved.

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Digital audio and/or video recorders should not be intentionally used in the following circumstances, unless officers are engaged in the legitimate performance of their duties and the use is documented in a police report (i.e. fresh pursuit, use of force, dangerous circumstances.) If there is a potential that a TASER CEW is in proximity to a TASER Body Worn Camera in one of these locations and officers are not intentionally activating their recorder or have the need to have the recorder in standby mode, the officers should have the recorder in the off mode:

- (a) Restroom, break room, or fitness room.
- (b) Recorders shall be turned off when in the department's locker rooms.
- (c) When an officer would be recording a patient during a medical, health care provider or psychological evaluation by a clinician or similar health care professional, or during treatment. When recording in hospitals or other health care facilities, officers should be careful to avoid recording persons other than the suspect or witnesses that are deemed relevant to the matter being investigated by the officer.
- (d) Communications made in a psychiatric facility, unless responding to a call involving a suspect who is thought to be present in the facility.
- (e) Encounters with undercover officers or confidential informants.
- (f) When an officer is engaged in conversations with individuals with whom the officer is in a privileged relationship (e.g., spouse, attorney, police peer counselor, labor representative,
- (g) Casual communications with other police personnel.
- (h) When an officer is on break or is otherwise engaged in personal activities.
- (i) Inside the police facilities, during roll calls, during briefings and/or incident debriefings, in-service training, and departmental meetings.
- (j) Places of worship and/or religious ceremonies.

447.6 PROHIBITED USE OF PORTABLE RECORDERS

Officers are prohibited from using department-issued portable recorders and recording media for personal use and are prohibited from making personal copies of recordings. In no event shall any recording be used or shown for the purpose of ridiculing or embarrassing any member.

Officers are also prohibited from retaining recordings of activities or information obtained while on-duty. Officers shall not duplicate or distribute such recordings, except for authorized legitimate department business purposes. All such recordings shall be retained at the Department.

447.6.1 SURREPTITIOUS USE OF THE PORTABLE RECORDER

Oregon law generally prohibits any individual from surreptitiously recording any conversation, except as provided in ORS 165.540 and ORS 165.543.

Members shall not surreptitiously record another department member without a court order or unless lawfully authorized by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

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447.7 RETENTION OF RECORDINGS

Any time an officer makes a recording, the officer shall upload the recording and document the category and pertinent information of the recording.

Any time an officer reasonably believes a recorded contact may be beneficial in a non-criminal matter (e.g., a hostile contact), the officer should promptly notify a supervisor of the existence of the recording.

447.7.1 RETENTION REQUIREMENTS

All files from portable recorders shall be securely stored in accordance with state records retention laws and will be purged after no longer useful for purposes of training, or for use in an investigation or prosecution (including appeals), or for use in resolving a claim or pending litigation, or disciplinary investigation. In capital punishment prosecutions, files shall be kept until the alleged offender is no longer under control of a criminal justice agency.

All recordings shall be retained for a period consistent with the requirements of the institution's public records retention policies, but in no event for a period less than 180 days. Recordings no longer needed for a court proceeding or an ongoing criminal investigation shall not be retained for more than 30 months (2015 Oregon Laws c. 550, § 1). (Refer to the retention schedule.)

The retention period begins from the date the portable recorder recording was labeled or categorized. Department administrators, in addition to the recording officer, may label or categorize recordings for retention. Officers will periodically be directed by the System Administrator(s) or designee to label or categorize any recorded media which had not previously been labeled or categorized.

447.8 REVIEW AND USE OF 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 or forensic media staff. When reasonably possible, a copy of the original media shall be used for viewing (unless otherwise directed by the courts) to preserve the original media.

Recordings may be reviewed in any of the following situations:

- (a) For use when preparing reports or statements
- (b) By a supervisor investigating a specific act of conduct
- (c) By a supervisor to assess performance while the officer is present
- (d) To assess proper functioning of portable recorder systems

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- (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

447.9 ANNUAL REVIEW

At the end of each fiscal year the Operations Captain and the Administrative Captain shall perform a review of the Portable Audio/Visual Recorder system. This review shall focus only on the merit of the recorder systems, program management, technological functionality, and policy review.

Mobile Data Terminal Use

449.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Mobile Data Terminal (MDT) accesses confidential records from the Oregon State Police and Department of Motor Vehicles databases. Employees using the MDT shall comply with all appropriate federal and state rules and regulations.

449.2 MDT USE

The MDT shall be used for official police communications only. Messages that are of a sexual, racist, or offensive nature, or otherwise critical of any member of the Department are strictly forbidden. MDT use is also subject to the Department Technology Use Policy.

Messages may be reviewed by supervisors at any time without prior notification. Employees generating or transmitting messages not in compliance with this policy are subject to discipline.

All calls dispatched to patrol units should be communicated by voice and MDT unless otherwise authorized by the Executive Coordinator.

Any agency using a terminal to access the Law Enforcement Data System (LEDS), whether directly or through another agency, is responsible for adhering to all applicable LEDS Rules & Policies and must ensure that unauthorized persons are not given access or allowed to view LEDS information.

449.2.1 USE WHILE DRIVING

Use of the MDT by the vehicle operator shall be limited to times when the vehicle is stopped. When the vehicle is in motion, the operator should only attempt to read messages that are likely to contain information that is required for immediate enforcement, investigative or safety needs.

449.2.2 DOCUMENTATION OF ACTIVITY

MDT's and voice transmissions are used to record the officer's daily activity. To ensure the most accurate recording of these activities, the following are required:

- (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 shall be entered into the Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system by a dispatcher
- (c) Whenever the activity or contact is not initiated by voice, the officer shall record it on the MDT
 1. Non voiced activity should be a rare situation, for example logging out at a meeting. At no time should any contact for possible criminal or statute violation not be aired via radio.

449.2.3 STATUS CHANGES

All changes in status (e.g., arrival at scene, meal periods, in service) will be transmitted either verbally over the police radio or through the MDT system.

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Officers responding to in-progress calls shall advise changes in status verbally over the radio to assist other officers responding to the same incident.

Other changes in status may be entered by depressing the appropriate keys on the MDT's.

449.2.4 EMERGENCY ACTIVATION OF MDT

If the emergency button is depressed on the MDT, the dispatcher will call the unit and ask if Code-4. If there is no emergency, then he/she should answer "Code-4" and all units will resume their normal activity. If there is no response or the officer answers in some other way, the dispatcher shall proceed as follows:

- (a) If the unit is not on a call, send available units to assist in locating the unit transmitting the emergency. Whenever a location is known, immediately dispatch the nearest available unit Code-3.
- (b) Notify the field sergeant and Watch Commander of the incident without delay.

Units not responding to the emergency shall refrain from transmitting on the radio until there is a Code-4, unless they are themselves handling an emergency.

449.3 MDT CONSIDERATIONS

449.3.1 NON-FUNCTIONING MDT

Whenever possible, officers will not use units with malfunctioning MDT's. Whenever officers must drive a unit in which the MDT is not working, they shall notify the Dispatch Center. It shall be responsibility of the Dispatch Center to record all information that will then be transmitted verbally over the police radio.

449.3.2 BOMB CALLS

When investigating reports of possible bombs, officers will turn off their MDT's. Operating the MDT may cause some devices to detonate.

Medical Marijuana

452.1 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 Oregon's medical marijuana laws (ORS 475B.785 et seq.).

This policy is not intended to address laws and regulations related to recreational use of marijuana.

452.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Attending provider - A health care provider as defined by ORS 475B.791 who has primary responsibility for the care and treatment of a person diagnosed with a debilitating medical condition.

Cardholder - Any patient or caregiver who has been issued a valid Registry Identification Card (RIC).

Caregiver (or designated primary caregiver) - An individual 18 years of age or older who has significant responsibility for managing the well-being of a person who has been diagnosed with a debilitating medical condition and who is designated as the person responsible for managing the well-being of a person who has been diagnosed with a debilitating medical condition on either that person's application for a RIC or in other written notification submitted to the Oregon Health Authority. Caregiver does not include a person's attending provider; however, it may include an organization or facility that provides hospice, palliative, or home health care services. The caregiver may assist the cardholder with any matter related to the medical use of marijuana (ORS 475B.791; ORS 475B.807; ORS 475B.801).

Grower - A person, joint venture, or cooperative that produces industrial hemp (ORS 571.269).

Handler - A person, joint venture, or cooperative that receives industrial hemp for processing into commodities, products, or agricultural hemp seed and any other activities identified by the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) by rule (ORS 571.269).

Mature marijuana plant - A marijuana plant that has flowers (ORS 475B.791).

Medical use of marijuana - The production, processing, possession, delivery, distribution, or administration of marijuana, or use of paraphernalia used to administer marijuana to mitigate the symptoms or effects of a debilitating medical condition (ORS 475B.791). The RIC may also identify a person applying to produce marijuana or designate another person to produce marijuana under ORS 475B.810.

Patient - A person who has been diagnosed with a debilitating medical condition within the previous 12 months and been advised by the person's attending provider that the medical use of marijuana may mitigate the symptoms or effects of that debilitating medical condition (ORS

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475B.913). This includes a person who has been issued a valid RIC for his/her medical condition (ORS 475B.797).

Registry Identification Card (RIC) - A document issued by the Oregon Health Authority under ORS 475B.797 that identifies a person authorized to engage in the medical use of marijuana and, if the person has a designated primary caregiver under ORS 475B.804, the person's designated primary caregiver (ORS 475B.791). The RIC may also identify a person applying to produce marijuana or designate another person to produce marijuana under ORS 475B.810.

Statutory possession and grow site amounts - Amounts authorized by ORS 475B.831 and ORS 475B.834.

Usable marijuana - The dried leaves and flowers of marijuana. Usable marijuana does not include the seeds, stalks, and roots of marijuana or waste material that is a by-product of producing marijuana (ORS 475B.791).

452.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the University of Oregon 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.

Oregon medical marijuana laws are intended to protect patients and their doctors from criminal and civil penalties that may deter the use of small amounts of marijuana by those suffering from debilitating medical conditions (ORS 475B.785). However, Oregon's 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 University of Oregon Police Department will exercise discretion to ensure laws are appropriately enforced without unreasonably burdening both those individuals protected under Oregon law and the resources of the Department.

452.3 INVESTIGATION

Investigations involving the possession, delivery, production, or use of marijuana generally fall into one of several categories:

- (a) Investigations when no person makes a medicinal claim.
- (b) Investigations related to patient cardholders.
- (c) Investigations related to patient non-cardholders.

452.3.1 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 used for medicinal purposes, the officer should proceed with a criminal investigation. A medicinal defense may be raised at any time, so officers should document any statements and observations that may be relevant to whether the marijuana was possessed or produced for medicinal purposes.

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452.3.2 INVESTIGATIONS RELATED TO PATIENT CARDHOLDERS

Officers shall not take enforcement action against a cardholder for engaging in the medical use of marijuana with amounts at or below statutory possession amounts or statutory grow site amounts. Officers shall not take enforcement action against a caregiver for assisting a patient cardholder in the medical use of marijuana with amounts at or below statutory possession amounts or statutory grow site amounts (ORS 475B.907).

Cardholders are required to possess a RIC when using or transporting marijuana, usable marijuana, medical cannabinoid products, cannabinoid concentrates, or cannabinoid extracts at a location other than the address on file with the Oregon Health Authority (ORS 475B.837). However, officers should treat a person without a RIC in his/her possession as if it were in his/her possession if the RIC can be verified through an Oregon State Police Law Enforcement Data Systems (LEDS) query or other sources.

452.3.3 INVESTIGATIONS RELATED TO PATIENT NON-CARDHOLDERS

Officers should not take enforcement action against a patient who does not have a RIC for possession or production of marijuana, or any other criminal offense in which possession or production of marijuana is an element, if the patient meets all of the following (ORS 475B.913):

- (a) Is engaged in the medical use of marijuana
- (b) Possesses, delivers, or manufactures a quantity at or below statutory possession quantity or the quantity cultivated is at or below statutory grow site amounts

Officers should not take enforcement action against a person who does not meet the definition of a patient if the person is taking steps to obtain a RIC; possesses, delivers, or manufactures marijuana at or below statutory possession quantities or below statutory grow site quantities; and the person's medical use claim appears genuine under the circumstances (ORS 475B.913).

452.3.4 ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

Officers should consider the following when investigating an incident involving marijuana possession, delivery, production, or use:

- (a) Grow sites are regulated in the following manner (ORS 475B.810):
 - 1. The Oregon Health Authority must have issued a marijuana grow site registration card for a site to be valid.
 - 2. The grow site registration card must be posted for each RIC holder for whom marijuana is being produced at a marijuana grow site.
- (b) An officer who determines that the number of marijuana plants at an address exceeds quantities authorized by statute may confiscate only the excess number of plants (ORS 475B.831).
- (c) Because enforcement of medical marijuana laws can be complex and 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:

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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.
- (d) Before proceeding with enforcement related to grow sites, a marijuana producer, or processing sites officers should consider conferring with appropriate legal counsel, the Oregon Health Authority, and/or Oregon Liquor and Cannabis Commission (ORS 475B.831; ORS 475B.136).
- (e) Registration or proof of registration under ORS 475B.785 to ORS 475B.949 does not constitute probable cause to search the person or property of the registrant or otherwise subject the person or property of the registrant to inspection (ORS 475B.922).
- (f) As a licensing authority, the Oregon Liquor and Cannabis Commission may assist with related questions regarding recreational marijuana (ORS 475B.070).

452.3.5 EXCEPTIONS

Medical marijuana users are generally not exempt from other criminal laws and officers should enforce criminal laws not specifically covered by the Medical Marijuana Act appropriately. Officers may take enforcement action if the person (ORS 475B.910):

- (a) Drives under the influence of marijuana as provided in ORS 813.010.
- (b) Engages in the medical use of marijuana in a place where the general public has access (ORS 161.015), in public view, or in a correctional facility (ORS 162.135(2)), or in a youth correction facility (ORS 162.135(6)).
- (c) Delivers marijuana to any individual who the person knows is not in possession of a RIC.
- (d) Delivers marijuana to any individual or entity that the person knows has not been designated to receive marijuana or assigned a possessory interest in marijuana by an individual in possession of a RIC.

If an officer knows or has reasonable grounds to suspect a violation of the Adult and Medical Use of Cannabis Act (ORS 475B.010 to ORS 475B.545), the officer shall immediately notify the district attorney who has jurisdiction over the violation and provide any relevant information, including the names and addresses of any witnesses (ORS 475B.429).

452.3.6 INDUSTRIAL HEMP

Medicinal marijuana investigations may lead to separate issues related to industrial hemp. Growers and handlers who operate under the industrial hemp laws of Oregon must be licensed with the ODA to grow or handle industrial hemp or produce agricultural hemp seed. Growers and

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handlers who produce seed products incapable of germination are not required to be licensed with the ODA (ORS 571.281). Officers may contact the ODA's Commodity Inspection Division for information about industrial hemp sites and registration compliance.

452.4 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.

452.5 PROPERTY AND EVIDENCE SECTION SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The Property and Evidence Section 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 destroyed, harmed, neglected, or injured. The Property and Evidence Section supervisor is not responsible for caring for live marijuana plants (ORS 475B.922).

Marijuana should not be returned to any person unless authorized by the Investigation Unit supervisor and upon advice of U counsel. Any court order to return marijuana should be referred to U counsel.

The Property and Evidence Section supervisor may release marijuana to federal law enforcement authorities upon presentation of a valid court order or by a written order of the Investigation Unit supervisor.

Foot Pursuits

458.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines to assist officers in making the decision to initiate or continue the pursuit of suspects on foot.

458.2 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.

458.3 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, officers should continuously consider reasonable alternatives to pursuit based upon the circumstances and resources available, such as the following:

- (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.

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- (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 pursuit.

458.4 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 them incapable of controlling the suspect if apprehended.
- (g) The officer loses radio contact with the communications officer 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 pursuit and coordinating containment pending the arrival of sufficient resources.
- (i) The officer becomes aware of unanticipated or unforeseen circumstances that unreasonably increases the risk to 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.

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- (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.
- (o) The officer's ability to safely continue the foot pursuit is impaired by inclement weather, darkness or other environmental conditions.

458.5 RESPONSIBILITIES IN FOOT PURSUITS

458.5.1 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 officers unable to promptly and effectively broadcast this information should terminate the foot pursuit. If the foot pursuit is discontinued for any reason, immediate efforts for containment should be established and alternatives considered based upon the circumstances and available resources.

When a foot pursuit terminates, the officer will notify Dispatch of the officer's location and the status of the 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.

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458.5.2 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.

Any officers who are in a position to intercept a fleeing suspect, or who can assist the primary officer with the apprehension of the suspect, shall act reasonably and in accordance with department policy, based upon available information and his/her own observations.

458.5.3 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon becoming aware of a foot pursuit, the supervisor shall make every reasonable effort to ascertain sufficient information necessary to direct responding resources and to take command, control and coordination of the foot pursuit. The supervisor should respond to the area whenever possible; the supervisor does not, however, need to be physically present to exercise control over the pursuit. The supervisor shall continuously assess the situation in order to ensure the foot pursuit is conducted within established department guidelines.

The supervisor shall terminate the foot pursuit 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.

458.5.4 THE DISPATCH CENTER RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon being notified or becoming aware that a foot pursuit is in progress, the communications officer is responsible for:

- (a) Clearing the radio channel of non-emergency traffic.
- (b) Coordinating pursuit communications of the involved officers.
- (c) Broadcasting pursuit updates as well as other pertinent information as necessary.
- (d) Ensuring that a field supervisor is notified of the foot pursuit.
- (e) Notifying and coordinating with other involved or affected agencies as practicable.
- (f) Notifying the Watch Commander as soon as practicable.
- (g) Assigning an incident number and logging all pursuit activities.

458.6 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The initiating officer shall complete the appropriate crime/arrest reports documenting, at minimum, the following:

- (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.

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- (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) Any injuries and/or medical treatment.
- (h) Any property or equipment damage.
- (i) 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.

Bicycle Patrol

460.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The University of Oregon Police Department has determined that bicycle patrol is an efficient and effective strategy for the purpose of enhancing patrol efforts in the community. Bicycle patrol has been shown to increase officer visibility in congested areas and their 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.

460.2 POLICY

Patrol bicycles may be used for regular patrol duty, pedestrian and bicycle enforcement, parking control, or special events. The use of the patrol bicycle will improve officer's mobility and visibility to the community.

Bicycles may be deployed to any area at all hours of the day or night, according to Department needs and as staffing levels allow.

Requests for specific deployment of bicycle patrol officers shall be coordinated through the Operations Captain or his/her designee.

460.3 SELECTION OF PERSONNEL

Interested sworn personnel, who are off probation, shall submit a change of assignment request to Bicycle Patrol (BP) Coordinator. Qualified applicants will then be invited to an oral interview. The oral board will consist of the BP Coordinator and second person to be selected by the BP Coordinator. Interested personnel shall be evaluated by the following criteria:

- (a) Recognized competence and ability as evidenced by performance
- (b) Special skills or training as it pertains to the assignment (all prospective Bicycle Patrol Officers must satisfactorily complete the Basic Bicycle Patrol Training Class and must demonstrate proficiency before their assignment is finalized)
- (c) Good physical condition
- (d) Willingness to perform duties using the bicycle as a mode of transportation on all shifts and during all weather conditions

Final selection will be made by the Police Operations Captain, based upon recommendations by the BP Coordinator.

460.3.1 BICYCLE PATROL UNIT SUPERVISOR

The Bicycle Patrol Coordinator will be selected from the rank of Sergeant by the Police Operations Captain or his/her designee.

The Bicycle Patrol Coordinator shall have responsibility for the following:

- (a) Organizing bicycle patrol training.

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- (b) Inspecting and maintaining inventory of patrol bicycles and program equipment.
- (c) Scheduling maintenance and repairs.
- (d) Evaluating performance of bicycle officers.
- (e) Coordinating activities with the Executive Coordinators.
- (f) Other activities as required to maintain the efficient operation of the Bicycle Patrol program.

460.4 TRAINING

Participants in the program have complete an initial department-approved bicycle training course as a condition of being considered for the position. Thereafter bicycle patrol officers should receive in-service training, at least once per year, 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.

460.5 UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENT

Officers shall wear the department-approved uniform and safety equipment while operating the department bicycle. Safety equipment includes department-approved helmet, riding gloves, protective eyewear and approved footwear.

The bicycle patrol unit uniform consists of the standard short-sleeve uniform shirt or other department-approved shirt with department badge and patches, and department-approved bicycle patrol pants or shorts.

Optional equipment includes a radio head set and microphone, and jackets in colder weather. Turtleneck shirts or sweaters are permitted when worn under the uniform shirt.

Bicycle patrol officers shall carry the same equipment on the bicycle patrol duty belt as they would on a regular patrol assignment.

Officers will be responsible for obtaining the necessary forms, citation books and other department equipment needed while on bicycle patrol.

460.6 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 in color with a Police decal affixed to each side of the crossbar or the bike's saddlebag. Every such bicycle shall be

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equipped with front and rear reflectors, and front lights satisfying the requirements of Oregon Revised Statutes § 815.280(2).

Bicycles utilized for uniformed bicycle patrol shall be equipped with a rear rack and/or saddle bag(s) sufficient to carry all necessary equipment to handle routine patrol calls including report writing and issuing citations.

Each bicycle gear bag shall include a first aid kit, repair tool, and security lock.

Each bicycle shall be equipped with a flashing blue warning light that is visible from the front, sides, or rear of the bicycle. Unless the patrol bicycle is equipped with an emergency light and siren meeting the requirements set forth in the Oregon Revised Statutes and Oregon Administrative Rules, it does not qualify as an emergency vehicle and operators are not exempt from the rules of the road.

Bicycle officers shall conduct an inspection of the bicycle and equipment prior to use to insure 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 department-approved repair shop/technician.

At the end of a bicycle assignment, the bicycle shall be returned clean and ready for the next tour of duty.

Patrol bicycle batteries shall be rotated on the assigned charger at the end of each tour of duty. During prolonged periods of non-use, each officer assigned an electric bicycle shall periodically rotate the batteries on the respective charges to increase battery life.

Except in the event of an emergency officers shall not remove or add components or modify the patrol bicycle without the expressed approval of the bicycle supervisor.

Vehicle bicycle racks are available should the officer need to transport the patrol bicycle. Due to possible component damage, transportation of the patrol bicycle in a trunk or on a patrol car push-bumper is discouraged.

Except when emergency circumstances preclude doing so patrol bicycles should be properly secured when not in the officer's immediate presence.

Patrol Bicycles may not be taken home or used for personal use.

460.7 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITY

- Officers must operate the bicycle in compliance with the Oregon Revised Statutes, University regulations and training guidelines.

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- Officers should generally operate their bicycles in the street as much as possible, unless emergency situations or patrol tactical considerations indicate that it is appropriate to use sidewalks.
- Officers shall never ride anyone as a passenger on a patrol bicycle.
- Officers shall not hold onto, or allow themselves to be towed by a motor vehicle.
- Officers shall use headlights and taillights during low-light hours, unless a tactical situation indicates that it would be reasonable not to do so.

Public Recording of Law Enforcement Activity

461.1 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.

461.2 POLICY

The University of Oregon 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 the sole purpose of preventing someone from exercising their right to record members performing their official duties.

461.3 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 (ORS 165.540).
- (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:
 - (a) Tampering with a witness or suspect.
 - (b) Inciting others to violate the law.
 - (c) Being so close to the activity as to present a clear safety hazard to the officers.
 - (d) Being so close to the activity as to interfere with an officer's effective communication with a suspect or witness.
 - (e) By their mere presence inciting or aggravating the subject of an investigation to the degree that law enforcement are prevented from continuing the investigation.
- (c) The individual may not present an undue safety risk to the officers, him/herself or others.

461.4 OFFICER/DEPUTY 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, if one is available to do so in a timely manner, before making a decision on whether recording devices

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are going to be seized by the state as evidence. This does not preclude the officer from halting access to a device with potential evidence on it in order to preserve evidence.

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.

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.

461.5 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.

461.6 SEIZING RECORDINGS AS EVIDENCE

Officers should not seize recording devices or media unless ("First Amendment Privacy Protection, Unlawful Acts", 42 USC § 2000aa):

- (a) There is probable cause to believe the person recording has committed or is committing a crime to which the recording relates, and the recording is reasonably necessary for prosecution of the person.
 - 1. Absent exigency or consent, a warrant should be sought before seizing or viewing such recordings. Reasonable steps may be taken to prevent erasure of the recording.
- (b) There is reason to believe that the immediate seizure of such recordings is necessary to prevent serious bodily injury or death of any person.
- (c) The person consents.
 - (a) To ensure that the consent is voluntary, the request should not be made in a threatening or coercive manner.

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- (b) 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-owned device.

- (d) There is probable cause to believe the recording in question could be used as evidence in a criminal proceeding and there is reason to believe that giving notice pursuant to a subpoena would result in the destruction, alteration, or concealment of such material.
 - 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

Recording devices and media that are seized will be submitted within the guidelines of the Property and Evidence Policy.

Homeless Persons

464.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to ensure that department members understand the needs and rights of the homeless, and to establish procedures to guide them during all contacts with the homeless, whether consensual or for enforcement purposes.

This policy establishes a liaison to the homeless community, addresses the responsibilities of the department member appointed to act as a liaison to the homeless, and details the need for special protection and services for homeless persons.

464.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the University of Oregon Police Department to protect the rights, dignity, and private property of all members of the community, including people who are homeless. Abuse of authority to harass any member of the community will not be permitted. The University of Oregon Police Department will address the needs of homeless persons in balance with the overall mission of this department.

Homelessness is not a crime and members will not use homelessness as the sole basis for detention or law enforcement action.

464.3 FIELD CONTACTS

Officers are encouraged to contact a homeless person to render aid, offer assistance, or to check the person's welfare. Officers also will take enforcement action when information supports a reasonable and articulable suspicion of criminal activity. However, such contacts shall not be used for harassment.

When encountering a homeless person who has committed a non-violent misdemeanor and continued freedom is not likely to result in a continuation of the offense or a breach of the peace, officers are encouraged to consider long-term solutions, such as shelter referrals and counseling, in lieu of physical arrest.

Officers should provide homeless persons with resource and assistance information whenever it is reasonably apparent such services may be appropriate.

464.3.1 CONSIDERATIONS

A homeless person will receive the same level and quality of service provided to other members of the community. The fact that a victim, witness, or suspect is homeless can, however, require special considerations for a successful investigation and prosecution. When handling investigations involving victims, witnesses, or suspects who are homeless, officers should consider:

- (a) Documenting alternate contact information. This may include obtaining addresses and telephone numbers of relatives and friends.
- (b) Documenting locations the person may frequent.

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- (c) Providing victim/witness resources, when appropriate.
- (d) Obtaining sufficient statements from all available witnesses in the event that a victim cannot be located and is unavailable for a court appearance.
- (e) Whether the person may be an adult abuse victim and, if so, proceed in accordance with the Adult Abuse Policy.
- (f) Arranging for transportation for investigation-related matters, such as medical exams and court appearances.
- (g) Whether a crime should be reported and submitted for prosecution, even when a victim who is homeless indicates no desire for prosecution.

464.4 PERSONAL PROPERTY

The personal property of homeless persons must not be treated differently than the property of other members of the public. Officers should use reasonable care when handling, collecting, and retaining the personal property of homeless persons and should not destroy or discard the personal property of a homeless person.

When a homeless person is arrested, or otherwise removed from a public place, officers should make reasonable accommodations to permit the person to lawfully secure any 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.

Officers should not conduct or assist in clean-up operations of belongings that reasonably appear to be the property of homeless persons without the prior authorization of a supervisor or the department Homeless Liaison Officer.

Officers who encounter unattended encampments, bedding, or other personal property in public areas that reasonably appears to belong to a homeless person should not remove or destroy such property and should inform the liaison if such property appears to involve a trespass, is a blight to the community, or is the subject of a complaint. It will be the responsibility of the liaison to address the matter in a timely fashion.

464.4.1 STATE LAW ON UNCLAIMED PERSONAL PROPERTY

When a homeless individual is removed, any unclaimed personal property stored by this department shall be stored in an orderly fashion, keeping items that belong to an individual together to the extent that ownership can reasonably be determined. Items that have no apparent utility or are in an unsanitary condition may be immediately discarded upon removal of the homeless individual from the camp site (ORS 203.079).

Weapons, controlled substances, and items that appear to be either stolen or evidence of a crime shall be stored pursuant to department protocols and the Property and Evidence Policy.

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464.5 MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES

When mental health issues are evident, officers should consider referring the person to the appropriate mental health agency or providing the person with contact information for mental health assistance, as appropriate. In these circumstances, officers may provide transportation to a mental health facility for voluntary evaluation if it is requested or offered and accepted by the person, and approved by a supervisor. Officers should consider detaining the person under civil commitment when facts and circumstances reasonably indicate such a detention is warranted (see the Civil Commitments Policy).

464.6 ECOLOGICAL ISSUES

Sometimes homeless encampments can have an impact on 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 University departments when a significant impact to the environment has or is likely to occur. A significant impact to the environment may warrant a crime report, investigation, supporting photographs, and supervisor notification.

464.7 HOMELESS CAMPS ON PUBLIC PROPERTY

Prior to removing homeless individuals from an established campsite on public property, officers shall (ORS 203.079):

- (a) Post the area with required written notice of pending removal at all entrances reasonably identifiable. Notice should be in English and Spanish and include all required information under ORS 203.079 (e.g., location of unclaimed property, required contact information for questions regarding location of property storage).
 - 1. Notice shall be posted at least 72 hours prior to removal except in certain circumstances (e.g., camping at cemeteries).
- (b) Once notice is posted, notify the local agency that delivers social services to homeless individuals as to where the notice has been posted.

The 72-hour warning notice requirement is not necessary if officers reasonably believe that illegal activity unrelated to the camping is occurring at an established camping site or in the event of an exceptional emergency such as a possible site contamination by hazardous materials, a public health emergency, or other immediate danger to human life or safety (ORS 203.079).

The University of Oregon is a public university and is not considered a unit of local or municipal government for purposes of state statutes. (O.R.S. 352.033.) Therefore, the 72-hour warning is not required on property owned by the University of Oregon.

First Amendment Assemblies

465.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidance for responding to public assemblies or demonstrations.

465.2 POLICY

The University of Oregon 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.

465.3 GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

Individuals or groups present on the public way, such as public facilities, streets or walkways, generally have the right to assemble, rally, demonstrate, protest or otherwise express their views and opinions through varying forms of communication, including the distribution of printed matter. These rights may be limited by laws or ordinances regulating such matters as the obstruction of individual or vehicle access or egress, trespass, noise, picketing, distribution of handbills and leafleting, and loitering. However, officers shall not take action or fail to take action based on the opinions being expressed.

Participant behavior during a demonstration or other public assembly can vary. This may include, but is not limited to:

- Lawful, constitutionally protected actions and speech.
- Civil disobedience (typically involving minor criminal acts).
- Rioting.

All of these behaviors may be present during the same event. Therefore, it is imperative that law enforcement actions are measured and appropriate for the behaviors officers may encounter. This is particularly critical if force is being used. Adaptable strategies and tactics are essential.

The purpose of a law enforcement presence at the scene of public assemblies and demonstrations should be to preserve the peace, to protect life and prevent the destruction of property.

Officers should not:

- (a) Engage in assembly or demonstration-related discussion with participants.
- (b) Harass, confront or intimidate participants.
- (c) Seize the cameras, cell phones or materials of participants or observers unless an officer is placing a person under lawful arrest.

Supervisors should continually observe department members under their commands to ensure that members' interaction with participants and their response to crowd dynamics is appropriate.

First Amendment Assemblies

465.3.1 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.

465.4 UNPLANNED EVENTS

When responding to an unplanned or spontaneous public gathering, the first responding officer should conduct an assessment of conditions, including, but not limited to, the following:

- Location
- Number of participants
- Apparent purpose of the event
- Leadership (whether it is apparent and/or whether it is effective)
- Any initial indicators of unlawful or disruptive activity
- Indicators that lawful use of public facilities, streets or walkways will be impacted
- Ability and/or need to continue monitoring the incident

Initial assessment information should be promptly communicated to the Dispatch Center, and the assignment of a supervisor should be requested. Additional resources should be requested as appropriate. The responding supervisor shall assume command of the incident until command is expressly assumed by another, and the assumption of command is communicated to the involved members. A clearly defined command structure that is consistent with the Incident Command System (ICS) should be established as resources are deployed.

465.5 PLANNED EVENT PREPARATION

For planned events, comprehensive, incident-specific operational plans should be developed. The ICS should be considered for such events.

465.5.1 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.

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- 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).

465.5.2 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).
 1. The plan shall include officer identifiers affixed to the uniform and helmet that comply with ORS 181A.702.
 - (a) An officer shall not intentionally obscure any part of a uniform or helmet identifier.
- (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 University 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.

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- (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.
- (t) Parameters for the use of body-worn cameras and other portable recording devices.

465.5.3 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).

The Incident Commander should ensure that the Incident Management Team is apprised of the incident and utilize the IMT to manage the logistical, fiscal, planning, operational, and campus issues related to any and all incidents/emergencies.

465.6 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 the assembly is disrupting University business and participants fail to heed the requests to cease their conduct or 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.

465.7 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).

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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).

Force or control devices, including oleoresin capicum (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.

465.8 ARRESTS

The University of Oregon Police Department should respond to unlawful behavior in a manner that is consistent with the operational plan. If practicable, warnings or advisements should be communicated prior to arrest.

Mass arrests should be employed only when alternate tactics and strategies have been or reasonably appear likely to be unsuccessful. Mass arrests shall only be undertaken upon the order of the Incident Commander or the authorized designee. There must be probable cause for each arrest.

If employed, mass arrest protocols should fully integrate:

- (a) Reasonable measures to address the safety of officers and arrestees.
- (b) Dedicated arrest, booking and report writing teams.
- (c) Timely access to medical care.
- (d) Timely access to legal resources.
- (e) Timely processing of arrestees.
- (f) Full accountability for arrestees and evidence.
- (g) Coordination and cooperation with the prosecuting authority, jail and courts (see the Citation Releases Policy).

465.9 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).

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465.10 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.

465.11 POST EVENT

The Incident Commander should designate a member to assemble full documentation of the event, to include the following:

- (a) Operational plan
- (b) Any incident logs
- (c) Any assignment logs
- (d) Vehicle, fuel, equipment and supply records
- (e) Incident, arrest, use of force, injury and property damage reports
- (f) Photographs, audio/video recordings, the Dispatch Center records/tapes
- (g) Media accounts (print and broadcast media)

465.11.1 AFTER-ACTION REPORTING

The Incident Commander should work with University 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.

465.12 PUBLIC REQUEST OF OFFICER IDENTIFICATION

Officers shall provide their name, identification number, or unique identifier assigned by the Department to a person when requested if it is practical, safe, and tactically sound to do so at the time of request (ORS 181A.704).

The request may be satisfied by providing a department-issued business card.

465.12.1 INVESTIGATION OF OFFICER IDENTIFICATION

Upon request by a member of the public, the Department shall conduct an investigation to identify an officer as follows (ORS 181A.704):

The member of the public has provided the following:

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- The member of the public has provided the following:
 - A partial name
 - A full or partial badge number, or other identifying number
 - A photo of the officer
 - A full or partial license plate, or other identifying number from a police vehicle
 - A physical description
 - The location, date, and time when the officer was present

Within seven days of receiving the request, the department shall confirm to the requester receipt of the request.

- Within 14 days after receiving the request, the department shall provide the requester:
 - The name and the number assigned to the officer by the Department of Public Safety Standards and Training; or
 - An explanation of why the identification could not be performed.
- If the requester provided a full badge number, the department shall provide the name of the officer within 14 days after receiving the request.

Identification shall not be provided if the officer is participating in an undercover law enforcement operation (ORS 181A.704).

465.13 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.

Medical Aid and Response

468.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy recognizes that members often encounter persons in need of medical aid and establishes a law enforcement response to such situations.

468.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the University of Oregon Police Department that all officers and other designated members be trained to provide emergency medical aid and to facilitate an emergency medical response.

468.3 CAHOOTS

CAHOOTS is a mobile crisis intervention team integrated into the City of Eugene's Public Safety system. Free response is available for a broad range of non-criminal crises including intoxication, disorientation, substance abuse and mental illness problems, dispute resolution and street facilitation. The CAHOOTS van can be dispatched through the City's 911 department. Transport to treatment is also provided. The service is confidential and voluntary. It is staffed and managed by White Bird Clinic.

468.4 FIRST RESPONDING MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

Whenever practicable, members should take appropriate steps to provide initial medical aid (e.g., first aid, CPR, use of an automated external defibrillator (AED)) in accordance with their training and current certification levels. This should be done for those in need of immediate care and only when the member can safely do so.

Prior to initiating medical aid, the member should contact the Dispatch Center 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 the Dispatch Center 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.

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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 of extreme agitation or is engaging in violent irrational behavior accompanied by profuse sweating, extraordinary strength beyond their physical characteristics, and imperviousness to pain.

Members should stabilize the scene whenever practicable while awaiting the arrival of EMS.

Members should not direct EMS personnel whether to transport the person for treatment.

468.5 TRANSPORTING ILL AND INJURED PERSONS

Except in exceptional 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.

Members will notify Environmental Health and Safety (EHS) and U of O Risk Management within 2 hours if any University employee is transported to medical facilities for treatment. EHS will make OR-OSHA notifications if necessary and begin an appropriate investigation.

468.6 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 mental illness may be a factor, the officer should consider proceeding with a civil commitment 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.

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Members shall not sign refusal-for-treatment forms or forms accepting financial responsibility for treatment.

468.7 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.

468.8 MEDICAL ATTENTION FOR RESTRAINED PERSONS

When an officer encounters a restrained person suffering a respiratory or cardiac compromise, the officer shall request EMS services immediately if (ORS 133.518):

- (a) It is tactically feasible to make the request.
- (b) The officer has access to communications.

468.9 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.

468.10 AIR AMBULANCE

Generally, when on-scene, EMS personnel will be responsible for determining whether an air ambulance response should be requested. An air ambulance may be appropriate when there are victims with life-threatening injuries or who require specialized treatment (e.g., gunshot wounds, burns, obstetrical cases), and distance or other known delays will affect the EMS response.

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.

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- 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.

468.11 AUTOMATED EXTERNAL DEFIBRILLATOR (AED) USE

An AED should only be used by members who have completed a course with published standards and guidelines for CPR and the use of an AED.

468.11.1 AED USER RESPONSIBILITY

Any AED that is not functioning properly will be taken out of service and given to the Operations Captain who is responsible for ensuring appropriate maintenance.

Following use of an AED, the device shall be cleaned and/or decontaminated as required. The electrodes and/or pads will be replaced as recommended by the AED manufacturer.

Any member who uses an AED should contact the Dispatch Center as soon as possible and request response by EMS.

468.11.2 AED REPORTING

Any member using an AED will complete an incident report detailing its use.

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468.11.3 AED TRAINING AND MAINTENANCE

The Captain of Administration should ensure appropriate training is provided to members authorized to use an AED.

The Operations Captain is responsible for ensuring AED devices are appropriately maintained and will retain records of all maintenance in accordance with the established records retention schedule.

468.12 ADMINISTRATION OF OPIOID OVERDOSE MEDICATION

Members may administer opioid overdose medication in accordance with protocols specified by the physician who prescribed the overdose medication for use by the member.

468.12.1 OPIOID OVERDOSE MEDICATION USER RESPONSIBILITIES

Members who are qualified to administer opioid overdose medication, such as naloxone, should handle, store and administer the medication consistent with their training. Members should check the medication and associated administration equipment at the beginning of their shift to ensure they are serviceable and not expired. Any expired medication or unserviceable administration equipment should be removed from service and given to the Captain of Administration.

Any member who administers an opioid overdose medication should contact the Dispatch Center as soon as possible and request response by EMS.

468.12.2 OPIOID OVERDOSE MEDICATION REPORTING

Any member administering opioid overdose medication should detail its use in an appropriate police report and complete the UOPD Naloxone Use Form.

468.12.3 OPIOID OVERDOSE MEDICATION TRAINING

The Captain of Administration should ensure training is provided to members authorized to administer opioid overdose medication.

468.13 ADMINISTRATION OF EPINEPHRINE

In an emergency situation when a licensed health care professional is not immediately available, members who have successfully completed educational training for severe allergic responses may administer epinephrine (ORS 433.825).

468.13.1 EPINEPHRINE USER RESPONSIBILITIES

Members who are qualified to administer epinephrine 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 Captain of Administration.

Any member who administers epinephrine should contact the Dispatch Center as soon as possible and request response by EMS.

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468.13.2 EPINEPHRINE REPORTING

Any member administering epinephrine should detail its use in an appropriate report.

468.13.3 EPINEPHRINE TRAINING

The Captain of Administration should ensure that training is provided to members authorized to administer epinephrine (ORS 433.815; ORS 433.817; OAR 333-055-0030).

468.14 FIRST AID TRAINING

Subject to available resources, the Captain of Administration should ensure officers receive periodic first aid training appropriate for their position.

Criminal Organizations

470.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to ensure that the University of Oregon Police Department appropriately utilizes criminal intelligence systems and temporary information files to support investigations of criminal organizations and enterprises.

470.1.1 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.

470.2 POLICY

The University of Oregon 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.

470.3 CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS

No department member may create, submit to or obtain information from a criminal intelligence system unless the Chief of Police has approved the system for department use.

Any criminal intelligence system approved for department use should meet or exceed the standards of 28 CFR 23.20.

A designated supervisor will be responsible for maintaining each criminal intelligence system that has been approved for department use. The supervisor or the authorized designee should ensure the following:

- (a) Members using any such system are appropriately selected and trained.
- (b) Use of every criminal intelligence system is appropriately reviewed and audited.
- (c) Any system security issues are reasonably addressed.

470.3.1 SYSTEM ENTRIES

It is the designated supervisor's responsibility to approve the entry of any information from a report, FI, photo or other relevant document into an authorized criminal intelligence system. If entries are made based upon information that is not on file with this department, such as open or public source documents or documents that are on file at another agency, the designated supervisor should ensure copies of those documents are retained by the Records Section. Any supporting documentation for an entry shall be retained by the Records Section in accordance

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with the established records retention schedule and for at least as long as the entry is maintained in the system.

The designated supervisor should ensure that any documents retained by the Records Section are appropriately marked as intelligence information. The Administrative Captain may not purge such documents without the approval of the designated supervisor.

470.4 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.

470.4.1 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, the Dispatch Center records or booking forms.
- (c) Shall not include opinions. No person, organization or enterprise shall be labeled as being involved in crime beyond what is already in the document or information.
- (d) May include information collected from publicly available sources or references to documents on file with another government agency. Attribution identifying the source should be retained with the information.

470.4.2 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.

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470.5 INFORMATION RECOGNITION

Department members should document facts that suggest an individual, organization or enterprise is involved in criminal activity and should forward that information appropriately. Examples include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Gang indicia associated with a person or residence.
- (b) Information related to a drug-trafficking operation.
- (c) Vandalism indicating an animus for a particular group.
- (d) Information related to an illegal gambling operation.

Department supervisors who utilize an authorized criminal intelligence system should work with the Captain of Administration to train members to identify information that may be particularly relevant for inclusion.

470.6 RELEASE OF INFORMATION

Department members shall comply with the rules of an authorized criminal intelligence system regarding inquiries and release of information.

Information from a temporary information file may only be furnished to department members and other law enforcement agencies on a need-to-know basis and consistent with the Records Maintenance and Release Policy.

When an inquiry is made by the parent or guardian of a juvenile as to whether that juvenile's name is in a temporary information file, such information should be provided by the supervisor responsible for the temporary information file, unless there is good cause to believe that the release of such information might jeopardize an ongoing criminal investigation.

470.7 CRIMINAL STREET GANGS

The Investigation Unit supervisor should ensure that there are an appropriate number of department members who can:

- (a) Testify as experts on matters related to criminal street gangs, and maintain an above average familiarity with criminal street gangs.
- (b) Coordinate with other agencies in the region regarding criminal street gang crimes and information.
- (c) Train other members to identify gang indicia and investigate criminal street gang-related crimes.

470.8 TRAINING

The Captain of Administration 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.

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- (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.

Chapter 5 - Traffic Operations

Traffic Function and Responsibility

500.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The ultimate goal of traffic law enforcement is to reduce traffic collisions. This may be achieved through the application of such techniques as geographic/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, and traffic conditions. This department provides enforcement efforts toward violations, not only in proportion to the frequency of their occurrence in accident situations, but also in terms of traffic-related needs.

500.2 TRAFFIC OFFICER DEPLOYMENT

Several factors are considered in the development of deployment schedules for officers of the University of Oregon Police Department. Information provided by the Department of Motor Vehicles and Oregon Department of Transportation is a valuable resource for traffic accident occurrences and therefore officer deployment. Some of the factors for analysis include:

- Location
- Time
- Day
- Violation factors

All officers assigned to patrol or traffic enforcement functions will emphasize enforcement of accident causing violations during high accident hours and at locations of occurrence. All officers will take directed enforcement action on request, and random enforcement action when appropriate against violators as a matter of routine. All officers shall maintain high visibility while working general enforcement, especially at high accident locations.

Other factors to be considered for deployment are citizen requests, construction zones or special events.

500.3 ENFORCEMENT

Enforcement actions are commensurate with applicable laws and take into account the degree and severity of the violation committed. This department does not establish ticket quotas and the number of arrests or citations issued by any officer shall not be used as the sole criterion for evaluating an officer's overall performance. The visibility and quality of an officer's work effort will be commensurate with the philosophy of this policy. Officers attempting to enforce traffic laws shall be in University of Oregon Police Department uniform or shall conspicuously display an official identification card showing the officer's lawful authority (ORS 810.400). Several methods are effective in the reduction of collisions:

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500.3.1 WARNINGS

Warnings or other non-punitive enforcement actions should be considered in each situation and substituted for arrests or citations when circumstances warrant, especially in the case of inadvertent violations.

500.3.2 CITATIONS

Citations may be issued when an officer believes it is appropriate. It is essential that officers fully explain the rights and requirements imposed on motorists upon issuance of a citation for a traffic violation. Officers should provide the following information at a minimum:

- (a) Explanation of the violation or charge.
- (b) Court appearance procedure including the optional or mandatory appearance by the motorist.
- (c) Notice of whether the motorist can enter a plea and pay the fine by mail or at the court.

Officers at the scene of a traffic accident and, based upon the officer's personal investigation, having reasonable grounds to believe that a person involved in the accident has committed a traffic offense in connection with the accident, may issue the person a citation for that offense (ORS 810.410(4)).

500.3.3 PHYSICAL ARREST

Officer may arrest or issue a citation to a person for a traffic crime at any place within the state. Generally, physical arrests are limited to major traffic offenses such as:

- (a) Driving Under the Influence of Intoxicants.
- (b) Hit-and-Run.
- (c) Attempting to Elude.
- (d) Reckless Driving with extenuating circumstances.
- (e) Situations where a violator refuses or cannot satisfactorily identify him/herself and therefore cannot be issued a citation.

500.4 SUSPENDED OR REVOKED DRIVERS LICENSES

If an officer contacts a traffic violator for driving on a suspended or revoked license, the officer may issue a traffic citation pursuant to ORS 810.410.

Officers should attempt to interview the violator to obtain evidence that the violator knew their license was suspended. Ask if the violator is still living at the address on file with DMV and if not, how long since they moved and why they haven't notified DMV of their new address.

If a computer check of a traffic violator's license status reveals a suspended or revoked drivers license and the traffic violator still has his or her license in possession, the license shall be seized by the officer and the violator may also be cited for Failure to Return a Suspended License if evidence shows they knew they were suspended (ORS 809.500).

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500.5 HIGH-VISIBILITY VESTS

The University of Oregon Police Department has provided American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Class II high-visibility vests to increase the visibility of department members who may be exposed to hazards presented by passing traffic, maneuvering or operating vehicles, machinery and equipment (23 CFR 655.601; OAR 437-002-0134).

Although intended primarily for use while performing traffic related assignments, high-visibility vests should be worn at any time increased visibility would improve the safety or efficiency of the member.

500.5.1 REQUIRED USE

Except when working in a potentially adversarial or confrontational role, such as during vehicle stops, high-visibility vests should be worn at any time it is anticipated that an employee will be exposed to the hazards of approaching traffic or construction and recovery equipment. Examples of when high-visibility vests should be worn include traffic control duties, accident investigations, lane closures and while at disaster scenes, or anytime high visibility is desirable. When emergency conditions preclude the immediate donning of the vest, officers should retrieve and wear the vest as soon as conditions reasonably permit. Use of the vests shall also be mandatory when directed by a supervisor.

Vests maintained in the investigation units may be used any time a plainclothes officer might benefit from being readily identified as a member of law enforcement.

500.5.2 CARE AND STORAGE OF HIGH-VISIBILITY VESTS

A high-visibility vest shall be maintained in the trunk of each patrol and investigation unit, in the side box of each police motorcycle and in the saddlebag or gear bag of each police bicycle. Each vest should be stored inside the resealable plastic bag provided to protect and maintain the vest in a serviceable condition. Before going into service each employee shall ensure a serviceable high-visibility vest is properly stored.

A supply of high-visibility vests will be maintained in the equipment room for replacement of damaged or unserviceable vests. The Quartermaster should be promptly notified whenever the supply of vests in the equipment room needs replenishing.

Traffic Collision Reporting

502.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The University of Oregon Police Department prepares traffic collision reports in compliance with Oregon Revised Statutes 810.460 relating to reports of traffic accidents to the Oregon Department of Transportation and, as a public service makes traffic collision reports available to the community with some exceptions.

502.2 TRAFFIC COLLISION REPORTING

Traffic collision investigations will be documented using the Oregon Police Traffic Crash Report. The Records Section will be responsible for monthly reports on traffic collision statistics to be forwarded to the Operations Captain and Oregon Traffic Safety Commission.

502.3 REPORTING SITUATIONS

502.3.1 TRAFFIC COLLISIONS INVOLVING DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES

When an employee of this department is involved in a traffic collision within the boundaries of the University of Oregon resulting in an injury requiring hospitalization or fatality, the Executive Coordinator may request another police agency respond for assistance with the investigation.

Enforcement action will not be taken at the time of the investigation and the reports will be forwarded to the appropriate prosecutor for determination of prosecution.

502.3.2 TRAFFIC COLLISIONS ON PRIVATE PROPERTY

Traffic collision reports shall be taken for collisions occurring on property that is not a roadway or highway when there is a death or injury to any person involved, a hit-and-run offense where there is suspect information, a major traffic offense is involved. A supervisor may direct that a report be taken at any time.

502.3.3 TRAFFIC COLLISIONS ON ROADWAYS OR HIGHWAYS

Traffic collision reports shall be taken when they occur on a roadway or highway within this jurisdiction in the following cases:

- (a) There is a death, or injury to any person involved in the collision.
 - 1. In the event of a serious injury or death related traffic collision, the Watch Commander may request a Major Collision Investigator, from a neighboring agency if UOPD does not have its own available to investigate the traffic collision. The OSP Crime Lab may also be requested to assist with a fatal accident.
- (b) An officer issues a citation for a violation of the Vehicle Code.
- (c) The accident is initially reported by a garage operator who has received a vehicle involved in a serious accident or exhibiting evidence of having been struck by a bullet (Oregon Revised Statutes 822.600).

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- (d) All hit-and-run violations as defined by Oregon Revised Statutes 811.700 and 811.705.
- (e) If a major traffic offense is involved.
- (f) The collision meets the criteria for submission to the Department of Motor Vehicles (Oregon Revised Statutes 811.720)

If none of these criteria are met, officers at the scene of a collision will assist drivers in exchanging information as required by DMV regulations.

Officers may check driving status of drivers while at the scene and take appropriate action if driving restrictions are discovered. In that instance, a collision report is not necessary if there are no other criteria present that would require one.

502.3.4 TOWING VEHICLES INVOLVED IN TRAFFIC COLLISIONS

A collision report will be required if a vehicle is damaged in a collision and a tow truck is necessary. Towing of a vehicle from a collision scene at the request of the driver when the vehicle would not otherwise be in need of towing, does not require a traffic collision report under this policy unless the incident meets the criteria in the Vehicle Towing policy.

Vehicle Towing

510.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidance related to vehicle towing. Nothing in this policy shall require a member of this department to tow a vehicle.

510.2 IMPOUNDS RELATED TO TRAFFIC CRIMES AND VIOLATIONS

Officers may impound vehicles in accordance with ORS 809.720.

- 811.175 Violation driving while Suspended or Revoked
- 811.182 Criminally driving while Suspended or Revoked
- 813.010 Driving Under the Influence of Intoxicants
- 807.010 Operating vehicle without privileges or in violation of license restrictions
- 807.010 Driving uninsured

Officers should use discretion, judgement and be conversant with applicable case law when impounding vehicles under this section.

510.3 POLICY

The University of Oregon Police Department will tow vehicles when appropriate and in accordance with the law.

510.4 NOTICE PRIOR TO TOW

When circumstances permit, (e.g., when towing a vehicle for parking or registration violations and the vehicle does not constitute a hazard), the officer should make a good-faith effort to provide notice that is reasonably calculated to apprise the owner of the vehicle that it is subject to towing and impoundment.

510.5 REMOVAL OF VEHICLES DUE TO HAZARD

When a vehicle should be towed because it presents a hazard, the owner or operator should arrange for the towing. Department members may assist by communicating requests through the Dispatch Center to expedite the process.

If the owner or operator is unable to arrange for towing and the vehicle presents a hazard, the vehicle may be towed at the direction of the department member when the vehicle is (ORS 819.120):

- (a) Parked so that any part of the vehicle extends into the paved portion of the travel lane.
- (b) Parked so that any part of the vehicle extends into the highway shoulder or bicycle lane of any freeway.

Vehicles that are not the property of the University should not be driven by department members unless it is necessary to move the vehicle a short distance to eliminate a hazard, prevent the obstruction of a fire hydrant, or comply with posted signs.

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510.6 ARREST SCENES

Whenever the owner or operator of a vehicle is arrested, the arresting officer should provide reasonable safekeeping by leaving the vehicle secured and lawfully parked at the scene or, when appropriate, by having the vehicle towed, such as when the vehicle presents a traffic hazard or the vehicle would be in jeopardy of theft or damage if left at the scene.

Officers are not required to investigate whether alternatives to towing a vehicle exist after an arrest. However, a vehicle should not be towed if reasonable alternatives exist. When considering whether to leave a vehicle at the scene, officers should take into consideration public safety as well as the reasonable safety of the vehicle and its contents.

The following are examples of situations where a vehicle should not be towed (ORS 809.720):

- The vehicle can be legally parked, left in a reasonably secure and safe location, and is not needed as evidence.
- The vehicle is parked on private property, on which the arrestee or owner is legally residing, or the property owner does not object to the vehicle being parked at that location.
- The arrestee or owner of the vehicle requests that it be released to a person who is present, willing, and able to legally take control of the vehicle.
- The vehicle is legally parked and the arrestee or owner requests that it be left at the scene. In such cases the requester should be informed that the Department will not be responsible for theft or damages.

510.7 VEHICLES RELATED TO CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

Officers should tow vehicles that are needed for the furtherance of an investigation or prosecution of a case, or that are otherwise appropriate for seizure as evidence (ORS 133.535).

Officers should make reasonable efforts to return a recovered stolen vehicle to its owner rather than have it towed, as long as the vehicle is not needed for evidence.

510.7.1 STATE REQUIREMENTS

The impounding officer should take reasonable steps to protect against loss or damage to impounded vehicles and any contents that may have been taken as evidence (ORS 133.537).

If a recovered stolen vehicle is towed, the officer shall share the owner's contact information, including the person's home address and telephone number, with the towing service that assumes control of the vehicle (ORS 98.857).

510.8 RECORDS

Records Section members shall ensure that pertinent data regarding a towed vehicle is promptly entered into the appropriate database.

510.8.1 VEHICLE STORAGE REPORT

Department members towing a vehicle shall complete a vehicle tow report. The report should be submitted to the [recordsBureau] as soon as practicable after the vehicle is towed.

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510.8.2 NOTICE AFTER TOW

Within 48 hours, excluding weekends and holidays, of a vehicle being towed, it shall be the responsibility of the [recordsBureau] to send a notice of tow to all registered owners and others having a recorded interest in the vehicle. Notice shall be sent to all such individuals by certified mail. The notice shall include (ORS 819.180):

- (a) That the vehicle has been taken into custody and towed; the identity of the appropriate towing authority; and the statute, ordinance, or rule under which the vehicle has been taken into custody and towed.
- (b) The location of the vehicle, or the telephone number and address of the authority that will provide that information.
- (c) That the vehicle is subject to towing and storage charges, the amount of charges that have accrued to the date of the notice, and the daily storage charges.
- (d) That the vehicle and its contents are subject to a lien for payment of the towing and storage charges, and that the vehicle and its contents will be sold to cover the charges if the charges are not paid by a date specified by the appropriate authority.
- (e) That the owner, possessor, or person having an interest in the vehicle and its contents is entitled to a prompt hearing to contest the validity of taking the vehicle into custody and towing it, and to contest the reasonableness of the charges for towing and storage if a hearing is requested in a timely manner.
- (f) The time within which a hearing must be requested and the method for requesting a hearing.
- (g) That the vehicle and its contents may be immediately reclaimed by presentation to the appropriate authority of satisfactory proof of ownership or right to possession, and either payment of the towing and storage charges or the deposit of cash security or a bond equal to the charges with the appropriate authority.

510.9 TOWING SERVICES

Members shall not show preference among towing services that have been authorized for use by the Department. A rotation or other system established by the Department for tow services should be followed.

510.10 VEHICLE INVENTORIES

The contents of all vehicles towed at the request of department members shall be inventoried and listed on the inventory report. When reasonably practicable, photographs may be taken to assist in the inventory.

- (a) An inventory of personal property and the contents of open containers will be conducted throughout the passenger and engine compartments of the vehicle, including but not limited to the glove box, other accessible areas under or within the dashboard area, any pockets in the doors or in the back of the front seat, in any console between the seats, under any floor mats, and under the seats.
- (b) In addition to the passenger and engine compartments as described above, an inventory of personal property and the contents of open containers will also be

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conducted in any other type of unlocked compartments that are a part of the vehicle, including but not limited to unlocked glove compartments, unlocked vehicle trunks, and unlocked car-top containers.

- (c) Any locked compartments, including but not limited to locked glove compartments, locked vehicle trunks, locked hatchbacks, and locked car-top containers, should be inventoried, provided the keys are available and are to be released with the vehicle to the third-party towing company or an unlocking mechanism for such compartment is available within the vehicle.
- (d) Closed containers located either within the vehicle or any of the vehicle's compartments will not be opened for inventory purposes except for the following: wallets, purses, coin purses, fanny packs, personal organizers, briefcases, or other closed containers designed for carrying money, small valuables, or hazardous materials.

Members should ask the occupants whether the vehicle contains any valuables or hazardous materials. Responses should be noted in the inventory report. If the occupant acknowledges that any closed container contains valuables or a hazardous material, the container shall be opened and inventoried. When practicable and appropriate, such items should be removed from the vehicle and given to the owner or booked into property for safekeeping.

Any cash, jewelry, or other small valuables located during the inventory process will be held for safekeeping, in accordance with the Property and Evidence Policy. A copy of the property receipt should be given to the person in control of the vehicle or, if that person is not present, left in the vehicle.

A copy of the vehicle inventory will be given to the tow truck operator.

These inventory procedures are for the purpose of protecting the vehicle owner's property, providing for the safety of department members, and protecting the Department against fraudulent claims of lost, stolen, or damaged property.

Towing a vehicle in order to perform an inventory should not be used as a pretext for an evidence search. Nothing in this policy prevents the towing of a vehicle that would occur for reasons independent of any suspicion that the vehicle may contain evidence if it is otherwise justified by law or this policy.

510.10.1 OPPORTUNITY TO REMOVE PROPERTY

In the event that the owner, operator, or occupant of a vehicle to be impounded is present at the scene and not subject to arrest, the officer shall provide notice and opportunity to that person to take readily retrievable personal belongings (e.g., purse, backpack, cigarette pack) from the vehicle.

510.11 SECURITY OF VEHICLES AND RETRIEVAL OF PROPERTY

If the search of a vehicle leaves the vehicle or any property contained therein vulnerable to unauthorized entry, theft, or damage, the department member conducting the search shall take

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such steps as are reasonably necessary to secure or protect the vehicle or property from such hazards.

Members who become aware that a vehicle may have been towed by the Department in error should promptly advise a supervisor. Supervisors should approve, when appropriate, the release of the vehicle without requiring the owner or the owner's agent to request a hearing to contest the tow.

Vehicle Impound Hearings

512.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes a procedure for the requirement to provide vehicle storage or impound hearings.

512.2 IMPOUND HEARING

When a vehicle is impounded by any member of the University of Oregon Police Department, a hearing will be conducted upon the request of the registered or legal owner of the vehicle or his/her agent.

512.2.1 HEARING PROCEDURES

When requested, a hearing to contest the validity of the impoundment and the reasonableness of the tow will be held as follows (ORS 819.190).

Requests for a hearing on an impounded vehicle shall be submitted in writing to the person designated by the University of Oregon Police Department to receive such requests, within five days of the postmarked date on the notice of impound. The request shall state the grounds upon which the person requesting the hearing believes that the custody and towing of the vehicle was not justified.

An impound hearings officer, designated by this department, will set a time for the hearing within 72 hours of the receipt of the request, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. The hearings officer will provide notice of the hearing to the person requesting the hearing, to the impounding officer and to any owner, lessor or security interest holder shown in the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) records.

An impound hearings officer, designated by this department, shall consider all information provided and shall determine the validity of the impound based on substantial evidence on the record, according to applicable law and department policy. The hearings officer shall then render a decision. The officer who caused the removal of the vehicle may submit an affidavit to the hearings officer in lieu of a personal appearance.

If the hearings officer decides that the impound was valid, he/she shall order the vehicle held in custody until the cost of the hearing and all reasonable towing and storage costs are paid by the party claiming the vehicle.

If the hearings officer decides that the impound was invalid, he/she shall order the immediate release of the vehicle to the owner or person with right of possession. Such person is not liable for towing or storage charges and shall be reimbursed for such charges if they have already been paid. New storage costs will not start to accrue until more than 24 hours after the time the vehicle is officially released (ORS 819.190).

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If a decision is made that the impound was invalid and the vehicle has been released with fees having been paid, the receipt for such fees will be forwarded to the appropriate Division Commander for reimbursement by this department to the appropriate party.

Impaired Driving

514.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidance to those department members who play a role in the detection and investigation of driving under the influence (DUI).

514.2 POLICY

The University of Oregon Police Department is committed to the safety of the roadways and the community and will pursue fair but aggressive enforcement of Oregon's impaired driving laws.

514.3 FIELD TESTS

The Department will establish the primary field sobriety tests (FSTs) and any alternate tests for officers to use when investigating violations of DUI laws.

514.4 CHEMICAL TESTS

A person is deemed to have consented to a chemical test or tests under any of the following (ORS 813.100):

- (a) The arresting officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the person was DUI.
- (b) The person is arrested for DUI and takes a breath test that discloses a blood alcohol content of less than 0.08 percent.
- (c) The person is arrested for DUI and was involved in an accident resulting in injury or property damage.
- (d) The person is receiving medical care at a health care facility immediately after a motor vehicle accident and the arresting officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the person was DUI.
- (e) The officer has probable cause to believe that the person was DUI and that evidence of the offense will be found in the person's blood or urine and the person is unconscious or otherwise in a condition rendering the person incapable of expressly consenting to the test (ORS 813.140).

514.4.1 BREATH SAMPLES

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 appropriate staff with the Oregon State Police.

514.4.2 BLOOD SAMPLES

Only persons authorized by law to draw blood shall collect blood samples (ORS 813.160). The blood draw should be witnessed by the assigned officer. No officer, even if properly certified, should perform this task.

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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 test because he/she has a bleeding disorder or has taken medication that inhibits coagulation, he/she shall not be required to take a blood test. Such inability to take a blood test should not be considered a refusal. However, that arrestee may be required to complete another available and viable test.

514.4.3 URINE SAMPLES

If a urine test will be performed, the arrestee should be promptly transported to the appropriate testing site. The officer shall follow any directions accompanying the urine evidence collection kit.

The sample shall be packaged, marked, handled, stored and transported as required by the testing facility.

514.4.4 STATUTORY NOTIFICATIONS

Prior to administering any tests, the person shall be informed of the rights and consequences for DUI and refusals of testing (ORS 813.100; ORS 813.130; ORS 813.135).

514.4.5 ADDITIONAL TESTING

An officer requesting that a person submit to a chemical test shall also provide the person, upon request, with a reasonable opportunity to have a qualified medical professional of their choosing administer an additional chemical test. The test may be of the person's breath or blood if alcohol concentration is an issue or of the person's blood or urine if the presence of cannabis, psilocybin, a controlled substance, or an inhalant in the person's body is an issue (ORS 813.150).

514.4.6 ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR URINE SAMPLES

An officer may not request that a person submit to a urine test unless the officer is certified by the Department of Public Safety Standards and Training as having completed the required training in the recognition of drug impaired driving. The officer must also have a reasonable suspicion to believe that the person arrested has been driving under the influence of cannabis, psilocybin, a controlled substance, an inhalant, or any combination of cannabis, psilocybin, an inhalant, a controlled substance, and intoxicating liquor (ORS 813.131).

The person providing the urine sample shall be given privacy and may not be observed by the officer when providing the sample (ORS 813.131).

514.5 REFUSALS

When an arrestee refuses to provide a chemical sample, officers should:

- (a) Advise the arrestee of the requirement to provide a sample (ORS 813.100; ORS 813.130; ORS 813.131; ORS 813.135).

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- (b) Audio- and/or video-record the admonishment and the response when it is legal and practicable.
- (c) Document the refusal in the appropriate report.

514.5.1 STATUTORY NOTIFICATIONS

Upon refusal to submit to a chemical test as required by law, officers shall personally serve the written notice of intent to suspend upon the person and take possession of any state-issued license to operate a motor vehicle that is held by that person (ORS 813.100). The arresting officer shall also read the person the Department of Transportation form which informs the person of the rights and consequences of a test to determine the alcohol content of the person's blood (ORS 813.130).

514.5.2 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 (ORS 813.100).
- (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.

514.5.3 FORCED BLOOD SAMPLE

If an arrestee indicates by word or action that he/she will physically resist a blood draw, the officer should request the Watch Commander to respond.

The responding Watch Commander 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 legal and 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:

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1. Unless otherwise provided in a warrant, force should generally be limited to handcuffing or similar restraint methods.
 2. In misdemeanor cases, if the arrestee becomes violent or more resistant, no additional force will be used and a refusal should be noted in the report.
 3. In felony cases, force that reasonably appears necessary to overcome the resistance to the blood draw may be permitted.
- (g) Ensure the use of force and methods used to accomplish the collection of the blood sample are documented in the related report.

If the Watch Commander is unavailable, officers are expected to use sound judgment and perform as a responding Watch Commander, as set forth above.

514.6 ARREST AND INVESTIGATION

514.6.1 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

If a person refuses to submit to a chemical test or if a test discloses that the person had a prohibited alcohol concentration in his/her blood, the investigating officer shall cause the following items to be forwarded to the Driver and Motor Vehicle Services Division of the Department of Transportation (DMV) within 10 days of the arrest (ORS 813.100; OAR 735-090-0040):

- The completed Implied Consent Form
- Any confiscated license or permit belonging to the person
- A copy of the written report that complies with ORS 813.120

An officer confiscating a person's license pursuant to state DUI laws shall provide the person with a temporary driving permit unless (ORS 813.100; ORS 813.110):

- The driving privileges of the person were suspended, revoked or canceled at the time the person was arrested.
- The person whose license was confiscated was operating on an invalid license.
- The person was not entitled to driving privileges at the time of the arrest for any other reason.
- The person holds a license or permit granting driving privileges that was issued by another state or jurisdiction and that is not confiscated.

514.6.2 OFFENSE FOR REFUSAL

If a person refuses to submit to a breath or urine test, the arresting officer may charge the person with a separate offense (ORS 813.095).

514.7 RECORDS SECTION RESPONSIBILITIES

The Administrative Captain will ensure that all case-related records are transmitted according to current records procedures and as required by the prosecuting attorney's office.

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514.8 ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS

The Administrative Captain will ensure that all appropriate reports and documents related to administrative license suspensions are reviewed and forwarded to the DMV.

Any officer who receives notice of required attendance to an administrative license suspension hearing should promptly notify the prosecuting attorney.

An officer called to testify at an administrative hearing should document the hearing date and 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.

514.9 TRAINING

The Captain of Administration 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 Captain of Administration should confer with the prosecuting attorney's office and update training topics as needed.

Traffic Citations

515.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy outlines the responsibility for traffic citations, the procedure for dismissal, correction, and voiding of traffic citations.

515.2 RESPONSIBILITIES

The Administrative Captain shall be responsible for the supply, development, and design of all Department traffic citations in compliance with state law and the Judicial Council.

515.3 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 Operations Captain. Upon a review of the circumstances involving the issuance of the traffic citation, the Operations Captain recommend dismissal of the traffic citation to the court. The citation will be forwarded to the appropriate court with a request for dismissal. All recipients of traffic citations whose request for the dismissal of a traffic citation has been denied shall be referred to the appropriate court.

Should an officer determine during a court proceeding that a traffic citation should be dismissed in the interest of justice or where prosecution is deemed inappropriate the officer will obtain approval from his/her immediate supervisor to dismiss the citation. If approved, the officer will request the court to dismiss the citation. Upon dismissal of the traffic citation by the court, the officer shall notify his/her immediate supervisor of the court's decision and shall complete a memorandum to the Operations Captain for review. The Records Unit will purge the citation from the filing and computer system.

515.4 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 Law Enforcement Records Unit.

515.5 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 memorandum requesting a specific correction to his/her immediate supervisor. The citation and approved memo shall then be forwarded to the Administrative Captain who will prepare a letter to court having jurisdiction and to the recipient of the citation explaining the modifications. The letter to the recipient of the citation will be mailed via registered mail, return receipt requested. If the letter is returned as undeliverable, a copy of the letter and envelope will be forwarded to the court.

Traffic Citations

515.6 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 the this department, all employees issued traffic citations books shall return any unused citations to the Operations Captain..

Disabled Vehicles

519.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Public safety, and the University of Oregon Police Department's commitment to service, requires that officers place a high priority on assisting disabled motorists. This policy provides guidelines for achieving that objective.

519.2 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITY

When an on-duty officer observes a disabled vehicle on the roadway, the officer should make a reasonable effort to provide assistance. If that officer is assigned to a call of higher priority, the dispatcher should be advised of the location of the disabled vehicle and the need for assistance. The dispatcher should then assign another available officer to respond for assistance as soon as practical.

519.3 EXTENT OF ASSISTANCE

In most cases, a disabled motorist will require assistance. After arrangements for assistance are made, continued involvement by department personnel will be contingent on the time of day, the location, the availability of departmental resources, and the vulnerability of the disabled motorist.

519.3.1 MECHANICAL REPAIRS

Department personnel shall not make mechanical repairs to a disabled vehicle. The use of push bumpers to relocate vehicles to a position of safety is not considered a mechanical repair.

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 University of Oregon Police Department to investigate crimes thoroughly and with due diligence, and to evaluate and prepare criminal cases for appropriate clearance or submission to a prosecutor.

600.3 INITIAL INVESTIGATION

600.3.1 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

An officer responsible for an initial investigation shall complete no less than the following:

- (a) Make a preliminary determination of whether a crime has been committed by completing, at a minimum:
 - 1. An initial statement from any witnesses or complainants.
 - 2. A cursory examination for evidence.
- (b) If information indicates a crime has occurred, the officer shall:
 - 1. Preserve the scene and any evidence as required to complete the initial and follow-up investigation.
 - 2. Determine if additional investigative resources (e.g., investigators or scene processing) are necessary and request assistance as required.
 - 3. If assistance is warranted, or if the incident is not routine, notify a supervisor or the Watch Commander.
 - 4. Make reasonable attempts to locate, identify and interview all available victims, complainants, witnesses and suspects.
 - 5. Collect any evidence.
 - 6. Take any appropriate law enforcement action.
 - 7. Complete and submit the appropriate reports and documentation.
- (c) If the preliminary determination is that no crime occurred, determine what other action may be necessary, what other resources may be available, and advise the informant or complainant of this information.

600.3.2 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.

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600.4 COLLECTION OR MAINTENANCE OF SPECIFIC INFORMATION

The collection or maintenance of information about the political, religious or social views, associations or activities of any individual, group, association, organization, corporation, business or partnership shall occur only when the information directly relates to a criminal investigation and there are reasonable grounds to suspect the subject of the information is or may be involved in criminal conduct (ORS 181A.250).

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.

600.5.1 AUDIO/VIDEO RECORDINGS

Generally, except where circumstances make it impracticable, custodial interviews regarding felony offenses should be electronically recorded. When such custodial interviews are conducted in a law enforcement facility, electronic recording of the interview is mandatory absent good cause not to record if the interview is conducted in connection with an investigation into aggravated murder, as defined in ORS 163.095, or a crime listed in ORS 137.700 or ORS 137.707 (ORS 133.400).

A custodial interview of a person 17 years of age or under involving an investigation into a misdemeanor or a felony or an allegation that the juvenile being interviewed committed an act that would be a misdemeanor or a felony if committed by an adult shall be recorded, absent good cause not to record the interview, if (ORS 133.402):

- (a) The interview is conducted at a courthouse or at any law enforcement agency authorized to detain juvenile offenders; or
- (b) The interview is conducted anywhere else and the officer is wearing a body-worn camera.

If an interviewee expresses an unwillingness to have the custodial interview electronically recorded but agrees to speak to investigators without such recording, the interviewing officer or detective should document the refusal in his/her report and request that the interviewee sign a written statement or provide a recorded statement of his/her refusal to have the interview recorded.

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 (ORS 165.540).

No recording of a custodial interrogation should be destroyed or altered without written authorization from the prosecuting attorney and the Investigation Unit supervisor. Copies of recorded interrogations or interviews may be made in the same or a different format as the original recording, provided the copies are true, accurate, and complete and are made only for authorized and legitimate law enforcement purposes. Electronic recording of a custodial interview shall be preserved until the conclusion of the criminal proceeding or youth adjudication proceeding,

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including post-conviction relief and habeas corpus appeals are exhausted, or until the prosecution of the offense is barred by law (ORS 133.400).

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 CONFIDENTIAL OR SENSITIVE INVESTIGATIONS

In the event a University Employee or Official as defined in Policy 806.5.1, are the subject of an investigation, the Chief may request another agency conduct the investigation to address issues of impropriety or conflict of interest.

600.7 DISCONTINUATION OF INVESTIGATIONS

The investigation of a criminal case or efforts to seek prosecution should only be discontinued if one of the following applies:

- (a) All reasonable investigative efforts have been exhausted, no reasonable belief that the person who committed the crime can be identified, and the incident has been documented appropriately.
- (b) The perpetrator of a misdemeanor has been identified and a warning is the most appropriate disposition.
 - 1. In these cases, the investigator shall document that the person was warned and why prosecution was not sought.
 - 2. Warnings shall not be given for felony offenses or other offenses identified in this policy or by law that require an arrest or submission of a case to a prosecutor.
- (c) The case has been submitted to the appropriate prosecutor but no charges have been filed. Further investigation is not reasonable nor has the prosecutor requested further investigation.
- (d) The case has been submitted to the appropriate prosecutor, charges have been filed, and further investigation is not reasonable, warranted or requested, and there is no need to take the suspect into custody.
- (e) Suspects have been arrested, there are no other suspects, and further investigation is either not warranted or requested.
- (f) Investigation has proven that a crime was not committed (see the Sexual Assault Investigations Policy for special considerations in these cases).

The Domestic Violence, Child Abuse, Sexual Assault Investigations and Adult Abuse policies may also require an arrest or submittal of a case to a prosecutor.

600.8 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

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examiner is unavailable, officers should take reasonable steps to prepare for such seizure and use the resources that are available.

600.9 INVESTIGATIVE USE OF SOCIAL MEDIA AND INTERNET SOURCES

Use of social media and any other internet source to access information for the purpose of criminal investigation shall comply with applicable laws and policies regarding privacy, civil rights and civil liberties. Information gathered via the internet should only be accessed by members while on-duty and for purposes related to the mission of this department. If a member encounters information relevant to a criminal investigation while off-duty or while using his/her own equipment, the member should note the dates, times and locations of the information and report the discovery to his/her supervisor as soon as practicable. The member, or others who have been assigned to do so, should attempt to replicate the finding when on-duty and using department equipment.

Information obtained via the internet should not be archived or stored in any manner other than department-established record keeping systems (see the Records Maintenance and Release and Criminal Organizations policies).

600.9.1 ACCESS RESTRICTIONS

Information that can be accessed from any department computer, without the need of an account, password, email address, alias or other identifier (unrestricted websites), may be accessed and used for legitimate investigative purposes without supervisory approval.

Accessing information from any internet source that requires the use or creation of an account, password, email address, alias or other identifier, or the use of nongovernment IP addresses, requires supervisor approval prior to access. The supervisor will review the justification for accessing the information and consult with legal counsel as necessary to identify any policy or legal restrictions. Any such access and the supervisor approval shall be documented in the related investigative report.

Accessing information that requires the use of a third party's account or online identifier requires supervisor approval and the consent of the third party. The consent must be voluntary and shall be documented in the related investigative report.

Information gathered from any internet source should be evaluated for its validity, authenticity, accuracy and reliability. Corroborative evidence should be sought and documented in the related investigative report.

Any information collected in furtherance of an investigation through an internet source should be documented in the related report. Documentation should include the source of information and the dates and times that the information was gathered.

600.9.2 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.

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600.10 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.

Informants

608.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for the use of informants.

608.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Informant - A person who covertly interacts with other individuals or suspects at the direction of, request of, or by agreement with the University of Oregon Police Department for law enforcement purposes. This also includes a person agreeing to supply information to the University of Oregon Police Department for a benefit (e.g., a quid pro quo in the form of a reduced criminal penalty, money).

608.2 POLICY

The University of Oregon Police Department recognizes the value of informants to law enforcement efforts and will strive to protect the integrity of the informant process. It is the policy of this department that all funds related to informant payments will be routinely audited and that payments to informants will be made according to the criteria outlined in this policy.

608.3 USE OF INFORMANTS

608.3.1 INITIAL APPROVAL

Before using an individual as an informant, an officer must receive approval from his/her supervisor. The officer shall compile sufficient information through a background investigation and experience with the informant in order to determine the suitability of the individual, including age, maturity and risk of physical harm, as well as any indicators of his/her reliability and credibility.

Members of this department should not guarantee absolute safety or confidentiality to an informant.

608.3.2 JUVENILE INFORMANTS

The use of informants under the age of 13 is prohibited.

In all cases, a juvenile 13 years of age or older may only be used as an informant with the written consent of each of the following:

- (a) The juvenile's parents or legal guardians
- (b) The juvenile's attorney, if any
- (c) The court in which the juvenile's case is being handled, if applicable
- (d) The Chief of Police or the authorized designee

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608.3.3 INFORMANT AGREEMENTS

All informants are required to sign and abide by the provisions of the designated department informant agreement. The officer using the informant shall discuss each of the provisions of the agreement with the informant.

Details of the agreement are to be approved in writing by a supervisor before being finalized with the informant.

608.4 INFORMANT INTEGRITY

To maintain the integrity of the informant process, the following must be adhered to:

- (a) The identity of an informant acting in a confidential capacity shall not be withheld from the Chief of Police, Division Commander, Operations supervisor or their authorized designees.
 - 1. Identities of informants acting in a confidential capacity shall otherwise be kept confidential.
- (b) Criminal activity by informants shall not be condoned.
- (c) Informants shall be told they are not acting as police officers, employees or agents of the University of Oregon Police Department, and that they shall not represent themselves as such.
- (d) The relationship between department members and informants shall always be ethical and professional.
 - 1. Members shall not become intimately involved with an informant.
 - 2. Social contact shall be avoided unless it is necessary to conduct an official investigation, and only with prior approval of the Operations supervisor.
 - 3. Members shall neither solicit nor accept gratuities or engage in any private business transaction with an informant.
- (e) Officers shall not meet with informants in a private place unless accompanied by at least one additional officer or with prior approval of the Operations supervisor.
 - 1. Officers may meet informants alone in an occupied public place, such as a restaurant.
- (f) When contacting informants for the purpose of making payments, officers shall arrange for the presence of another officer.
- (g) In all instances when department funds are paid to informants, a voucher shall be completed in advance, itemizing the expenses.
- (h) Since the decision rests with the appropriate prosecutor, officers shall not promise that the informant will receive any form of leniency or immunity from criminal prosecution.

608.4.1 UNSUITABLE INFORMANTS

The suitability of any informant should be considered before engaging him/her in any way in a covert or other investigative process. Members who become aware that an informant may be unsuitable will notify the supervisor, who will initiate a review to determine suitability. Until a

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determination has been made by a supervisor, the informant should not be used by any member. The supervisor shall determine whether the informant should be used by the Department and, if so, what conditions will be placed on his/her participation or any information the informant provides. The supervisor shall document the decision and conditions in file notes and mark the file "unsuitable" when appropriate.

Considerations for determining whether an informant is unsuitable include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (a) The informant has provided untruthful or unreliable information in the past.
- (b) The informant behaves in a way that may endanger the safety of an officer.
- (c) The informant reveals to suspects the identity of an officer or the existence of an investigation.
- (d) The informant appears to be using his/her affiliation with this department to further criminal objectives.
- (e) The informant creates officer-safety issues by providing information to multiple law enforcement agencies simultaneously, without prior notification and approval of each agency.
- (f) The informant engages in any other behavior that could jeopardize the safety of officers or the integrity of a criminal investigation.
- (g) The informant commits criminal acts subsequent to entering into an informant agreement.

608.5 INFORMANT FILES

Informant files shall be utilized as a source of background information about the informant, to enable review and evaluation of information provided by the informant, and to minimize incidents that could be used to question the integrity of department members or the reliability of the informant.

Informant files shall be maintained in a secure area within the Operations. The Operations supervisor or the authorized designee shall be responsible for maintaining informant files. Access to the informant files shall be restricted to the Chief of Police, Division Commander, Operations supervisor or their authorized designees.

The Investigation Division Commander should arrange for an audit using a representative sample of randomly selected informant files on a periodic basis, but no less than one time per year. If the Operations supervisor is replaced, the files will be audited before the new supervisor takes over management of the files. The purpose of the audit is to ensure compliance with file content and updating provisions of this policy. The audit should be conducted by a supervisor who does not have normal access to the informant files.

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608.5.1 FILE SYSTEM PROCEDURE

A separate file shall be maintained on each informant and shall be coded with an assigned informant control number. An informant history that includes the following information shall be prepared for each file:

- (a) Name and aliases
- (b) Date of birth
- (c) Physical description: sex, race, height, weight, hair color, eye color, scars, tattoos or other distinguishing features
- (d) Photograph
- (e) Current home address and telephone numbers
- (f) Current employers, positions, addresses and telephone numbers
- (g) Vehicles owned and registration information
- (h) Places frequented
- (i) Briefs of information provided by the informant and his/her subsequent reliability
 1. If an informant is determined to be unsuitable, the informant's file is to be marked "unsuitable" and notations included detailing the issues that caused this classification.
- (j) Name of the officer initiating use of the informant
- (k) Signed informant agreement
- (l) Update on active or inactive status of informant

608.6 INFORMANT PAYMENTS

No informant will be told in advance or given an exact amount or percentage for his/her service. The amount of funds to be paid to any informant will be evaluated against the following criteria:

- The extent of the informant's personal involvement in the case
- The significance, value or effect on crime
- The value of assets seized
- The quantity of the drugs or other contraband seized
- The informant's previous criminal activity
- The level of risk taken by the informant

The Operations supervisor will discuss the above factors with the Operations Division Commander and recommend the type and level of payment subject to approval by the Chief of Police.

608.6.1 PAYMENT PROCESS

Approved payments to an informant should be in cash using the following process:

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- (a) Payments of \$500 and under may be paid in cash from a Operations buy/expense fund.
 - 1. The Operations supervisor shall sign the voucher for cash payouts from the buy/expense fund.
- (b) Payments exceeding \$500 shall be made by issuance of a check, payable to the officer who will be delivering the payment.
 - 1. The check shall list the case numbers related to and supporting the payment.
 - 2. A written statement of the informant's involvement in the case shall be placed in the informant's file.
 - 3. The statement shall be signed by the informant verifying the statement as a true summary of his/her actions in the case.
 - 4. Authorization signatures from the Chief of Police and the Vice President for Safety and Risk Services are required for disbursement of the funds.
- (c) To complete the payment process for any amount, the officer delivering the payment shall complete a cash transfer form.
 - 1. The cash transfer form shall include the following:
 - (a) Date
 - (b) Payment amount
 - (c) University of Oregon Police Department case number
 - (d) A statement that the informant is receiving funds in payment for information voluntarily rendered.
 - 2. The cash transfer form shall be signed by the informant.
 - 3. The cash transfer form will be kept in the informant's file.

608.6.2 REPORTING OF PAYMENTS

Each informant receiving a cash payment shall be advised of his/her responsibility to report the cash to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) as income. If funds distributed exceed \$600 in any reporting year, the informant should be provided IRS Form 1099 (26 CFR 1.6041-1). If such documentation or reporting may reveal the identity of the informant and by doing so jeopardize any investigation, the safety of officers or the safety of the informant (26 CFR 1.6041-3), then IRS Form 1099 should not be issued.

In such cases, the informant shall be provided a letter identifying the amount he/she must report on a tax return as "other income" and shall be required to provide a signed acknowledgement of receipt of the letter. The completed acknowledgement form and a copy of the letter shall be retained in the informant's file.

608.6.3 AUDIT OF PAYMENTS

The Operations supervisor or the authorized designee shall be responsible for compliance with any audit requirements associated with grant provisions and applicable state and federal law.

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At least once every six months, the Chief of Police or the authorized designee should conduct an audit of all informant funds for the purpose of accountability and security of the funds. The funds and related documents (e.g., buy/expense fund records, cash transfer forms, invoices, receipts and logs) will assist with the audit process.

Eyewitness Identification

610.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy sets forth guidelines to be used when members of this department employ eyewitness identification techniques.

610.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to the policy include:

Eyewitness identification process - Any field identification, live lineup or photographic identification.

Field identification - A live presentation of a single individual to a witness following the commission of a criminal offense for the purpose of identifying or eliminating the person as the suspect.

Live lineup - A live presentation of individuals to a witness for the purpose of identifying or eliminating an individual as the suspect.

Photographic lineup - Presentation of photographs to a witness for the purpose of identifying or eliminating an individual as the suspect.

610.2 POLICY

The University of Oregon 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.

610.3 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.

610.4 EYEWITNESS IDENTIFICATION PROCESS AND FORM

The Investigation Unit supervisor shall be responsible for the development and maintenance of an eyewitness identification process for use by members when they are conducting eyewitness identifications.

The process should include appropriate forms or reports that provide:

- (a) The date, time and location of the eyewitness identification procedure.
- (b) The name and identifying information of the witness.

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- (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 suspect's photograph may or may not be among those presented and that the witness is not obligated to make an identification.
- (g) If the identification process is a photographic or live lineup, an instruction to the witness that the perpetrator may not appear exactly as he/she did on the date of the incident.
- (h) An instruction to the witness that the investigation will continue regardless of whether an identification is made by the witness.
- (i) A signature line where the witness acknowledges that he/she understands the identification procedures and instructions.
- (j) A statement from the witness in the witness's own words describing how certain he/she is of the identification or non-identification. This statement should be taken at the time of the identification procedure.

The process and related forms should be reviewed at least annually and modified when necessary.

610.5 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.

610.6 DOCUMENTATION

A thorough description of the eyewitness process and the results of any eyewitness identification should be documented in the case report.

If a photographic lineup is utilized, a copy of the photographic lineup presented to the witness should be included in the case report. In addition, the order in which the photographs were presented to the witness should be documented in the case report.

Eyewitness Identification

610.7 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.
- (f) In cases involving multiple suspects, witnesses should only be permitted to view the subjects of the show-up one at a time.
- (g) A person who is the subject of the show-up should not be required to put on clothing worn by the suspect, to speak words uttered by the suspect or to perform other actions mimicking those of the suspect.
- (h) If a witness positively identifies a subject of a show-up as the suspect, members should not conduct any further field identifications with other witnesses for that suspect. In such instances members should document the contact information for any additional witnesses for follow up, if necessary.

Eyewitness Identification

610.8 PHOTOGRAPHIC LINEUP AND LIVE LINEUP CONSIDERATIONS

When practicable, the member presenting the lineup should not be involved in the investigation of the case or know the identity of the suspect. In no case should the member presenting a lineup to a witness know which photograph or person in the lineup is being viewed by the witness. Techniques to achieve this include randomly numbering photographs, shuffling folders or using a computer program to order the persons in the lineup

Individuals in the lineup should reasonably match the description of the perpetrator provided by the witness and should bear similar characteristics to avoid causing any person to unreasonably stand out. In cases involving multiple suspects, a separate lineup should be conducted for each suspect. The suspects should be placed in a different order within each lineup.

The member presenting the lineup to a witness should do so sequentially (i.e., show the witness one person at a time) and not simultaneously. 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.

Brady Material Disclosure

612.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes guidelines for identifying and releasing potentially exculpatory or impeachment information (so-called “*Brady* information”) to a prosecuting attorney.

612.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Brady information -Information known or possessed by the University of Oregon Police Department that is both favorable and material to the current prosecution or defense of a criminal defendant.

612.2 POLICY

The University of Oregon 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 University of Oregon Police Department will assist the prosecution by complying with its obligation to disclose information that is both favorable and material to the defense. The Department will identify and disclose to the prosecution potentially exculpatory information, as provided in this policy.

612.3 DISCLOSURE OF INVESTIGATIVE INFORMATION

Officers must include in their investigative reports adequate investigative information and reference to all material evidence and facts that are reasonably believed to be either incriminating or exculpatory to any individual in the case. If an officer learns of potentially incriminating or exculpatory information any time after submission of a case, the officer or the handling investigator must prepare and submit a supplemental report documenting such information as soon as practicable. Supplemental reports shall be promptly processed and transmitted to the prosecutor’s office.

If information is believed to be privileged or confidential (e.g., 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, 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

612.4 BRADY PROCESS

The Administrative Commander is responsible to coordinate requests for *Brady* information.

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

- (a) Working with the appropriate prosecutors' offices and the General Counsel'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 the list whenever potential *Brady* information concerning any department member becomes known to the Department or is placed in a personnel or internal affairs file.

612.5 DISCLOSURE OF REQUESTED 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.

612.6 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

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information shall be investigated and processed in accordance with the Personnel Complaints Policy.

612.7 TRAINING

Department personnel should receive periodic training on the requirements of this policy.

Asset Forfeiture

613.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy describes the authority and procedure for the seizure, forfeiture and liquidation of property associated with designated offenses.

613.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Civil Forfeiture - The following, with certain restrictions, may be subject to civil forfeiture when used for prohibited conduct (ORS 131A.020):

- Containers for controlled substances and related compounds, etc.
- Conveyances, including but not limited to aircraft, vehicles, and vessels to transport, sell, conceal controlled substances.
- Proceeds from prohibited conduct or money, deposits or other things of value used to facilitate prohibited conduct.
- Real property or interest in real property.
- Weapons possessed or used.
- Property used for attempts to commit prohibited conduct, solicitations to commit prohibited conduct and conspiracies.
- A motor vehicle when the driver is arrested or cited for driving while suspended or revoked under ORS 811.182 or ORS 163.196 and has been convicted of either offense within the past three years (ORS 809.740).

Criminal Forfeiture - The following, with certain restrictions, may be subject to criminal forfeiture when used, or intended to be used, for prohibited conduct (ORS 131.558):

- Containers for controlled substances and related compounds, etc.
- Conveyances, including aircraft, vehicles, and vessels to transport, sell, conceal, etc. controlled substances.
- Proceeds from prohibited conduct or money, deposits, or other things of value used to facilitate prohibited conduct.
- Real property or interest in real property.
- Weapons possessed or used.
- Property used for attempts to commit prohibited conduct, solicitations to commit prohibited conduct, and conspiracies.
- All other personal property that is used or intended to be used to commit or facilitate prohibited conduct.

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.

Asset Forfeiture

This includes any time the University of Oregon Police Department seizes property for forfeiture or when the University of Oregon 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.

Prohibited conduct - In the context of criminal forfeiture, refers to a felony or a Class A misdemeanor for purposes of proceeds and the many crimes listed in ORS 131.602 for purposes of instrumentalities (ORS 131.550).

Prohibited conduct in the context of civil forfeiture refers to any of the following (ORS 131A.005):

- Crimes related to the Uniform Controlled Substances Act where a person may be sentenced to imprisonment (specifically, ORS 475.005 through ORS 475.285 and ORS 475.744 through ORS 475.980).
- Crimes involving violation of, or solicitation, attempt, or conspiracy to violate ORS 475B.337, ORS 475B.341, ORS 475B.346, or ORS 475B.349.
- Violation of, or solicitation, attempt or conspiracy to violate ORS 475B.227.
- Involuntary servitude or compelling prostitution (ORS 163.263; ORS 163.264; ORS 163.266; ORS 167.017).
- Other local crimes allowing for civil forfeiture where a person may be sentenced to imprisonment for the offense.

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.

613.2 POLICY

The University of Oregon 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 University of Oregon 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.

613.3 ASSET SEIZURE

Property may be seized for forfeiture as provided in this policy.

Asset Forfeiture

613.3.1 PROPERTY SUBJECT TO SEIZURE

The following may be seized upon review and approval of a supervisor and in coordination with the forfeiture reviewer:

- (a) Civil forfeiture
 - 1. Property that is subject to a court order (ORS 131A.060).
 - 2. Property that is not subject to a court order if (ORS 131A.065):
 - (a) There is probable cause to believe that the property is subject to forfeiture and the property may constitutionally be seized without a warrant.
 - (b) The seizure is in the course of a constitutionally valid criminal investigative stop, arrest or search, and there is probable cause to believe that the property is subject to civil forfeiture.
 - (c) The property is directly or indirectly dangerous to the health or safety of any person.
 - (d) An owner consents to the seizure.
- (b) Criminal forfeiture
 - (a) Property that is subject to a court order (ORS 131.561).
 - (b) Property that is not subject to a court order when (ORS 133.535; ORS 131.561):
 - (a) The property subject to criminal forfeiture is also evidence of a crime or is illegal to possess.
 - (b) There is probable cause to believe that the property is subject to criminal forfeiture.

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.

613.3.2 PROPERTY NOT SUBJECT TO SEIZURE

The following property should not be seized for forfeiture:

- (a) Cash and property that does not meet the forfeiture counsel's current minimum forfeiture thresholds
- (b) A conveyance owned by a common carrier or person who did not consent to the offense in question or had no knowledge of the offense (i.e., an "innocent owner") (ORS 131.558)

613.4 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:

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Asset Forfeiture

- (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." Property seized subject to forfeiture should be booked on a separate property form. No other evidence from the case should be booked on this form.

Photographs should be taken of items seized, particularly cash, jewelry and other valuable items.

Officers who suspect property may be subject to seizure but are not able to seize the property (e.g., the property is located elsewhere, the whereabouts of the property is unknown, it is real estate, bank accounts, non-tangible assets) should document and forward the information in the appropriate report to the forfeiture reviewer.

613.5 MAINTAINING SEIZED PROPERTY

The Property and Evidence Section 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.

613.6 FORFEITURE REVIEWER

The Chief of Police will appoint a forfeiture reviewer. Prior to assuming duties, or as soon as practicable thereafter, the forfeiture reviewer should attend a course approved by the Department on asset forfeiture.

The responsibilities of the forfeiture reviewer include:

Asset Forfeiture

- (a) Remaining familiar with forfeiture laws, particularly ORS 131.550 et seq., ORS 131A.010 et seq., and Or Const, Art XV, § 10 and the forfeiture policies of the forfeiture counsel.
- (b) Serving as the liaison between the Department and the forfeiture counsel and ensuring prompt legal review of all seizures.
- (c) Making reasonable efforts to obtain annual training that includes best practices in pursuing, seizing and tracking forfeitures.
- (d) 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 (see the restrictions in Or Const, Art XV, § 10).
- (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:
 - 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.
 - 5. Other information as necessary to comply with the form requirements of ORS 131.570 and ORS 131A.055.
- (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 Special Order. 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.

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3. Notice of seizure has been given in a timely manner to those who hold an interest in the seized property. Information on the notice to interested parties can be found in ORS 131.561, ORS 131.570, ORS 131A.150 and ORS 131A.230. Information on the notice of intent to forfeit real property with the county can be found in ORS 131.567.
 4. Property is promptly released to those entitled to its return.
 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 is available that enables the Chief of Police to address any extended absence of the forfeiture reviewer, thereby ensuring that contact information for other law enforcement officers and attorneys who may assist in these matters is available.
 - (j) Ensuring that the Department disposes of property as provided by law following any forfeiture.
 - (k) Ensuring the forms and receipts provided for field use comply with ORS 131.570 and ORS 131A.055. A consensual search of a motor vehicle form should be available for field use as well (ORS 131A.025).
 - (l) Disabling hidden compartments in vehicles when appropriate (ORS 131.566; ORS 131A.030).
 - (m) 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,
 - (n) Forfeiture reporting and expenditures should be completed in the manner prescribed by the law and University financial directives.

613.7 DISPOSITION OF FORFEITED PROPERTY

Property forfeiture through the criminal forfeiture process shall be disposed of in accordance with ORS 131.594 and the associated statutes including priority payments for costs and to victims, as applicable. Forfeited cigarettes shall be destroyed, not sold (ORS 131.604).

Criminally forfeited lab equipment may be donated to educational institutions (ORS 131.594).

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613.7.1 DISPOSITION OF RECORDS

Written documentation of each sale, decision to retain, transfer or other disposition of criminally forfeited property will be maintained and any information requests necessary for the forfeiture counsel's electronic reports shall be addressed (ORS 131.600).

613.8 CONSENSUAL SEARCH OF MOTOR VEHICLE

Officers should use a consensual search of a motor vehicle form when requesting a consensual search of a motor vehicle (ORS 131A.025).

Sexual Assault Investigations

615.1 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.

615.1.1 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 ORS 163.305 et seq.

Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) - A multidisciplinary team generally composed of advocates; law enforcement officers; including sexual assault forensic examiners (SAFEs) or sexual assault nurse examiners (SANEs) and prosecutors. The team is designed to coordinate a broad response to sexual assault victims.

615.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the University of Oregon 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.

615.3 QUALIFIED INVESTIGATORS

Qualified investigators should be available for assignment of sexual assault investigations. These investigators should:

- (a) Have specialized training in, and be familiar with, interview techniques and the medical and legal issues that are specific to sexual assault investigations.
- (b) Conduct follow-up interviews and investigation.
- (c) Present appropriate cases of alleged sexual assault to the prosecutor for review.
- (d) Coordinate with other enforcement agencies, social service agencies and medical personnel as needed.
- (e) Provide referrals to therapy services, victim advocates and support for the victim.
- (f) Participate in or coordinate with the SART or other multidisciplinary investigative teams as applicable (ORS 147.401).

615.4 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.

Sexual Assault Investigations

615.5 VICTIM INTERVIEWS

The primary considerations in sexual assault investigations, which begin with the initial call to the Dispatch Center, should be the health and safety of the victim, the preservation of evidence, and preliminary interviews to determine if a crime has been committed and to attempt to identify the suspect.

An in-depth follow-up interview should not be conducted until after the medical and forensic examinations are completed and the personal needs of the victim have been met (e.g., change of clothes, bathing). The follow-up interview may be delayed to the following day based upon the circumstances. Whenever practicable, the follow-up interview should be conducted by a qualified investigator.

No opinion of whether the case is unfounded should be included in a report.

Victims should be apprised of applicable victim's rights provisions, as outlined in the Victim and Witness Assistance Policy.

615.5.1 POLYGRAPH EXAMINATION OF VICTIMS

Victims and any complaining witness in a case involving the use of force, violence, duress, menace or threat of physical injury in the commission of any sex crime under ORS 163.305 through ORS 163.575, shall not be required to submit to a polygraph examination as a prerequisite to filing criminal charges (34 USC § 10451; ORS 163.705).

615.6 COLLECTION AND TESTING OF BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Whenever possible, consistent with SART protocols, forensic evidence should be collected from the victim. When a victim agrees to participate in a medical assessment, the officer shall contact a victim advocate and make reasonable efforts to ensure that the advocate is present and available at the medical facility if such notification has not already been made by medical personnel (ORS 147.404).

When the facts of the case indicate that collection of biological evidence is warranted, it should be collected regardless of how much time has elapsed since the reported assault.

If a drug-facilitated sexual assault is suspected, urine and blood samples should be collected from the victim as soon as practicable.

Unless the victim has chosen to remain anonymous, sexual assault kits or biological evidence from all sexual assault cases, including cases where the suspect is known by the victim, shall be submitted for biological testing (ORS 181A.325).

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.

615.6.1 COLLECTION AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS

A sexual assault forensic evidence kit shall be obtained from a medical facility within seven days after the medical facility notifies the Department that the kit has been collected. The sexual assault

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forensic evidence kit shall be submitted to the Oregon State Police (OSP) for testing within 14 days after the Department receives the kit from the medical facility and accompanied with information sufficient to allow OSP to prioritize testing. Sexual assault kits shall not be submitted in cases where the victim has chosen to remain anonymous (ORS 181A.325).

If a victim chooses to file a sexual assault report at a later time, the sexual assault kit associated with the report shall be reclassified as a non-anonymous kit and submitted for testing to the OSP within 14 days of the reclassification (ORS 181A.325).

Additional guidance regarding evidence retention and destruction is found in the Property and Evidence Policy.

615.6.2 DNA TEST RESULTS

Members investigating sexual assault cases should notify victims of any DNA test results as soon as reasonably practicable. Investigating members should work with the crime victim liaison as provided in the Victim and Witness Assistance Policy.

The investigator may consult a victims advocate 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). The investigator 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.

Investigators investigating sexual assaults cases should ensure that DNA results are entered into databases when appropriate and as soon as practicable.

615.7 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 Unit supervisor.

Classification of a sexual assault case as unfounded requires the Investigation Unit supervisor to determine that the facts have significant irregularities with reported information and that the incident could not have happened as it was reported. When a victim has recanted his/her original statement, there must be corroborating evidence that the allegations were false or baseless (i.e., no crime occurred) before the case should be determined as unfounded.

615.8 CASE REVIEW

The Investigation Unit supervisor should ensure cases are reviewed on an annual basis, using a group that is independent of the investigation process. The independent group shall be selected by the Investigation Unit supervisor. The reviews should include an analysis of:

- Case dispositions.
- Decisions to collect biological evidence.
- Submissions of biological evidence for lab testing.

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Summary reports on these reviews should be forwarded through the chain of command to the Chief of Police.

615.9 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 Investigation Unit supervisor should weigh the risk of alerting the suspect to the investigation with the need to protect the victim and the public, and to prevent more crimes.

615.10 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.
- (b) Qualified investigators, who should receive advanced training on additional topics. Advanced training should include:
 - (a) Interviewing sexual assault victims.
 - (b) SART.
 - (c) Medical and legal aspects of sexual assault investigations.
 - (d) Serial crimes investigations.
 - (e) Use of community and other federal and state investigative resources, such as the Violent Criminal Apprehension Program (ViCAP).
 - (f) Techniques for communicating with victims to minimize trauma.

Unmanned Aerial System (UAS) Operations

617.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for the use of an unmanned aerial system (UAS) and for the storage, retrieval and dissemination of images and data captured by the UAS.

617.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Unmanned Aerial System (UAS) - An unmanned aircraft of any type that is capable of sustaining directed flight, whether preprogrammed or remotely controlled (commonly referred to as an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV)), and all of the supporting or attached systems designed for gathering information through imaging, recording, or any other means. For the purpose of this policy, a UAS includes a drone, as defined by ORS 837.300.

617.2 POLICY

A UAS may be utilized to enhance the department's mission of protecting lives and property when other means and resources are not available or are less effective. Any use of a UAS will be in strict accordance with constitutional and privacy rights and Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) regulations.

617.3 PRIVACY

The use of the UAS potentially involves privacy considerations. Absent a warrant or exigent circumstances, operators and observers shall 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.

617.4 PROGRAM COORDINATOR

The Chief of Police will appoint a program coordinator who will be responsible for the management of the UAS program. The program coordinator will ensure that policies and procedures conform to current laws, regulations, and best practices and will have the following additional responsibilities:

- Coordinating the FAA Certificate of Waiver or Authorization (COA) application process and ensuring that the COA is current (OAR 738-080-0045).
- Ensuring that all authorized operators and required observers have completed all required FAA and department-approved training in the operation, applicable laws, policies, and procedures regarding use of the UAS.
- Developing uniform protocols for submission and evaluation of requests to deploy a UAS, including urgent requests made during ongoing or emerging incidents. Deployment of a UAS shall require written authorization of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee, depending on the type of mission.

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- Developing protocols for conducting criminal investigations involving a UAS, including documentation of time spent monitoring a subject.
- Implementing a system for public notification of UAS deployment.
- Developing operational protocols governing the deployment and operation of a UAS including but not limited to safety oversight, use of visual observers, establishment of lost link procedures, and secure communication with air traffic control facilities.
- Developing a protocol for fully documenting all missions.
- Developing 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 is accessed, maintained, stored, and retrieved in a manner that ensures its integrity as evidence, including strict adherence to chain of custody requirements. Electronic trails, including encryption, authenticity certificates, and date and time stamping, shall be used as appropriate to preserve individual rights and to ensure the authenticity and maintenance of a secure evidentiary chain of custody.
- Developing protocols that ensure retention and purge periods are maintained in accordance with established records retention schedules.
- Facilitating law enforcement access to images and data captured by the UAS.
- Recommending program enhancements, particularly regarding safety and information security.
- Ensuring that established protocols are followed by monitoring and providing periodic reports on the program to the Chief of Police.
- Ensuring that the UAS is registered with the Oregon Department of Aviation (ORS 837.360).
- Developing protocols for storage, security, and access to data collected by the UAS (ORS 837.362).
- Developing protocols if a third party is used for the storage of data, including handling, security, and access to the data by the third party (ORS 837.362).
- Developing protocols for disclosing data collected by the UAS through intergovernmental agreements (ORS 837.362).
- Publishing the department policies and procedures regarding the use, storage (including third party storage), accessing, sharing, and retention of data collected by the UAS, including the text of ORS 192.345 on the department website or other publicly accessible system (ORS 837.362).
- Developing protocols for storage, security and access to data collected by the UAS (2016 Oregon Laws, c.72, § 7[SJ1]).

[SJ1]For release note:

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Legislation enacted new law pertaining to unmanned aircraft systems (UAS). The legislation requires public bodies using UAS in Oregon to establish policies and procedures for use, storage, accessing, sharing and retention of data collected through UAS operation. The law requires policy to be made available to the public. The provisions of

Section 7 become operative on January 1, 2017, but the bill provides that a public body may take any action before the operative date of this section to enable the public body to fulfill all the requirements by the effective date.

In PROGRAM COORDINATOR new responsibilities are added regarding the development of protocols and making available to the public.

Content was added to PROHIBITED USE that a UAS shall not be used to cause interference with an aircraft in the air, taking off or landing.

The bill reference was added to RETENTION OF DATA.

In the REPORTING SECTION content was added in what must be included to the annual report provided to the Oregon Department of Aviation.

617.5 USE OF UAS

Only authorized operators who have completed the required training shall be permitted to operate the UAS.

Use of vision enhancement technology (e.g., thermal and other imaging equipment not generally available to the public) is permissible in viewing areas only where there is no protectable privacy interest or when in compliance with a search warrant or court order. In all other instances, legal counsel should be consulted.

UAS operations should only be conducted during daylight hours and a UAS should not be flown over populated areas without FAA approval.

The UAS shall only be operated by the Department (ORS 837.320; ORS 837.330; ORS 837.335):

- (a) Pursuant to a valid warrant authorizing its use.
- (b) When there is probable cause to believe that a person has committed a crime, is committing a crime or about to commit a crime, and exigent circumstances exist that make it unreasonable to obtain a warrant authorizing the use.
- (c) With written consent of an individual for the purpose of acquiring information about the individual or the individual's property.
- (d) As part of search and rescue activities, as defined in ORS 404.200.
- (e) When assisting an individual in an emergency if there is a reasonable belief that there is an imminent threat to the life and safety of the individual.
 1. A report shall be prepared documenting the factual basis for the belief.

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2. Within 48 hours of the emergency, a sworn statement shall be filed with the circuit court describing the nature of the emergency and the need for the use of the UAS.
- (f) During a state of emergency declared by the Governor, if:
1. The UAS is used for preserving public safety, protecting property or conducting surveillance that will be used to assess and evaluate environmental or weather-related damage, erosion or contamination.
 2. The UAS is operated only in the geographical area specified in the Governor's proclamation.
- (g) For the purpose of reconstructing a crime scene or accident scene, or a similar physical assessment, that is related to a specific investigation, as provided by ORS 837.340.
- (h) For the purpose of training in the use and acquisition of information, as provided in ORS 837.345.

617.6 PROHIBITED USE

The UAS video surveillance equipment shall not be used:

- To conduct random surveillance activities.
- To target a person based solely on actual or perceived characteristics such as race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, economic status, age, cultural group, or disability.
- To harass, intimidate, or discriminate against any individual or group.
- To conduct personal business of any type.

The UAS shall not be weaponized (ORS 837.365).

The UAS shall not be used in any way that causes interference with an aircraft that is in the air, taking off, or landing (ORS 837.374).

617.7 RETENTION OF UAS DATA

Data collected by the UAS shall be retained as provided in the established records retention schedule (ORS 837.362).

617.8 REPORTING

The Records Section supervisor shall ensure that an annual report is provided to the Oregon Department of Aviation that summarizes the frequency of UAS use and the purpose for the use, and indicates how the public can access the department's policies and procedures regarding the use of data resulting from the use of UAS as required by ORS 837.360.

Chapter 7 - Equipment

Department Owned and Personal Property

700.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Department employees are expected to utilize only department issued equipment and properly care for department property assigned or entrusted to them. This policy establishes guidelines for requesting alternative or special equipment. Additionally, employees may also suffer occasional loss or damage to personal or department property while performing their assigned duty. Certain procedures are required depending on the loss and ownership of the item.

700.1.1 PERSONAL, SPECIAL OR ALTERNATIVE EQUIPMENT APPROVAL

The use of any non-issued equipment used in the course of an employee's duties must be approved, in advance, by the Chief of Police, or designee. The authorization form will be submitted to the Chief of Police through the employee's chain of command. This process also allows the authorization of equipment that the department wishes to test for general issuance.

Equipment includes, but is not limited to, audio or video recorders, knives, flashlights, handcuffs, batons, and other equipment specifically designed to facilitate the employee's work.

Property, which does not require prior approval, includes, but is not limited to, watches, eye glasses, etc.

700.2 CARE OF DEPARTMENTAL PROPERTY

Employees shall be responsible for the safekeeping, serviceable condition, proper care, use and replacement of department property assigned or entrusted to them. An employee's intentional or negligent abuse or misuse of department property may lead to discipline including, but not limited to the cost of repair or replacement.

- (a) Employees shall promptly report through their chain of command, any loss, damage to, or unserviceable condition of any department issued property or equipment assigned for their use.
- (b) Employees shall return any keys checked out through the department key watcher system at the end of their shift.
- (c) The use of damaged or unserviceable department property should be discontinued as soon as practical and replaced with comparable Department property as soon as available and following notice to a supervisor.
- (d) Except when otherwise approved by a supervisor 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.
- (e) Department property shall not be thrown away, sold, traded, donated, destroyed, or otherwise disposed of without proper authority.

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- (f) In the event that any Department property becomes damaged or unserviceable, no employee shall attempt to repair the property without prior approval of a supervisor.

700.3 FILING CLAIMS FOR PERSONAL PROPERTY

Claims for reimbursement for damage or loss of personal property must be made on the proper form. This form is submitted to the employee's immediate supervisor. The supervisor may require a separate written report of the loss or damage.

The supervisor shall direct a memo to the appropriate Division Commander, which shall include the results of his/her investigation and whether the employee followed proper procedures. The supervisor's report shall address whether reasonable care was taken to prevent the loss or damage.

Upon review by staff and a finding that no misconduct or negligence was involved, repair or replacement may be recommended by the Chief of Police who will then forward the claim to the UOPD Administrative Services Division.

The Department will not replace or repair luxurious or overly expensive items (jewelry, exotic equipment, etc.) that are not reasonably required as a part of work.

700.3.1 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 functions, regardless of jurisdiction, shall report it as provided below.

- (a) A verbal report shall be made to the employee's immediate supervisor as soon as circumstances permit.
- (b) A written report shall be submitted before the employee goes off duty or within the time frame directed by the supervisor to whom the verbal report is made.

700.4.1 DAMAGE BY PERSON OF ANOTHER AGENCY

If employees of another jurisdiction cause damage to real or personal property belonging to the University, it shall be the responsibility of the employee present or the employee responsible for the property to make a verbal report to his/her immediate supervisor as soon as circumstances permit. The employee shall submit a written report before going off duty or as otherwise directed by the supervisor.

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These written reports, accompanied by the supervisor's written report, shall promptly be forwarded to the appropriate Division Commander.

Facilities, Security and Access

701.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish security philosophy and general guidelines on the restrictions to access to UOPD facilities. Police records, documents, communications and routine business is generally confidential and must be secured from unauthorized viewing or access. Controlling access to the facilities is paramount to ensuring the confidentiality of documents, complying with Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) regulations, communications and personal safety of the employees and public who access those facilities.

701.1.1 FACILITY SECURITY PROGRAM RESPONSIBILITY

The Director of Security and Support Services or designee will have overall program responsibilities for security and access control to UOPD facilities (Program Manager).

The Director of Security and Support Services or designee will be responsible for:

- Inventory control of all access control visitor lanyards
 - Audits will be performed periodically, but no less frequently than quarterly
 - Review and storage of access logs and other program documents
- Investigation and resolution of issues relating to security and access control
- Reporting of significant issues involving facility security or access control to Command staff

701.2 RESTRICTIONS TO ACCESS

Each facility of UOPD has a combination of public access and limited access areas. A barrier (door, gate, etc.) will be located at each entry point where access is limited and clearly marked by signage indicating that access is limited (for example, "Access by Authorized Persons Only").

Any person inside a secure area of a UOPD facility will wear the appropriate ID card, according to their status described below.

- Types of access control cards
 - UOPD Visitor Access Credential (V). This may include visiting professionals, dignitaries or UO personnel with frequent need for access. Contractors and workers who need access to facilities for frequent and extended periods of time who have passed a background check.
 - UNESCORTED ACCESS REQUIRES STATE AND NATIONAL FINGERPRINT BACKGROUND CHECK.

701.2.1 UOPD PERSONNEL

UOPD employees will display their Department ID on a lanyard or clip so that it is visible at or above the waist at all times while in a UOPD facility. For convenience, the Department ID card may be included in the same holder as the employee's prox card.

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Uniformed personnel are not required to display ID cards while in uniform to include department polo shirts that identify the employee by name.

701.2.2 VISITING LAW ENFORCEMENT OR SECURITY PERSONNEL

Visiting uniformed Law Enforcement or UOPD Security personnel are not required to be escorted while in the building, but will display whenever possible, their department ID card affixed to their outer clothing and visible above the waist.

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701.2.3 VISITING UNIVERSITY DIGNITARIES OR OTHER PROFESSIONALS

Visiting University of Oregon (for example University Administrators, facilities employees) or other Professional people who have a need for frequent visitation and are authorized by the Chief of Police, or designee for un-escorted access:

1. Will display their assigned Department Partner ID Card that is issued directly to them in a manner visible above the waist
2. They will be allowed to log in and out on their own (front counter or greeter personnel will assist with this process, if necessary)

701.2.4 CONTRACTORS

Contractors (for example, building contractors, IT contractors) will be processed by Police Records staff in the following manner:

1. They will fill out a Contractors Access Agreement prior to their first access when appropriate
2. Police Records staff will run their local record, LEADS and NCIC inquiries and bring any concerns to the attention of the Program Manager or designee, whether to allow contractor access to the facility
3. Upon approval for access, the vendor will be issued a Visitor Access Credential to be returned before the end of business the same day and will be noted in the facility access log
4. Extended access periods are subject to the approval of the Program Manager or designee

701.2.5 GENERAL PUBLIC

General public is not afforded un-escorted access to any secure portion of UOPD facilities. Ride-along participants will also be required to don the Visitor Access Credential (V)

- If a member of the public has an appointment with, or otherwise has a business need to access secure areas, front desk or greeter personnel will:
 - Obtain government issued identification and visually verify that the individual pictured is the one presenting the identification
 - Have the person print and sign the entry log
 - Date and time the log under "entry"

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- Issue them a Visitor Access Credential (V)
- Call the employee who is meeting with the person and they will respond to the barrier for escort
- While the person is in a facility, UOPD escorting personnel will be vigilant in ensuring the individual cannot physically, or visually, access CJIS information (for example, computer screens showing NCIC, LEADS or RMS applications)
- When the person with the Visitor Access Credential (V) is ready to leave, escorts/front desk/greeter personnel will:
 - Date and time the log under "exit"
 - Obtain the Visitor Access Credential and replace it in its normal storage location

Personal Communication Devices

702.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for the use of mobile telephones and communication devices, whether issued 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.

Pursuant to the University of Oregon Acceptable Use of Computing Resources and the corresponding Addendum(s), all PCDs supplied by the UOPD are for administrative and law enforcement purposes only, and their use is strictly limited to the conduct of Department business.

702.2 POLICY

The University of Oregon Police Department allows employees to utilize department-issued PCDs and to possess personally owned PCDs in the workplace, subject to certain limitations.

Any PCD used on or 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. Personally owned PCD's used for Department business related purposes may subject the employee's PCD records to civil or criminal discovery or disclosure under applicable public records laws.

The inappropriate use of a PCD while on-duty may impair officer safety. Employees who have questions regarding the application of this policy or the guidelines contained herein are encouraged to seek clarification from supervisory personnel.

702.3 PRIVACY POLICY

Employees shall have no expectation of privacy with regard to any communication made with or stored in or through PCDs issued by the Department and shall have no expectation of privacy in their location should the device be equipped with location detection capabilities. The use of any department-provided or -funded PCD, computer, Internet service, telephone service or other wireless service while on-duty is without any expectation of privacy that the employee might otherwise have in any communication, including the content of any such communication. Communications or data reception on personal, password-protected, web-based e-mail accounts and any other services are subject to monitoring if department equipment is used.

In accordance with this policy, supervisors are authorized to conduct a limited administrative search of electronic files without prior notice, consent or a search warrant, on department-issued or personally owned PCDs that have been used to conduct department-related business. Administrative searches can take place for work-related purposes that may be unrelated to

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investigations of employee misconduct and, as practicable, will be done upon request and in the presence of the affected employee. Prior to conducting any search of personally owned devices, supervisors shall consult with the Chief of Police. All such searches shall be fully documented in a written report.

702.4 DEPARTMENT-ISSUED PCD

Depending on an employee's assignment and the needs of the position, the Department may, at its discretion, issue a PCD. Department-issued 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 designee, for off-duty use of the PCD, the PCD will either be secured in the workplace at the completion of the tour of duty or will be turned off when leaving the workplace.

702.5 PERSONALLY OWNED PCD

Employees may carry a personally owned PCD while on-duty, subject to the following conditions and limitations:

- (a) The Department accepts no responsibility for loss of or damage to a personally owned PCD.
- (b) The PCD and any associated services shall be purchased, used and maintained solely at the employee's expense.
- (c) The device should not be used for work-related purposes except in exigent circumstances (e.g., unavailability of radio communications and no department issued PCD is available). Employees will have no expectation of privacy with regard to any department business-related communication.
- (d) 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.
- (e) Use of a personally owned PCD for Department business constitutes consent for the Department to access the PCD to inspect and copy data to meet the needs of the Department, which may include litigation, public records retention and release obligations and internal investigations.
- (f) If the Department determines that the use of a personally owned PCD on-duty for personal business violates the provisions of 702.6 (c) the privilege of carrying or using the PCD on-duty may be revoked.

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

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owned PCD while off-duty. If an employee is in an authorized status that allows for appropriate compensation consistent with policy or existing collective bargaining agreements, or if the employee has prior express authorization from his/her supervisor, the employee may engage in business-related communications. Should employees engage in such approved off-duty communications or work, employees entitled to compensation shall promptly document the time worked and communicate the information to their supervisors to ensure appropriate compensation. Employees who independently document off-duty department-related business activities in any manner may be asked to provide the Department with a copy of such records to ensure accurate record keeping.

702.6 USE OF PERSONAL COMMUNICATION DEVICES

The following protocols shall apply to all PCDs that are carried while on-duty or used to conduct department business:

- (a) A PCD shall not be carried in a manner that allows it to be visible while in uniform, unless it is in an approved carrier.
- (b) All PCDs in the workplace should be set to silent or vibrate mode.
- (c) PCD's will not be used to conduct personal business on duty, with the limited exception of brief personal use during authorized work breaks, or minimal personal business that contributes to the efficiency and effectiveness of the employee (for example, making child-care arrangements). Personal use shall not interfere with the employee's ability to accomplish their assigned responsibilities.
- (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 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.

702.7 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

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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 (ORS 811.507). Hands-free use should be restricted to business-related calls or calls of an urgent nature.

702.8 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.

Officers should be aware that the police radio is the primary communication tool, and PCD's should not supplant radio traffic.

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

Department Assigned Lockers

703.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to define the standards all employees assigned lockers are expected to follow.

703.2 GENERALLY

- (a) Assignment to a locker will be determined by rank and seniority within the department.
- (b) Locks for the lockers will be provided by the department. No privately owned locks will be permitted for use on department assigned lockers. Unauthorized locks will be removed without the consent of the employee assigned to the locker.
- (c) No perishables will be stored in lockers. All food items will be kept in the designated kitchen/break areas. Lockers will be maintained by the assigned employee to a reasonable standard of cleanness to ensure contents are not offensive in any manner to the surrounding area and the appearance is orderly.
- (d) Only name plates approved and provided by the department will be posted to the outside of the lockers. The last name of the employee, and the first initial of the first name when the last name is identical to that of another employee, will be listed on the name plate.
- (e) No objects, to include posters, photographs or other material will be affixed to the outside of the lockers. No objects, photographs, drawings or other materials will be affixed inside lockers and visible to others that are offensive in nature.
- (f) Only boots or other footwear may be stored above the lockers.
- (g) Employees will ensure their personal belongings and department issued equipment are properly stored in their assigned lockers. No personal items or clothing (to include department issued uniforms) shall remain outside the employees' assigned locker. No hazardous materials shall be stored in any locker. No department equipment for general use will be stored in an employee's locker (i.e. department radios). No prohibited items (e.g. alcohol, tobacco) shall be stored in assigned lockers.
- (h) Lockers will only be accessed by assigned personnel or with the employee's consent or at the direction of a supervisor. Unsecured lockers will be reported to the on-duty Executive Coordinator at the time of the discovery. Any found locker keys are to be immediately secured and delivered to the on-duty Executive Coordinator.
- (i) All lockers are subject to inspection at any time and without advance notice. There is no expectation of privacy with any department issued equipment, to include lockers. (see also Policy section 1020.6.1)

Vehicle Maintenance

704.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Employees are responsible for assisting in maintaining department vehicles so that they are properly equipped, properly maintained, properly refueled and present a clean appearance.

704.2 DEFECTIVE VEHICLES

When any department vehicle becomes inoperative or in need of repair that affects the safety of the vehicle, including, but not limited to, the lack of a working siren, emergency lights and/or radio communications, that vehicle shall be removed from service for repair. Proper documentation shall be promptly completed by the employee who first becomes aware of the defective condition, describing the correction needed. The paperwork shall be promptly forwarded to vehicle maintenance for repair.

704.2.1 DAMAGE OR POOR PERFORMANCE

Vehicles that may have been damaged, or perform poorly shall be removed from service for inspections and repairs as soon as practicable.

704.2.2 SEVERE USE

Vehicles operated under severe-use conditions, which include operations for which the vehicle is not designed or that exceed the manufacturer's parameters, should be removed from service and subjected to a safety inspection as soon as practicable. Such conditions may include rough roadway or off-road driving, hard or extended braking, pursuits or prolonged high-speed operation.

704.2.3 REMOVAL OF WEAPONS

All firearms, ammunition, weapons and control devices shall be removed from a vehicle and properly secured in the department armory prior to the vehicle being released for maintenance, service or repair.

704.3 VEHICLE EQUIPMENT

Certain items shall be maintained in all department vehicles for emergency purposes and to perform routine duties.

704.3.1 PATROL VEHICLES

Officers should inspect the patrol vehicle at the beginning of the shift and ensure that the following equipment, at a minimum, is present in the vehicle:

- Emergency road flares
- Roll Crime Scene Barricade Tape
- First aid kit, CPR mask
- Blanket
- Fire extinguisher

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- Blood-borne pathogen kit, Incl. protective gloves
- Sharps container
- Hazardous waste disposal bags
- Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Handbook
- Evidence collection supplies

704.4 VEHICLE REFUELING

Absent emergency conditions or supervisor approval, officers driving patrol vehicles should not place a vehicle in service that has less than one-quarter tank of fuel. Vehicles should only be refueled at the authorized location. Vehicles should be fueled at the end of each shift.

704.5 WASHING OF VEHICLES

All units shall be kept clean at all times and weather conditions permitting, shall be washed as necessary to enhance their appearance.

Officers in patrol should advise dispatch before responding to the car wash. Only one marked unit should be at the car wash at the same time unless otherwise approved by a supervisor.

Employees using a vehicle shall remove any trash or debris at the end of their shift. Confidential material should be placed in a designated receptacle provided for the shredding of this matter.

704.5.1 CONTAMINATED VEHICLES

- (a) Substantial Contamination from blood or other body fluids
 1. Place bio-hazard stickers on the windows, clearly visible to anyone approaching vehicle
 2. Take vehicle out of service
 3. Notify dispatch for appropriate computer logging
 4. On-duty supervisor is responsible for contacting EH&S for assistance in the decontamination process
- (b) Minor Contamination from blood or other body fluids
 1. This applies only if the decontamination can be done without risk of personal contamination
 2. Wear protective gloves and eye protection
 3. Clean with the blood borne pathogen kit contained in the vehicle.
 4. Allow to air dry before using the vehicle again.

704.6 NON-SWORN EMPLOYEE USE

Non-sworn employees using marked vehicles shall ensure all weapons are removed from vehicles before going into service. Non-sworn employees shall also prominently display the “out of service”

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placards or lightbar covers at all times. Non-sworn employees shall not operate the emergency lights or siren of any vehicle unless expressly authorized by a supervisor.

Marked vehicles released to non-members for service or any other reason shall have all weapons removed and "out of service" placards or lightbar covers in place.

704.7 VEHICLE SUPERVISOR INSPECTION

Patrol Personnel of Sergeant or Corporal Rank shall direct personnel on their patrol teams to conduct supervised vehicle inspections on a quarterly basis. The results of these inspections shall be provided to fleet management by the end of the quarter. Deficiencies found during the inspection should be corrected if possible at the time of inspection and new damage reported.

704.8 VEHICLE INSPECTION

Unless delayed by an emergency call, employees shall inspect department vehicles at the beginning of each shift for any damage, and to ensure that all systems, lights and emergency equipment are in good working order. The interiors should be examined to confirm no property or contraband is present. The interior inspection should be repeated at the conclusion of any prisoner transport.

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706.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish a system of accountability to ensure department vehicles are used appropriately. This policy provides guidelines for on- and off-duty use of department vehicles and shall not be construed to create or imply any contractual obligation by the University of Oregon to provide assigned take-home vehicles.

706.2 POLICY

The University of Oregon Police Department provides vehicles for department-related business and may assign patrol and unmarked vehicles based on a determination of operational efficiency, economic impact to the Department, requirements for tactical deployments and other considerations.

706.3 USE OF VEHICLES

706.3.1 SHIFT ASSIGNED VEHICLES

Vehicles are assigned to members of the department during the shift bidding process. Members of the department shall operate their assigned vehicle unless the vehicle is having maintenance performed or is out of service. If the vehicle is out of service or maintenance is being performed, then a member of the department will be assigned another by the watch commander.

706.3.2 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 Watch Commander.

This subsection does not apply to those who are assigned to transport vehicles to and from maintenance facilities or car wash.

706.3.3 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.

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All department vehicles are subject to inspection and/or search at any time by a supervisor without notice and without cause. No member assigned to or operating such vehicle shall be entitled to any expectation of privacy with respect to the vehicle or its contents.

706.3.4 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.

706.3.5 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 the Dispatch Center. Use of the MDT is governed by the Mobile Data Terminal Use Policy.

706.3.6 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.

System data may be accessed by supervisors at any time for officer safety reasons. Access by personnel for specific acts of conduct other than officer safety will require Division Commander approval. Review of system data for performance management will be conducted with the employee present.

Dispatchers may access the system data for immediate location tracking as required, with documentation of the tracking in the CAD system.

All data captured by the system shall be retained in accordance with the established records retention schedule.

706.3.7 KEYS

All vehicle keys will be checked out using the established procedure from the key locker. At the end of shift, or when a vehicle will not be driven for an extended period of time, they keys will be checked in to the locker. Keys will not be stored in any other place without authorization from a Supervisor.

Members shall not duplicate keys. The loss of a key shall be promptly reported in writing through the member's chain of command.

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706.3.8 AUTHORIZED PASSENGERS

Members operating department vehicles shall not permit persons other than University 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.

706.3.9 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.

706.3.10 PARKING

Except when responding to an emergency or when urgent department-related business requires otherwise, when reasonable members driving department vehicles should obey all parking regulations at all times.

Department vehicles should be parked in assigned stalls. Members shall not park privately owned vehicles in stalls assigned to department vehicles or in other areas of the parking lot that are not so designated unless authorized by a supervisor. Privately owned motorcycles shall be parked in designated areas.

706.3.11 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.

706.3.12 NON-SWORN MEMBER USE

Non-sworn members using marked emergency vehicles shall ensure that all weapons have been removed before going into service. Non-sworn members shall prominently display the "out of service" placards or light bar covers at all times. Non-sworn members shall not operate the emergency lights or siren of any vehicle unless expressly authorized by a supervisor.

706.4 INDIVIDUAL MEMBER ASSIGNMENT TO VEHICLES

Department vehicles may be assigned to individual members at the discretion of the Chief of Police. Vehicles may be assigned for on-duty and/or take-home use. Assigned vehicles may be changed at any time. Permission to take home a vehicle may be withdrawn at any time.

The assignment of vehicles may be suspended when the member is unable to perform his/her regular assignment.

706.4.1 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.

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706.4.2 ASSIGNED VEHICLES

Assignment of take-home vehicles shall be based on the location of the member's residence; the nature of the member's duties, job description and essential functions; and the member's employment or appointment status. Residence in Lane County is a prime consideration for assignment of a take-home vehicle. Members who reside outside Lane County 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 University vehicle may create an income tax liability for the member. Questions regarding tax rules should be directed to the member's tax adviser.

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 personnel..
- (d) While operating the vehicle, authorized members will carry and have accessible their duty firearms and be prepared to perform any function they would be expected to perform while on-duty.
- (e) The two-way communications radio, MDT and global positioning satellite device, if equipped, must be on and set to an audible volume when the vehicle is in operation.
- (f) Unattended vehicles are to be locked and secured at all times.
 - 1. No key should be left in the vehicle except when it is necessary that the vehicle be left running (e.g., continued activation of emergency lights, canine safety, equipment charging).
 - 2. All weapons shall be secured while the vehicle is unattended.
 - 3. All department identification, portable radios and equipment should be secured.

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- (g) Vehicles are to be parked off-street at the member's residence unless prior arrangements have been made with the Chief of Police or the authorized designee. 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 at home).
- (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.

706.4.3 ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS

When driving a take-home vehicle to and from work outside of the jurisdiction of the University of Oregon Police Department or while off-duty, an officer shall not initiate enforcement actions except in those circumstances where a potential threat to life or serious property damage exists (see the Off-Duty Law Enforcement Actions and Law Enforcement Authority policies).

Officers may render public assistance when it is deemed prudent (e.g., to a stranded motorist).

Officers driving take-home vehicles shall be armed, appropriately attired and carry their department-issued identification. Officers should also ensure that department radio communication capabilities are maintained to the extent feasible.

706.4.4 MAINTENANCE

Members are responsible for the cleanliness (exterior and interior) and overall maintenance of their assigned vehicles. Cleaning and maintenance supplies will be provided by the Department. Failure to adhere to these requirements may result in discipline and loss of vehicle assignment. The following should be performed as outlined below:

- (a) Members shall make daily inspections of their assigned vehicles for service/maintenance requirements and damage.
- (b) It is the member's responsibility to alert fleet management that his/her assigned vehicle is in need of maintenance in accordance with established service and maintenance schedules.
- (c) All scheduled vehicle maintenance and car washes shall be performed as necessary at a facility approved by the department supervisor in charge of vehicle maintenance.
- (d) The Department shall be notified of problems with the vehicle and approve any major repairs before they are performed.
- (e) All weapons shall be removed from any vehicle left for maintenance.

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- (f) Supervisors shall make, at a minimum, monthly inspections of vehicles assigned to members under their command to ensure the vehicles are being maintained in accordance with this policy.

706.5 DAMAGE, ABUSE AND MISUSE

When any department vehicle is involved in a traffic collision or otherwise incurs damage, the involved member shall promptly notify a supervisor. Any traffic collision report shall be filed with the agency having jurisdiction (see the Traffic Collision Reporting Policy).

Damage to any department vehicle that was not caused by a traffic collision shall be immediately reported during the shift in which the damage was discovered, documented in memorandum format and forwarded to the Watch Commander. An administrative investigation should be initiated to determine if there has been any vehicle abuse or misuse.

706.6 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.

Personal Protective Equipment

708.1 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.

708.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Personal protective equipment (PPE) - Equipment that protects a person from serious workplace injuries or illnesses resulting from contact with chemical, radiological, physical, electrical, mechanical or other workplace hazards.

Respiratory PPE - Any device that is worn by the user to protect from exposure to atmospheres where there is smoke, low levels of oxygen, high levels of carbon monoxide, or the presence of toxic gases or other respiratory hazards. For purposes of this policy, respiratory PPE does not include particulate-filtering masks such as N95 or N100 masks.

708.2 POLICY

The University of Oregon Police Department endeavors to protect members by supplying certain PPE to members as provided in this policy.

708.3 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.

708.4 HEARING PROTECTION

Approved hearing protection shall be used by members during firearms training.

Hearing protection shall meet or exceed the requirements provided in 29 CFR 1910.95 and OAR 437-002-0080.

708.5 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 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.

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The Rangemaster shall ensure eye protection meets or exceeds the requirements provided in OAR 437-002-0134.

708.6 HEAD AND BODY PROTECTION

Members who make arrests or control crowds should be provided ballistic head protection with an attachable face shield.

Padded body protection consisting of chest, arm, leg and groin protection should be provided as deemed appropriate.

708.7 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 shall include procedures for (29 CFR 1910.134; OAR 437-002-0120):

- (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 Protective Agency (EPA) and state PPE standards and guidelines.

708.7.1 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.

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 shall 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; OAR 437-002-0120):

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- (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.

708.7.2 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; OAR 437-002-0120):

- (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.

708.7.3 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; OAR 437-002-0120).

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:

- (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.

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708.7.4 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.

708.7.5 RESPIRATOR FIT TESTING

No member shall be issued respiratory PPE until a proper fit testing has been completed by a designated member or contractor (29 CFR 1910.134; OAR 437-002-0120).

After initial testing, fit testing for respiratory PPE shall be repeated (29 CFR 1910.134; OAR 437-002-0120):

- (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.

708.7.6 RESPIRATORY MEDICAL EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE

No member shall be issued respiratory protection that forms a complete seal around the face until (29 CFR 1910.134; OAR 437-002-0120):

- (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.

708.8 RECORDS

The Captain of Administration is responsible for maintaining records of all:

- (a) PPE training.
- (b) Initial fit testing for respiratory protection equipment.
- (c) Annual fit testing.

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- (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 shall be maintained in accordance with the department records retention schedule, 29 CFR 1910.1020 and OAR 437-002-0360.

708.9 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 shall 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; OAR 437-002-0120).

Members issued respiratory PPE shall attend annual training on the proper use of respiratory protection devices (29 CFR 1910.134; OAR 437-002-0120).

Chapter 8 - Support Services

Crime Analysis

800.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Crime analysis should provide currently useful information to aid operational personnel in meeting their tactical crime control and prevention objectives by identifying and analyzing methods of operation of individual criminals, providing crime pattern recognition, and providing analysis of data from field interviews and arrests. Crime analysis can be useful to the Department's long range planning efforts by providing estimates of future crime trends and assisting in the identification of enforcement priorities.

800.2 DATA SOURCES

Crime analysis data is extracted from many sources including, but not limited to:

- Crime reports
- Field Interview cards
- Parole and Probation records
- Computer Aided Dispatch data
- Oregon Department of Transportation
- Oregon Traffic Safety Commission
- Information obtained from participation in local and regional crime sharing meetings

800.3 CRIME ANALYSIS FACTORS

The following minimum criteria should be used in collecting data for Crime Analysis:

- Frequency by type of crime
- Geographic factors
- Temporal factors
- Victim and target descriptors
- Suspect descriptors
- Suspect vehicle descriptors
- Modus operandi factors
- Physical evidence information

800.4 CRIME ANALYSIS DISSEMINATION

For a crime analysis system to function effectively, information should be disseminated to the appropriate units or persons on a timely basis. Information that is relevant to the operational and tactical plans of specific line units should be sent directly to them. Information relevant to the

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development of the Department's strategic plans should be provided to the appropriate staff units. When information pertains to tactical and strategic plans, it should be provided to all affected units.

Communications and Emergency Response Center (CERC)

802.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The basic function of the communications system is to satisfy the immediate information needs of the law enforcement agency in the course of its normal daily activities and during emergencies. The latter situation places the greatest demands upon the communications system and tests the capability of the system to fulfill its functions. Measures and standards of performance are necessary to assess the effectiveness with which any department, large or small, uses available information technology in fulfillment of its missions.

802.1.1 FCC COMPLIANCE

University of Oregon Police Department radio operations shall be conducted in accordance with Federal Communications Commission (FCC) procedures and guidelines.

802.1.2 CODE OF ETHICS

All communication personnel at the University of Oregon Police Department shall conduct themselves in accordance with the tenets of the Public Safety Telecommunicator's Code of Ethics.

The Administrative Supervisor shall ensure that newly hired Communications Officers working under their supervision read and sign a copy of the Code of Ethics during their initial training and orientation period. The signed copy shall be retained in the employee's personnel record.

802.2 COMMUNICATIONS GUIDELINES

This department provides 24-hour telephone service to the public for information or assistance that may be needed in emergencies. The ability of citizens to telephone quickly and easily for emergency service is critical. This department maintains direct contact with Central Lane Communications and promotes the use of the 9-1-1 system for a single emergency telephone number. This department has two-way radio capability providing continuous communication between the the Dispatch Center and officers.

802.2.1 STRUCTURE

Director - The Division Commander is responsible for directing the overall operations of the the Dispatch Center including establishing policies and procedures, budgeting and fiscal planning, managing human resources, evaluating programs and services, and the overall maintenance of all Center equipment.

Supervisors - All Administrative Supervisors are responsible for the operations of their particular shift and, in coordination with other supervisors, the efficient and effective operation of the Center on a day-to-day basis. Each Administrative Supervisor is also responsible for the supervision, training and evaluation of personnel assigned to their shift; scheduling; compliance to established policies; reviewing requests for copies of information for release; maintaining time records; and

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maintenance of CAD and Master Street Address Guide files. All Administrative Supervisors report to the Division Commander.

Communication Officers - Communications Officers are responsible for the receipt and handling of all incoming and transmitted communications, including but not limited to emergency lines; normal business phone lines; TTY devices, and radio communications with fire, EMS, and law enforcement units. Communications Officers are also responsible for entering of CAD data for all field activities of fire, EMS, and law enforcement units and making inquiries through outside data bases (i.e. LEADS, NCIC, DMV, etc.) in support of those field units. Communications Specialists report to their respective Administrative Supervisor.

802.2.2 SCHEDULING

Scheduling in the Dispatch Center shall consist of at least three shifts. The Administrative Supervisor in charge of each shift shall report to the Division Commander. Minimum staffing levels requires that there will always be at least two personnel on duty at any given time, one of which may be a Administrative Supervisor. It is the responsibility of the Administrative Supervisors to establish a balanced work schedule for their respective shifts to ensure adequate coverage based upon anticipated activity levels and a balance of experience and specialization available. The Administrative Supervisors will post a copy of the work schedule for employee's reference and coordinate requested time off and provide for unexpected absences such as sick time.

802.2.3 CONFIDENTIALITY

Information that becomes available through the Dispatch Center may be confidential or sensitive in nature. All communications personnel are to treat information that becomes known to them as confidential and release that information only to duly authorized personnel.

Automated data, such as Department of Motor Vehicle records, warrants, criminal history information, records of internal police files, or medical information such as a data reference to "Use Universal Precautions" shall only be communicated to authorized criminal justice personnel and, when transmitting via the radio, an admonishment that confidential information is about to be transmitted. Whenever possible, confidential information will be transmitted via a secure encrypted radio channel.

When a citizen calls Central Lane Communications using an enhanced 9-1-1 line, the ANI/ALI will display the subscriber's name, address and telephone number. All identifications received from E9-1-1 are confidential and shall not be subject to public disclosure by the Dispatch Center per ORS 403.135(2).

When a caller calls E9-1-1 from a non-published or non-listed telephone number, ANI/ALI will display "(NP)" in front of the subscriber's name. Absent the permission of the subscriber this information shall not be reproduced from CAD or included in any official report except as necessary to respond to a 9-1-1 call or notify the public of an emergency via an automated system (ORS 403.135(3)).

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802.2.4 RECORDINGS

Each console is equipped with an instant playback recording system. This system provides the capability of instant replay of all recent radio communications.

System-wide recording devices are also installed to record all radio and telephone conversations coming into the Dispatch Center. The recordings are stored and retained by an assigned Administrative Supervisor for a minimum of six months.

802.2.5 SECURITY

The communications function is vital and central to all emergency service operations. The safety and security of the Dispatch Center, its personnel, and equipment must be a high priority.

Access to Communications facilities may be restricted by the Department, as necessary.

802.2.6 CALLS FOR SERVICE

Emergency calls for service may be received directly by the the Dispatch Center. Calls for service may also be transferred from Central Lane Communications. The Center will also have business lines available for non-emergency calls for service and information. The non-emergency phone number will be listed in a public telephone directory and all published material will encourage callers to utilize 9-1-1 for emergencies.

- (a) **Emergency Calls** - An emergency call is considered as any call received via telephone or radio where there is an immediate or potential threat to life or serious property damage, and time of arrival is of the utmost importance. All incoming calls on an emergency line will be answered with "University Police. Do you have an emergency?"
 - 1. Some incoming calls will display caller ID of the account holder.
 - 2. Verify the phone number and address; never assume the caller ID information is correct.
 - 3. Verify where units should respond. It may be a different location than the call is being made from.
 - 4. Bring information into CAD and complete the CAD entry.
 - 5. Emergency calls will be dispatched immediately.
 - 6. A citizen reporting an emergency will never be placed on hold until the dispatcher has obtained all necessary information to ensure the safety of the responding units and the public.

- (b) **Non-Emergency Calls** - Non-emergency calls are considered as any call received via telephone or radio where there is no immediate or potential threat to life or property. Incoming calls received on the business line will be answered using the agency name and, if appropriate, unit or division

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1. Enter information into the CAD system and dispatch or transfer to the appropriate dispatcher.
2. Calls for other university departments may be transferred or information taken for after-hours notifications, as appropriate.
3. Citizens reporting non-emergencies may be put on hold if necessary to take higher priority calls.
4. Advise the citizen if there will be a delay in the dispatcher coming back onto the line or if the field unit advises there will be a delay in his response.

802.2.7 TELEPHONE REPORTS

Certain non-emergency complaints may be handled by the field unit by phone provided that:

- (a) There is no physical evidence to be collected such as latent fingerprints
- (b) The suspect is no longer at the scene
- (c) No on-scene investigation is needed
- (d) The caller agrees to telephone contact from the field unit
- (e) When taking a call for service that may be handled by telephone contact, ask the caller if the call can be handled by this method. If the caller agrees, advise the field unit. The field unit receiving the dispatch has the ultimate decision whether to handle the call by phone or in person

802.2.8 EMERGENCY MESSAGES

When a call is received requesting an emergency message be delivered, take the information on the call entry screen as with any other call for service. Attempt to dispatch the appropriate field unit by telephone, MDT (when available), or in person. Radio dispatch may be used if other means are not possible.

Communications Officers will not deliver emergency messages to the ultimate recipient by any means.

802.2.9 COLLECT CALLS

Collect calls will not be accepted by the Dispatch Center unless the dispatcher believes the call would be justified in serving the university community or public.

802.3 RADIO COMMUNICATIONS

Communications radios are for official use only, to be used by personnel of the Dispatch Center to communicate with the user agencies.

Employees of the Dispatch Center shall identify themselves on the radio with the appropriate station identifier, and identify the field unit with the officer identification number as assigned by their department. All transmissions shall be in accordance with Federal Communications Commission

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(FCC) procedures and requirements. All transmissions shall be professional and made in a calm, business-like manner. Slang terms and personal acronyms shall not be used.

802.3.1 AUTHORIZED CODES

Radio Codes employed by the Dispatch Center and all users will operate a plain language radio system except for the following authorized codes:

- (a) Code 0 - Officer needs immediate assistance highest priority call
- (b) Code 1 - Non-emergency cover requested
- (c) Code 2 - Rapid cover requested (silent approach)
- (d) Code 3 - Response is with emergency lights and siren
- (e) Code 4 - Situation is under control
- (f) Code 5 - Wanted subject
- (g) Code 5 Information - Confidential or Officer Safety information
- (h) Code 6 - Conducting an investigation
- (i) Code 7 / Code 7-15 - Meal/Coffee break
- (j) Code 8 - Communicable disease (do not broadcast specifics)
- (k) Code 9 - Clear the channel for emergency or priority, call-specific, transmissions (see Policy section 802.3.2)
- (l) Code 10 - Bomb threat or suspicious device
- (m) Code 11- Public relations contact

802.3.2 RESTRICTED CHANNEL

When requested by an officer the Dispatch Center will clear the channel and restrict all other radio traffic to another channel when:

- (a) A Code 9 is called
- (b) The dispatcher believes a situation is a threat to the physical safety of a field unit
- (c) The field unit is involved in a situation that demands a dedicated channel, i.e.; a pursuit
- (d) Any field unit requests a channel cleared

To clear the channel announce on the channel to be cleared "Code 9 (channel #) for (unit #) or incident."

Normal traffic may be assigned to another channel depending on the circumstances. Regardless of who initiated the clear channel, the Dispatch Center will not release the channel to normal traffic without the authorization of the field unit in charge of the situation. To resume normal traffic on the cleared channel, announce on the cleared channel and the alternate channel "Code 9 is cleared on (channel)".

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802.4 EQUIPMENT FAILURES

At least two operational console positions, including emergency phone lines, business phone lines, radios for all operational frequencies and CAD and computer systems should remain operational for use by the Dispatch Center personnel. If a malfunction occurs during regular business hours, a call will be placed immediately to the Division Commander who will arrange to correct the malfunction. If it occurs during non-business hours, the Division Commander will be notified by phone and the Administrative Supervisor will be directed to the appropriate person, department or agency. If necessary, one or more console positions may be relocated to an approved alternate location as long as on-duty dispatchers are capable of maintaining communications via phone or radio.

802.4.1 9-1-1 EQUIPMENT OR CIRCUIT PROBLEMS

When the emergency telephone lines malfunction, the Administrative Supervisor or on-duty Communications Officer will:

- (a) Contact the University Telecom Services at their repair line.
- (b) Give them the customer number.
- (c) University Telecom Services will resolve the problem or contact the necessary telephone service providers and vendors to correct the problem.
- (d) Create a CAD information incident. and leave it open until the problem is resolved.
- (e) Notify Central Lane Communications and the on-duty Executive Coordinator.

802.4.2 TELEPHONE PROBLEMS OTHER THAN 9-1-1

When a telephone problem is noted, including business lines or extensions, report the problem to the the Dispatch Center Manager, on-duty Executive Coordinator and University Telecom Services. Any problems with department cell phones should be reported directly to the UOPD IT staff.

802.4.3 RADIO MALFUNCTIONS

In the event the Dispatch Center has a radio malfunction that cannot be corrected by the Communications Officer or Administrative Supervisor on duty, a radio technician will be called or paged immediately. The RF Engineer with University Network and Telecom Services will be notified of problems with university-owned radio equipment at the numbers posted on consoles. Problems related to the Lane Regional Interoperable Group (LRIG) trunked system will be reported to on-duty Communications Supervisor with Central Lane Communications at (541) 682-2791.

802.4.4 CONSOLE COMPUTER MALFUNCTIONS

In the event the Dispatch Center has a computer malfunction that cannot be corrected by the Communications Officer or Administrative Supervisor on duty, the RF Engineer with University Network and Telecom Services will be notified at the numbers posted on consoles to assess or correct the problem.

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802.4.5 POWER FAILURES/EMERGENCY GENERATOR

In the event the the Dispatch Center loses main power, an emergency switch will transfer to the back-up power feeder. When this occurs, there will be a momentary loss of power. The Uninterrupted Power Source (UPS) will momentarily support the Dispatch Center's electrical needs during this period.

802.5 COMPUTER AIDED DISPATCH

The Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system is designed to help public safety agencies in responding to requests for service. The CAD system improves productivity and effectiveness in the Dispatch Center by automating many time consuming call taking, dispatching, communication, deployment and unit status recording activities.

Any status change made from any terminal in the CAD system will have an immediate impact on all other terminals in the system. A terminal will always monitor several activities even while the user is entering call data or status changes. The training manual and the CAD system manual for the Dispatch Center provide detailed information on the operation of the CAD System.

802.5.1 STATUS MONITOR

The status monitor shall monitor status conditions such as:

- Out of Service
- Available for service
- Assigned
- Dispatched
- Enroute
- Arrived on scene
- Checking vicinity
- Available on radio
- Returning to station
- Cleared

802.5.2 AVAILABLE UNITS/UNIT HISTORY

User agencies are responsible for providing the the Dispatch Center with a current list of on-duty or on-call units, each unit's area of responsibility and the on-duty supervisor for each agency. This is usually done at the beginning of each user agency's shift. It can be done by telephone, radio or in person.

The on-duty Communications Officer receiving unit information from a user agency shall update the CAD listing of on-duty and on-call units.

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CAD maintains a "Unit History" for all units entered. The accuracy of the unit history depends on the unit keeping the Dispatch Center advised of status changes and the Communications Officer making the proper entry on the CAD system.

Whenever a unit checks in or out, or changes status, the the Dispatch Center shall make an entry on the Call Entry screen on the CAD system. . The dispatcher shall use the CAD command or entry that most closely describes the unit's activity.

802.5.3 INCIDENT/DR NUMBERS

Whenever a call is taken from a citizen or unit and entered on the "Call Entry" monitor, CAD automatically designates a CAD Incident Number.

When a unit requests a case number the Communications Officer shall locate or create an appropriate CAD detail and assign the next sequential case number. Case numbers will begin on January 1st of each calendar year with the two digit year designator followed by the sequential number starting with "0001".

802.5.4 CALL ENTRY AND DISPATCH

The Call Entry screen will automatically enter the call date, time and incident number. The Communications Officer taking the call must enter the appropriate call type.

- (a) The location of the incident and the name and address of the caller must be entered by the Communications Officer.
- (b) CAD will record the time the call is dispatched, time of officer arrival and time of officer return to service if this information has been provided to the dispatcher. When the call is complete, a disposition code must be entered.

802.5.5 OFFICER IDENTIFICATION

Identification systems may be based on factors such as rank, beat assignment and officer identification numbers. The entire call sign should always be used when initiating communication with the dispatcher. The use of the call sign allows for a brief pause so that the dispatcher can acknowledge the appropriate unit. Personnel initiating communication with other agencies shall use their agency name and entire call sign. This requirement does not apply to continuing conversation once the units have been properly identified

802.6 COMPUTER DOWN TIME

CAD may be down periodically for a scheduled back-up or systems maintenance. When this occurs, Communications Officers are expected to utilize available printed copies of CAD resources.

802.6.1 POLICE CALLS

- (a) Complete a Call Entry form
- (b) Dispatch the appropriate unit

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802.7 POLICE DISPATCH

802.7.1 GENERAL

When a call for police services is received, determine if it is an emergency or non-emergency. Determine the call type, location and priority by asking the four key questions where, what, when and who. Emergency calls will be dispatched immediately.

A citizen reporting an emergency will never be placed on hold until the dispatcher has obtained all necessary information to ensure the safety of the responding units and the public.

Alert tones should be used whenever dispatching an emergency call. When using alert tones, send three-one second tones with a one second interval between tones.

802.7.2 EMERGENCY CALLS

An emergency call is considered as any call received via telephone or radio where there is an immediate or potential threat to life, or serious property damage, and time of arrival is of the utmost importance.

On an "in-progress" or "just occurred" crime where the suspect is still at the scene or is likely still in the area:

- (a) Clear the channel for responding units
- (b) Determine if weapons are/were involved
- (c) Determine if there are injuries and stage medical units if appropriate
- (d) If it is safe to do so, keep the caller on the line to receive updates
- (e) Advise the caller when police units arrive

802.7.3 VEHICLE PURSUITS

When an officer is in pursuit of a suspect, either on foot, bicycle or in a vehicle, the dispatcher shall give the situation undivided attention until it is under control; the Dispatch Center shall:

- (a) Clear the pursuit channel, via Code 9
- (b) Acknowledge and repeat relevant transmissions related to the pursuit
- (c) Notify jurisdictions into which the pursuit may be headed

802.7.4 MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

Motor vehicle accidents need a police response if:

- (a) There are injuries reported
- (b) It is blocking traffic
- (c) A traffic crime is reported (Reckless driving, DUI)
- (d) One of the involved parties requests an officer

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A non-injury, non-blocking traffic accident can be handled by the citizens exchanging driver, vehicle and insurance information.

802.7.5 NON-EMERGENCY CALLS

Non-emergency calls are any call received where there is no immediate threat to life or property. Citizens reporting non-emergency calls may be put on hold to take a higher priority call. Advise the citizen if there will be a delay in the response.

802.7.6 ALARMS

The the Dispatch Center serves as the primary monitoring site for all university fire, intrusion and panic alarms. Some campus environmental signals (freezer and server room sensors, etc.) are also received in the Center. When an alarm or signal is received, create a corresponding CAD detail, dispatch the appropriate units immediately and/or make appropriate notifications.

802.7.7 FIRE/EMS DISPATCH

Receiving and dispatching Fire/EMS calls within its jurisdiction are responsibilities of the Dispatch Center.

When the the Dispatch Center receives a fire or EMS call for service, the Communications Officer shall coordinate a response directly with Central Lane Communications.

802.8 EMS CALLS FOR SERVICE

When an EMS call for service is received, the the Dispatch Center will follow the procedures set forth in policy regarding Emergency Medical Dispatch.

802.8.1 EMERGENCY MEDICAL DISPATCH

The following procedures apply to all medical calls received directly by the the Dispatch Center.

- (a) On all medical calls, determine:
 1. The exact location
 2. A telephone callback number
 3. The primary (medical) complaint
 4. The number of people injured (sick)
 5. The patient's age
 6. The status of consciousness
 7. The status of breathing
- (b) Complete the call entry screen as the information is obtained.
- (c) If the medical call relates to an emergency or life threatening situation, the Communications Officer will follow the procedures set forth in policy regarding Life Threatening Calls.

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- (d) Dispatch the appropriate unit(s) as soon as possible. The dispatch sequence shall be:
1. Department
 2. Response level
 3. Location
 4. Primary complaint

802.8.2 LIFE THREATENING CALLS

On emergency life threatening calls attempt to keep the caller on the line and implement lifesaving instructions from the Advanced Medical Priority Dispatch System.

Property and Evidence

804.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides for the proper collection, storage, and security of evidence and other property. Additionally, this policy provides for the protection of the chain of evidence and those persons authorized to remove and/or destroy property.

804.2 DEFINITIONS

Evidence - Includes items taken or recovered in the course of an investigation that may be used in the prosecution of a case. This includes photographs and latent fingerprints.

Found Property - Includes property found by an employee or citizen that has no apparent evidentiary value and where the owner cannot be readily identified or contacted.

Property - Includes all items of evidence, items taken for safekeeping, and found property.

Safekeeping - Includes the following types of property:

- Property obtained by the Department for safekeeping, such as a firearm
- Personal property of an arrestee not taken as evidence
- Property taken for safekeeping under authority of a law

804.3 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 form. Care shall be taken to maintain the chain of custody for all evidence. When not specifically addressed by this manual, collection and handling of all evidence and property should follow the guidelines established by the State of Oregon Physical Evidence Manual.

Employees will provide a receipt for all items of property or evidence that are received or taken from any person. If no person is present, and the property or evidence is removed from private property or a vehicle, the employee will leave a receipt prominently placed on the private property or the vehicle.

Where ownership can be established as to found property with no apparent evidentiary value, such property may be released to the owner without the need for booking. The property form must be completed to document the release of property not booked and the owner shall sign the form acknowledging receipt of the item(s).

Alternative processes may be developed by UOPD to facilitate the efficient handling and release of property not needed for evidence (for example Bicycles). These processes may include alternate storage, public outreach to identify potential owners and releasing criteria. The processes developed will include documentation of possession of the property by UOPD, tracking number assignment, access control and release documentation.

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Property and Evidence

804.3.1 PROPERTY BOOKING PROCEDURE

All property must be booked prior to the employee going off-duty unless otherwise approved by a supervisor. Employees booking property shall observe the following guidelines:

- (a) Complete the property form describing each item of property separately, listing all serial numbers, owner's name, finder's name, and other identifying information or markings.
- (b) Mark each item of evidence with the booking employee's initials and the date booked using the appropriate method so as not to deface or damage the value of the property.
- (c) Complete an evidence/property tag and attach it to each package or envelope in which the property is stored.
- (d) Place the case number in the upper right-hand corner of the bag.
- (e) The original property form shall be submitted with the case report. A copy shall be placed with the property in the temporary property locker or with the property if property is stored somewhere other than a property locker.
- (f) When the property is too large to be placed in a locker, the item may be retained in the supply room. Submit the completed property record into a numbered locker indicating the location of the property.

804.3.2 EXCEPTIONAL HANDLING

Certain property items require a separate process. The following items shall be processed in the described manner:

- (a) Bodily fluids such as blood or semen stains shall be air dried prior to booking and packages should be labeled with a biohazard sticker.
- (b) License plates found not to be stolen or connected with a known crime should be released directly to the property and evidence technician or placed in the designated container for return to the Department of Motor Vehicles. No formal property booking process is required.
- (c) All bicycles and bicycle frames require a property record. Property tags will be securely attached to each bicycle or bicycle frame. The property may be released directly to the property and evidence technician or placed in the bicycle storage area until a property and evidence technician can log the property.
- (d) All cash shall be counted in the presence of a supervisor and the envelope initialed by the booking officer and the supervisor. The Watch Commander shall be contacted for cash in excess of \$1,000 for special handling procedures.

University property, unless connected to a known criminal case, should be released directly to the appropriate University department. No formal booking is required. In cases where no responsible person can be located, the property should be booked for safekeeping in the normal manner.

Property and Evidence

804.3.3 FOUND PROPERTY

The University of Oregon Police Department (UOPD) shall serve as the central repository for lost and found items. Lost and found property coming into possession of UOPD shall be managed by the Evidence Control Unit.

The goal of managing campus wide lost and found is to administer the process of, security for, and timely return of property to the lawful owner or disposal of the property in accordance with UOPD policy and state law.

804.3.4 STORAGE OF SURRENDERED WEAPONS

Officers shall accept and store any weapons and ammunition from an individual who has been ordered by a court pursuant to an extreme risk protection order (ORS 166.527) or a protection order or judgment of conviction subject to the provisions of ORS 166.255 to surrender weapons and ammunition. The officer receiving the surrendered items shall prepare a property receipt and provide the individual with a copy. The officer should promptly forward the original receipt to the Administrative Captain for timely filing with the court (ORS 166.537).

804.4 PACKAGING OF PROPERTY

Certain items require special consideration and shall be booked separately as follows:

- (a) Narcotics and dangerous drugs
- (b) Firearms (ensure they are unloaded and booked separately from ammunition). A flex cuff or similar device should be inserted through the chamber, barrel, or cylinder whenever possible.
- (c) Property with more than one known owner
- (d) Paraphernalia as described in ORS 475.525(2)
- (e) Fireworks and other hazardous materials
- (f) Contraband

804.4.1 PACKAGING CONTAINER

Employees shall package all property in a suitable container available for its size. Knife boxes should be used to package knives. All packages containing evidence must be sealed with evidence tape, initialed, and dated across the seal.

Needles or syringes will normally be disposed of in a sharps container and will not be submitted to the Property Room; however, when required for evidence in a serious crime or in a major investigation, a syringe tube should be used for packaging.

A property tag shall be securely attached to the outside of all items or group of items packaged together.

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804.5 RECORDING OF PROPERTY

The property and evidence technician receiving custody of property shall record his/her signature, the date and time the property was received and where the property will be stored on the Property report.

A property number shall be obtained for each item or group of items. This number shall be recorded on property tag and the property report.

Any changes in the location of property held by the University of Oregon Police Department shall be noted in the Property report.

804.6 PROPERTY ROOM SECURITY

Access to the Property Room is limited to property and evidence technicians unless visitors are logged in and out, including the time, date and purpose of entry. All personnel entering the Property Room must be accompanied at all times by a property and evidence technician.

Annual independent audits will be completed of the Property Room function with an audit report to the Chief of Police.

804.6.1 RESPONSIBILITY OF OTHER PERSONNEL

Every time property is released or received, an appropriate entry on the evidence package shall be completed to maintain the chain of possession.

Request for analysis for items other than narcotics or drugs shall be completed on the appropriate forms and submitted to the property and evidence technician. This request may be filled out any time after the booking of property or evidence.

804.6.2 STATUS OF PROPERTY

Each person receiving property will make the appropriate entry to document the chain of evidence. Temporary release of property to officers for investigative purposes, or for court, shall be noted on the property control report, stating the date, time and to whom released.

The property and evidence technician shall obtain the signature of the person to whom property is released, and the reason for release. Any employee receiving property shall be responsible for such property until it is properly returned to property or properly released to another authorized person or entity.

The return of the property should be recorded on the property control report, indicating date, time, and the person who returned the property.

804.6.3 RELEASE OF PROPERTY

Property may be released to a verified owner at the discretion of the property and evidence technician without further authorization. A property and evidence technician shall release the property upon proper identification being presented by the owner for which an authorized release has been received. A signature of the person receiving the property shall be recorded on the original property form. After release of all property entered on the property control card, the card shall be forwarded to the Records Section for filing with the case. If some items of property have

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not been released, the property card will remain with the property division. Upon release, the proper entry shall be documented in the Property Log.

All reasonable attempts shall be made to identify the rightful owner of found property or evidence not needed for an investigation. Property not claimed within 30 days after notification of owner of its availability for release will be auctioned, destroyed, or disposed of in accordance with these procedures and existing law.

Unless the owner is known, found property and property held for safekeeping will be held for at least 90 days.

804.6.4 DISPUTED CLAIMS TO PROPERTY

Occasionally more than one party may claim an interest in property being held by the University of Oregon Police Department, and the legal rights of the parties cannot be clearly established. Such property shall not be released until one party has obtained a valid court order or other undisputed right to the involved property.

All parties should be advised that their claims are civil and in extreme situations, legal counsel for the University of Oregon Police Department may wish to file an interpleader to resolve the disputed claim (ORCP 31).

804.6.5 RELEASE OF DEADLY WEAPONS IN EXTREME RISK PROTECTION ORDER MATTERS

If an extreme risk protection order is terminated or expires without renewal, a deadly weapon or concealed handgun license that was surrendered pursuant to the order shall be returned to the person after (ORS 166.540):

- (a) Confirming through a background check, if the deadly weapon is a firearm, that the person is legally eligible to own or possess the firearm under federal and state law; and
- (b) Confirming that the extreme risk protection order is no longer in effect.

If a third party claims lawful ownership or rightful possession to a deadly weapon that was surrendered pursuant to an extreme risk protection order, the Department may return the weapon to the third party if the third party provides proof of ownership and affirms by sworn affidavit that (ORS 166.537(5)):

- He/she may lawfully possess the deadly weapon.
- He/she did not consent to the prior possession of the deadly weapon by the person subject to the extreme risk protection order.
- He/she will prevent the person subject to the order from accessing or possessing the deadly weapon in the future.

A deadly weapon that remains unclaimed shall be disposed of in accordance with Department policies and procedures for disposal of deadly weapons (ORS 166.540).

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804.6.6 RELEASE OF FIREARMS IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROTECTION ORDER MATTERS

If a protection order subject to the provisions of ORS 166.255 is terminated or expires without renewal, any firearms or ammunition surrendered pursuant to the order shall be returned upon the request of the respondent after the following actions are taken (ORS 166.257):

- (a) Notify the Department of Justice of the request.
- (b) Confirm that the protection order is no longer in effect.
- (c) Confirm through a background check that the respondent is legally eligible to own or possess firearms and ammunition under federal and state law.

Return of the surrendered items will take place no earlier than 72 hours after the request was received (ORS 166.257).

Firearms and ammunition that remain unclaimed shall be disposed of in accordance with department policies and procedures for disposal of deadly weapons (ORS 166.540).

804.7 DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY

All property not held for evidence in a pending criminal investigation or proceeding, and held for 90 days or longer (60 days or more, plus 30 days after notice), where the owner has not been located or fails to claim the property, may be disposed of in compliance with existing laws upon receipt of proper authorization for disposal. The property and evidence technician shall request a disposition or status on all property that has been held in excess of 120 days, and for which no disposition has been received from a supervisor or detective. ORS 98.245 and ORS 98.336 govern the disposition of property held by law enforcement agencies.

804.7.1 DEFINITIONS

As set out in Oregon Revised Statutes 98.245, the following definition applies to the disposition of property by law enforcement agencies:

Unclaimed Property: personal property that was seized by the University of Oregon Police Department as evidence, abandoned property or stolen property, and that has remained in the physical possession of the Department for a period of more than 60 days following conclusion of all criminal actions related to the seizure of the evidence, abandoned property or stolen property, or conclusion of the investigation if no criminal action is filed.

The University of Oregon (UO) is required to follow Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) 580-040-0300 when disposing of surplus property.

UO Surplus property: is defined as all university property, including lost, mislaid or abandoned property, vehicles and titled equipment that is worn-out, obsolete or excess to the institution's needs, or otherwise unsuitable for intended use. UO departments are not authorized to sell or give away UO surplus property. Property purchased with funds that flow through the university (with the exception of agency funds) that is donated to the university is considered UO property.

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804.7.2 DISPOSITION

Unclaimed property will be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of ORS 98.245. Disposal may consist of:

- (a) Destruction
- (b) Sale at public auction
- (c) Retention for public use

804.8 INSPECTIONS OF THE EVIDENCE ROOM

- (a) On a monthly basis, the supervisor of the evidence custodian shall make an inspection of the evidence storage facilities and practices to ensure adherence to appropriate policies and procedures.
- (b) Unannounced inspections of evidence storage areas shall be conducted annually as directed by the Chief of Police.
- (c) An annual audit of evidence held by the Department shall be conducted by a Division Commander appointed by the Chief of Police who is not routinely or directly connected with evidence control.
- (d) Whenever a change is made in personnel who have access to the evidence room or there is reason to believe evidence has been tampered with, an inventory of all evidence/property shall be made by an individual(s) not associated to the property room or function to ensure that records are correct and all evidence property is accounted for.

Records Section

805.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes the guidelines for the operational functions of the University of Oregon Police Department Records Section. The policy addresses department file access and internal requests for case reports.

805.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the University of Oregon Police Department to maintain department records securely, professionally, and efficiently.

805.3 CONFIDENTIALITY

Records Section staff has access to information that may be confidential or sensitive in nature. Records Section staff shall not access, view, or distribute, or allow anyone else to access, view, or distribute, any record, file, or report, whether in hard copy or electronic file format, or any other confidential, protected, or sensitive information except in accordance with the Records Maintenance and Release and Protected Information policies and the Records Section procedure manual.

805.4 REPORTING CRIME STATISTICS

Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) codes shall be assigned to all crime reports in accordance with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. It is the responsibility of Records Section personnel to enter such information into the University of Oregon Police Department data system and ensure that such information is transmitted on a monthly basis to the Oregon State Police Law Enforcement Data System (LEDS) (ORS 181A.225).

Restoration of Firearm Serial Numbers

807.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The primary purpose for restoring firearm serial numbers is to determine the prior owners or origin of the item from which the number has been recovered. Thus, property can be returned to rightful owners or investigations can be initiated to curb illegal trade of contraband firearms. The purpose of this plan is to develop standards, methodologies, and safety protocols for the recovery of obliterated serial numbers from firearms and other objects using procedures that are accepted as industry standards in the forensic community. All personnel who are involved in the restoration of serial numbers will observe the following guidelines.

807.2 PROCEDURE

Any firearm coming into the possession of the University of Oregon Police Department as evidence, where the serial numbers have been removed or obliterated will be processed in the following manner:

807.2.1 PRELIMINARY FIREARM EXAMINATION

- (a) Always keep the muzzle pointed in a safe direction. Be sure the firearm is in an unloaded condition. This includes removal of the ammunition source (e.g., the detachable magazine, contents of the tubular magazine) as well as the chamber contents.
- (b) If the firearm is corroded shut or in a condition that would preclude inspection of the chamber contents, treat the firearm as if it is loaded. Make immediate arrangements for a firearms examiner or other qualified examiner to render the firearm safe.
- (c) Accurately record/document the condition of the gun when received. Note the positions of the various components such as the safeties, cylinder, magazine, slide, hammer, etc. Accurately record/document cylinder chamber and magazine contents. Package the ammunition separately.
- (d) If the firearm is to be processed for fingerprints or trace evidence, process before the serial number restoration is attempted. First record/document important aspects such as halos on the revolver cylinder face or other relevant evidence that might be obscured by the fingerprinting chemicals.

807.2.2 PROPERTY BOOKING PROCEDURE

Any employee taking possession of a firearm with removed/obliterated serial numbers shall book the firearm into property following standard procedures. The employee booking the firearm shall indicate on the property form that serial numbers have been removed or obliterated.

Restoration of Firearm Serial Numbers

807.2.3 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITY

The property and evidence technician receiving a firearm when the serial numbers have been removed or obliterated shall arrange for the firearm to be transported to the crime lab for restoration and maintain the chain of evidence.

807.2.4 DOCUMENTATION

Case reports are prepared in order to document the chain of custody and the initial examination and handling of evidence from the time it is received/collected until it is released.

This report must include a record of the manner in which and/or from whom the firearm was received. This may appear on the request form or property form depending on the type of evidence.

807.2.5 FIREARM TRACE

After the serial number has been restored or partially restored by the criminalistics laboratory, the property and evidence technician will complete a Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) National Tracing Center (NTC) Obliterated Serial Number Trace Request Form (ATF 3312.1-OBL) and forward the form to the NTC in Falling Waters, West Virginia or the data may be entered into the ATF [eTrace](#) system.

807.3 BULLET AND CASING IDENTIFICATION

Exemplar bullets and cartridge cases from the firearm, depending upon acceptance criteria and protocol, may be submitted to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN) which uses the Integrated Ballistic Identification System (IBIS) technology to digitize and compare unique markings made by a firearm on bullets and cartridge casings recovered from crime scenes.

Records Maintenance and Release

808.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidance on the maintenance and release of department records. Protected information is separately covered in the Protected Information Policy.

808.2 POLICY

The University of Oregon Police Department is committed to providing public access to records in a manner that is consistent with the Oregon Public Records Law.

808.3 PROCESSING REQUESTS FOR PUBLIC RECORDS

Any department member who receives a request for any record shall route the request to the Custodian of Records or the authorized designee.

808.3.1 REQUESTS FOR RECORDS

The processing of requests for any record is subject to the following (ORS 192.324; ORS 192.329):

- (a) Requests for public records shall be made in writing.
- (b) The Department is not required to create records that do not exist.
- (c) Within five business days of receiving a written request to inspect or receive a copy of a public record, the Custodian of Records or authorized designee shall acknowledge receipt of the request or complete the response to the request.
- (d) A written acknowledgement shall advise the requester of one of the following:
 1. The Department is the custodian of the requested record.
 2. The Department is not the custodian of the requested record.
 3. The Department is uncertain whether the Department is the custodian of the requested record.
- (e) As soon as reasonably practicable but not later than 10 business days after acknowledgement of receipt of the request, the Custodian of Records shall:
 1. Complete the response to the records request or;
 2. Provide a written statement that the request is being processed and a reasonable estimated date by which the response should be completed based on the information currently available.
- (f) A request for records is considered complete when:
 1. Access or copies of the requested public records are provided to the requester or an explanation is provided to the requester where the records are publicly available.
 2. A written statement is sent to the requester that an exemption exists and that access is denied.

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- (a) 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 (ORS 192.338).
 - 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/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.
 - 3. A written statement is sent to the requester that the Department is not the custodian of records for the record requested.
 - 4. A written statement that state or federal law prohibits the Department from acknowledging whether the record exists or would result in the loss of federal benefits or other sanctions. This statement shall include the state or federal law citation relied upon by the Department.
- (g) If a fee is permitted under ORS 192.324(4) and the requester has been informed, the request is suspended until the requester has paid the fee or the Department has waived the fee. If the fee is not paid within 60 days of informing the requester of the fee or of the denial of the request for a fee waiver, the request shall be closed.
- (h) If necessary, the Custodian of Records or the authorized designee may request additional information or clarification for the purpose of expediting the response to the request. The response to the request is suspended until the requester provides the requested information, clarification, or affirmatively declines to provide the information or clarification. If the requester fails to respond within 60 days, the request shall be closed.
- (i) If the public record is maintained in a machine readable or electronic form, a copy of the public record shall be provided in the form requested, if available. If the public record is not available in the form requested, the public record shall be made available in the form in which it is maintained.

808.3.2 DENIALS

If the Custodian of Records determines that a requested record is not subject to disclosure or release, the Custodian of Records shall inform the requester in writing of that fact and state the reason for the denial. When the denial is pursuant to federal or state law, the specific law shall be provided to the requester (ORS 192.329).

When asserting that a record is exempt, the written statement of denial shall include a statement that the requester may seek review of the determination pursuant to Oregon Law as identified by ORS 192.329.

If the denial is challenged by the requester by petition to the District Attorney, the Department will have the burden to support the denial (ORS 192.415).

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808.4 RELEASE RESTRICTIONS

Examples of release restrictions include:

- (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 license record, motor vehicle record, or any department record, including traffic collision reports, is 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) Personal identifying information of members including Social Security number, date of birth, telephone number, home address, email address, driver license number, employer-issued identification card number, emergency contact information, medical information, or information of a personal nature that would constitute an unreasonable invasion of privacy (ORS 192.345; ORS 192.355).
 - 1. A showing of clear and convincing evidence that public interest requires disclosure may overcome the restriction.
- (c) Member identification badge or card as provided in ORS 192.371.
- (d) Information regarding a member working undercover and for the period of six months after the conclusion of those duties unless the member consents in writing or disclosure is required by law (ORS 181.672).
- (e) A photograph of public safety personnel without the written consent of that member (ORS 181A.674).
- (f) Personnel discipline action, including materials or documents supporting the action, unless allowed by law (ORS 181A.674; ORS 192.345(12)).
- (g) Certain victim information, including participants in the Address Confidentiality Program (ORS 192.368; ORS 192.844).
- (h) Certain juvenile records (ORS 419A.257).
- (i) Certain ongoing investigation material for criminal law purposes (ORS 192.345(3)).
- (j) Audio or video records of internal investigation interviews (ORS 192.385).
- (k) Certain types of reports involving but not limited to child abuse (ORS 419B.035) and adult abuse (ORS 124.090; ORS 430.763; ORS 441.671).
- (l) Records relating to pending litigation and to potential litigation that is reasonably likely to occur in which the Department is or will be named as a party (ORS 192.345(1)).
- (m) Certain identifying information of an individual that has applied for, or is a current or former holder of, a concealed handgun license as provided in ORS 192.374.
- (n) Specific operation plans in connection with an anticipated threat to individual or public safety (ORS 192.345(18)).
- (o) Any public records or information the disclosure of which is prohibited by federal law (ORS 192.355).

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- (p) Any public records or information the disclosure of which is prohibited or restricted, or made confidential or privileged under Oregon law (ORS 192.355).
- (q) Records less than 75 years old that were sealed in compliance with statute or by court order. Such records may only be disclosed in response to a court order (ORS 192.398).
- (r) Records of a person who has been in the custody of the Department are exempt from disclosure for 25 years after termination of such custody. Disclosure of the fact that a person is in custody is allowed (ORS 192.398).
- (s) Audio or video recordings from an officer's body-worn camera. Such recordings may only be disclosed under the conditions provided by ORS 192.345(40), including facial blurring.
- (t) Personal information of complainants and of officers who are the subject of bias-based policing complaints. "Personal information" means an individual's name, address, date of birth, photograph, fingerprint, biometric data, driver license number, identification card number, or any other unique personal identifier or number (ORS 131.925; ORS 807.750).
- (u) The identity of an individual or an officer from traffic or pedestrian stop data collected by the Department (ORS 131.935).
- (v) Information regarding the immigration status of any victim who is requesting certification for a U or T visa, or any documents submitted for U or T visa certification and any written responses to a certification request except where allowed by law (ORS 147.620).
- (w) Images of a deceased person or parts of a deceased body that are part of a department investigation if public disclosure would constitute an unreasonable invasion of privacy of the deceased person's family (ORS 192.355).
 - 1. A showing of clear and convincing evidence that public interest requires disclosure may overcome the restriction.

808.5 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.

808.6 SECURITY BREACHES

In the event of an unauthorized acquisition of personal information, the Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall ensure that an investigation into the breach is made and applicable steps pursuant to ORS 646A.602 et seq. are taken.

Required notice shall be made as follows (ORS 646A.604):

- (a) Notice shall be made to any individual whose private or confidential data was or is reasonably believed to have been breached. Notice shall be provided in the most expeditious manner possible, without unreasonable delay, but not later than

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45 days after becoming aware of the breach, unless the notice impedes a criminal investigation.

1. The notice shall be made as set forth in ORS 646A.604 and include a general description of the breach of security; the approximate date of the breach; the type of information that was compromised; the contact information for the person providing the notice; the contact information for national consumer reporting agencies; and that any suspected identity theft should be reported to law enforcement, the Attorney General, and the Federal Trade Commission.
 - (b) When notice is delayed because it will impede an active criminal investigation, the member in charge of the investigation must document the reason why a delay in notification is necessary to the investigation.
 - (c) Provide substitute notice if notification would cost more than \$250,000 or if there were more than 350,000 individuals whose personal information was breached.
 - (d) If notification is required to be made to more than 1,000 individuals, the University of Oregon Police Department should also notify consumer reporting agencies.
 - (e) Provide notice to the Oregon Attorney General if the breach involves the personal information of more than 250 people along with a copy of any notice sent to individuals whose personal information was affected.
 - (f) Document when a breach of security is unlikely to cause any harm and does not require notification. In these cases, the documentation shall be maintained for at least five years.

Protected Information

810.1 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 University of Oregon 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.

810.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Protected information - Any information or data that is collected, stored or accessed by members of the University of Oregon 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.

810.2 POLICY

Members of the University of Oregon 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.

810.3 RESPONSIBILITIES

The Chief of Police shall select a member of the Department to coordinate the use of protected information.

The responsibilities of this position include but are not limited to:

- (a) Ensuring member compliance with this policy and with requirements applicable to protected information, including requirements for the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) system, National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS), Department of Motor Vehicle (DMV) records, and Law Enforcement Data System (LEDS).
- (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.

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810.4 ACCESS TO PROTECTED INFORMATION

Protected information shall not be accessed in violation of any law, order, regulation, user agreement, University of Oregon 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.

810.4.1 ACCESS TO OREGON STATE POLICE OFFENDER INFORMATION

Access to Oregon State Police (OSP) criminal offender information may be granted when the information is to be used for the administration of criminal justice, employment, or the information is required to implement a federal or state statute, local ordinance, Executive Order, or administrative rule that expressly refers to criminal conduct and contains requirements or exclusions expressly based on such conduct, or other demonstrated and legitimate needs (OAR 257-010-0025).

810.4.2 CRIMINAL RECORD SECURITY OFFICER

The Chief of Police will designate a Criminal Record Security Officer for the University of Oregon Police Department. This Security Officer is responsible for ensuring compliance with this procedure and with applicable records security regulations and requirements imposed by federal and state law. The Criminal Record Security Officer will resolve specific questions that arise regarding authorized recipients of criminal history.

810.4.3 RELEASE OF CRIMINAL OFFENDER INFORMATION

Criminal offender information shall only be released in the following circumstances, as set out by OAR 257-010-0025:

- (a) **Release to Criminal Justice and Designated Agencies:** Oregon criminal offender information may be shared between authorized Criminal Justice and Designated Agencies only as specified in the Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR) and the Law Enforcement Data System (LEDS) Manual.
- (b) **Release of FBI criminal offender information:** Dissemination of FBI criminal offender information to public or private agencies by Criminal Justice or Designated Agencies is prohibited by 28 USC § 534 and 28 CFR 20.33(b). Inquiries for non-official purposes or the checking of records for unauthorized persons or agencies is prohibited. A person wishing to review his/her criminal history record maintained by the FBI should write to: Federal Bureau of Investigation, CJIS Division, Attn: SCU, Module D2, 1000 Custer Hollow Road, Clarksburg, West Virginia, 26306. The FBI will inform the person how to obtain a copy of his/her record and, if necessary, how to challenge the accuracy or completeness of that record.

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- (c) **Release of criminal offender information to field personnel:** University of Oregon Police Department personnel shall not have access to criminal offender information until a fingerprint based background investigation has been completed and approved. Any radio transmission of criminal offender information should only occur when officer or citizen safety is in jeopardy. Cell phones should be used if possible. The transmission should be limited to essential details only, with maximized use of law enforcement codes (10 or 12 code), concealing information identifying individuals and offenses as much as possible. Plain text transmission of an entire record (summary or full) is prohibited.

Requests for criminal offender information other than as authorized in this policy should be referred to the nearest Oregon State Police, Identification Services Section located at 3772 Portland Rd. N.E., Salem, OR 97303. Inquiries may also be made through the OSP webpage at www.osp.state.or.us.

810.5 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 Captain 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. In those instances, cell phones should be used if possible. The transmission should be limited to essential details only, with maximized use of law enforcement codes (10 or 12 code), concealing information identifying individuals and offenses as much as possible. Plain text transmission of an entire record (summary or full) is prohibited.

Nothing in this policy is intended to prohibit broadcasting warrant information.

810.5.1 REVIEW OF CRIMINAL OFFENDER RECORD

Individuals requesting to review their own Oregon criminal offender information shall be referred to OSP, Identification Services Section (OAR 257-010-0035).

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An individual may review his/her local record on file with the Department under the provisions of ORS 192.345(3), and after complying with all legal requirements.

This department will not release information originated by any other agency (ORS 192.311 et seq). Individuals requesting this information shall be referred to the originating agency.

810.6 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.

810.6.1 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).

810.7 TRAINING

All members authorized to access or release protected information shall complete a training program that complies with any protected information system requirements and identifies authorized access and use of protected information, as well as its proper handling and dissemination.

810.7.1 LEDS TRAINING

All members who operate a terminal to access the LEDS network shall complete a LEDS System Training Guide at a level consistent with the member's duties. Each member who operates a terminal to access LEDS must be re-certified by the Department every two years (OAR 257-015-0050).

Computers and Digital Evidence

812.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes procedures for the seizure and storage of computers, personal communications devices (PCDs) digital cameras, digital recorders and other electronic devices that are capable of storing digital information; and for the preservation and storage of digital evidence. All evidence seized and/or processed pursuant to this policy shall be done so in compliance with clearly established state law and Fourth Amendment search and seizure provisions.

812.2 SEIZING COMPUTERS AND RELATED EVIDENCE

Computer equipment requires specialized training and handling to preserve its value as evidence. Officers should be aware of the potential to destroy information through careless or improper handling, and utilize the most knowledgeable available resources. When seizing a computer and accessories the following steps should be taken:

- (a) Photograph each item, front and back, specifically including cable connections to other items. Look for a phone line or cable to a modem for Internet access.
- (b) Do not overlook the possibility of the presence of physical evidence on and around the hardware relevant to the particular investigation such as fingerprints, biological or trace evidence, and/or documents.
- (c) If the computer is off, do not turn it on.
- (d) If the computer is on, do not shut it down normally and do not click on anything or examine any files.
 1. Photograph the screen, if possible, and note any programs or windows that appear to be open and running.
 2. Disconnect the power cable from the back of the computer box (For laptops, disconnect any power cable from the case and remove the battery).
- (e) Label each item with case number, evidence sheet number and item number.
- (f) Handle and transport the computer and storage media (e.g., tape, discs, memory cards, flash memory, external drives) with care so that potential evidence is not lost.
- (g) Lodge all computer items in the Property and Evidence Section. Do not store computers where normal room temperature and humidity is not maintained.
- (h) At minimum, officers should document the following in related reports:
 1. Where the computer was located and whether or not it was in operation.
 2. Who was using it at the time.
 3. Who claimed ownership.

Computers and Digital Evidence

4. If it can be determined, how it was being used.
 - (i) In most cases when a computer is involved in criminal acts and is in the possession of the suspect, the computer itself and all storage devices (hard drives, tape drives and disk drives) should be seized along with all media. Accessories (printers, monitors, mouse, scanner, keyboard, cables, software and manuals) should not be seized unless as a precursor to forfeiture.

812.2.1 BUSINESS OR NETWORK COMPUTERS

If the computer belongs to a business or is part of a network, it may not be feasible to seize the entire computer. Cases involving networks require specialized handling. Officers should contact a certified forensic computer examiner for instructions or a response to the scene. It may be possible to perform an on-site inspection, or to image the hard drive only of the involved computer. This should only be done by someone specifically trained in processing computers for evidence. Cases involving networks require specialized training which is available through the Northwest Regional Computer Forensics Lab, the Oregon State Police or another agency having certified examiners.

812.2.2 FORENSIC EXAMINATION OF COMPUTERS

If an examination of the contents of the computer's hard drive, or floppy disks, compact discs, or any other storage media is required, forward the following items to the Computer Forensic Examiner:

- (a) Copy of report(s) involving the computer, including the Evidence/Property sheet.
- (b) Copy of a consent to search form signed by the computer owner or the person in possession of the computer, or a copy of a search warrant authorizing the search of the computer hard drive for evidence relating to investigation.
- (c) A listing of the items to search for (e.g., photographs, financial records, e-mail, documents).
- (d) An exact duplicate of the hard drive or disk will be made using a forensic computer and a forensic software program by someone trained in the examination of computer storage devices for evidence.

812.3 SEIZING DIGITAL STORAGE MEDIA

Digital storage media, to include hard discs, floppy discs, CDs, DVDs, tapes, memory cards, or flash memory devices should be seized and stored in a manner that will protect them from damage.

- (a) If the media has a write-protection tab or switch, it should be activated.
- (b) Do not review, access or open digital files prior to submission. If the information is needed for immediate investigation request Property Control to copy the contents to an appropriate form of storage media.

Computers and Digital Evidence

- (c) Many kinds of storage media can be erased or damaged by magnetic fields. Keep all media away from magnetic devices, electric motors, radio transmitters or other sources of magnetic fields.
- (d) Do not leave storage media where they would be subject to excessive heat such as in a parked vehicle on a hot day.
- (e) Use plastic cases designed to protect the media, or other protective packaging, to prevent damage.

812.4 SEIZING PERSONAL COMMUNICATION DEVICES

Personal communication devices such as cell phones, PDAs or other hand-held devices connected to any communication network must be handled with care to preserve evidence that may be on the device including messages, stored data and/or images.

- (a) Officers should not attempt to access, review or search the contents of such devices prior to examination by a forensic expert. Unsent messages can be lost, data can be inadvertently deleted and incoming messages can override stored messages.
- (b) Do not turn the device on or off. The device should be placed in a solid metal container such as a paint can or in a faraday bag, to prevent the device from sending or receiving information from its host network.
- (c) When seizing the devices, also seize the charging units and keep them plugged in to the chargers until they can be examined. If the batteries go dead all the data may be lost.

812.5 DIGITAL EVIDENCE RECORDED BY OFFICERS

Officers handling and submitting evidence recorded by officers and stored digitally using digital cameras, audio or video recorders will comply with these procedures to ensure the integrity and admissibility of such evidence.

812.5.1 COLLECTION OF DIGITAL EVIDENCE

Once evidence is recorded it shall not be erased, deleted or altered in any way prior to submission. All photographs taken will be preserved regardless of quality, composition or relevance. Video and audio files will not be altered in any way.

812.5.2 SUBMISSION OF DIGITAL MEDIA

The following are required procedures for the submission of digital media used by cameras or other recorders:

- (a) The recording media (smart card, compact flash card or any other media) shall be brought to the Property and Evidence Section as soon as possible for submission into evidence.

Computers and Digital Evidence

- (b) Officers are not authorized to review or copy memory cards. The property and evidence technicians are the only employees authorized to copy and/or distribute digital media made from the memory cards.
- (c) As soon as possible following the collection of evidence, the officer should remove the memory card from their digital camera and place the card into a plastic carrier. The card and carrier should be placed into a zip-lock bag. Officers shall write their name and the related case number on the outside of the bag before placing in the film drop box along with the evidence form.
- (d) The property and evidence technician will make a copy of the memory card using appropriate storage media. Once it is verified that the images are properly transferred to the storage media, the property and evidence technician will erase the memory card for re-use. The storage media will be marked as the original.
- (e) Officers requiring a copy of the digital files must request a copy on the evidence form when submitted to evidence.

812.5.3 DOWNLOADING OF DIGITAL FILES

Digital information such as video or audio files recorded on devices using internal memory must be downloaded to storage media. The following procedures are to be followed:

- (a) Files should not be opened or reviewed prior to downloading and storage.
- (b) Where possible, the device should be connected to a computer and the files accessed directly from the computer directory or downloaded to a folder on the host computer for copying to the storage media.

812.5.4 PRESERVATION OF DIGITAL EVIDENCE

- (a) Only evidence technicians are authorized to copy original digital media that is held as evidence. The original digital media shall remain in evidence and shall remain unaltered.
- (b) Digital images that are enhanced to provide a better quality photograph for identification and investigative purposes must only be made from a copy of the original media.
- (c) If any enhancement is done to the copy of the original, it shall be noted in the corresponding incident report.

Animal Control

818.1 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.

818.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the University of Oregon 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.

818.3 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

Members who respond to or assist with animal-related calls for service should evaluate the situation and determine appropriate actions to control the situation.

Due to the hazards of handling animals without proper training and equipment, responding personnel 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 has been arrested or is incapacitated. In such circumstances, the member should find appropriate placement for the animal.
 - 1. This is only necessary when the arrestee is expected to be in custody for a time period longer than would reasonably allow him/her to properly care for the animal.
 - 2. With the owner's consent, locating appropriate placement may require contacting relatives or neighbors to care for the animal.
 - 3. If no person can be found or the owner does not or cannot give consent, the animal should be taken to a designated animal care facility.

818.4 DECEASED ANIMALS

When a member becomes aware of a deceased animal all reasonable attempts should be made to preliminarily determine if the death of the animal is related to criminal activity.

Animal Control

Deceased animals on public property should be removed, sealed in a plastic bag and properly disposed of by the Facilities Department or in their absence, a responding member.

Members should not climb onto or under any privately owned structure for the purpose of removing a deceased animal.

818.5 INJURED ANIMALS

When a member becomes aware of an injured domesticated animal, all reasonable attempts shall be made to contact the owner or responsible handler. If an owner or responsible handler cannot be located, the animal should be taken to a designated animal care facility.

818.5.1 INJURED WILDLIFE

Injured wildlife should be referred to the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife or Oregon State Police, Fish and Wildlife Division.

818.6 ANIMAL CRUELTY COMPLAINTS

Laws relating to the cruelty to animals should be enforced, including but not limited to those cited in ORS 133.379 (animal abuse, animal neglect).

- (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.
- (c) Members who lawfully seize an animal shall comply with the notice requirements of ORS 167.345.

818.7 ANIMAL BITE REPORTS

Members investigating an animal bite should obtain as much information as possible for follow-up with the appropriate health or animal authorities. Efforts should be made to capture or otherwise have the animal placed under control. Members should attempt to identify and notify the owner of the final disposition of the animal.

818.8 STRAY DOGS

If the dog has a license or can otherwise be identified, the owner should be contacted, if possible. If the owner is contacted, the dog should be released to the owner and a citation may be issued, if appropriate. If a dog is taken into custody, it shall be transported to the appropriate shelter/holding pen.

Members shall provide reasonable treatment to animals in their care (e.g., food, water, shelter).

818.9 DANGEROUS ANIMALS

In the event responding members cannot fulfill a request for service because an animal is difficult or dangerous to handle, the Watch Commander will be contacted to determine available resources, including requesting the assistance of animal control services from an allied agency.

Animal Control

818.10 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.

818.11 RESCUE OF ANIMALS IN VEHICLES

A member who has a good-faith belief that entry into a motor vehicle is necessary because a domestic animal inside the vehicle is in imminent danger of suffering harm may enter the vehicle to remove the animal (ORS 30.813). Members should:

- (a) Determine that the motor vehicle is locked or there is no other reasonable method for the animal to exit the vehicle.
- (b) Make a reasonable effort to locate the owner before entering the vehicle.
- (c) Take steps to minimize damage to the vehicle, using no more force than necessary to enter the vehicle and remove the animal.
- (d) Refrain from searching the vehicle or seizing items except as otherwise permitted by law.
- (e) Leave notice on or in the vehicle identifying the location where the animal has been taken and the name and Department of the member involved in the rescue.
- (f) Make reasonable efforts to contact the owner or secure the vehicle before leaving the scene.

818.12 DESTRUCTION OF ANIMALS

When it is necessary to use a firearm to euthanize a badly injured animal or stop an animal that poses an imminent threat to human safety, the Firearms Policy shall be followed. A badly injured animal shall only be euthanized with the approval of a supervisor.

Jeanne Clery Campus Security Act

820.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines to ensure this department fulfills its obligation in complying with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act).

820.2 POLICY

The University of Oregon Police Department encourages accurate and prompt reporting of all crimes and takes all such reports seriously (20 USC § 1092(f)(1)(C)(iii)). Reports will be accepted in any manner, including in person or in writing, at any University of Oregon Police Department facility. Reports will be accepted anonymously, by phone or via email or on the institution's website.

It is the policy of the University of Oregon Police Department to comply with the Clery Act. Compliance with the Clery Act requires a joint effort between the University of Oregon Police Department and the administration of the institution.

UOPD will comply with the Clery Act in regards to two types of alerts that may keep the campus informed about safety and security threats: "emergency notifications" and "timely warnings."

At the UO, "emergency notifications" are known and disseminated as "UO Alerts." Certain UOPD supervisors, administrators, and administrators with the Safety and Risk Services group, are trained to launch "UO Alerts" when necessary, to immediately notify campus stakeholders by various means of imminent threats to safety.

At the UO, "timely warnings" are known as "Campus Crime Alerts," and are the responsibility of UOPD. "Campus Crime Alerts" are usually created and disseminated when Clery-reportable crimes (such as Criminal Homicide, Sexual Assault, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Motor Vehicle Theft, Arson and Hate Crimes are reported on UO-owned and controlled properties. The list of crimes is not inclusive and "Safety Advisories" may be issued for any serious or continuing threat to person, property or campus safety.

Supervisors assigned areas of responsibility in the following policy sections are expected to be familiar with the subsections of 20 USC § 1092(f) and 34 CFR 668.46 that are relevant to their responsibilities.

820.3 POLICY, PROCEDURE AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

The Chief of Police will:

- (a) Ensure that the University of Oregon Police Department establishes procedures for immediate emergency response and evacuation, including the use of electronic and cellular communication and testing of these procedures (20 USC § 1092(f)(1)(J)(i); 20 USC § 1092(f)(1)(J)(iii)).
- (b) Enter into agreements as appropriate with local law enforcement agencies to:
 1. Identify roles in the investigation of alleged criminal offenses on campus (20 USC § 1092(f)(1)(C)(ii)),

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2. Assist in the monitoring and reporting of criminal activity at off-campus student organizations that are recognized by the institution and engaged in by students attending the institution, including student organizations with off-campus housing facilities (20 USC § 1092(f)(1)(G)),
 3. Ensure coordination of emergency response and evacuation procedures, including procedures to immediately notify the campus community upon the confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation (20 USC § 1092(f)(1)(J)).
 4. Notify the University of Oregon Police Department of criminal offenses reported to local law enforcement agencies to assist the institution in meeting its reporting requirements under the Clery Act (20 USC § 1092(f)(1)(F)).
 5. Notify the University of Oregon Police Department of criminal offenses reported to local law enforcement agencies to assist in making information available to the campus community in a timely manner and to aid in the prevention of similar crimes. Such disseminated information shall withhold the names of victims as confidential (20 USC § 1092(f)(3)).
- (c) Appoint a designee to develop programs that are designed to inform students and employees about campus security procedures and practices, and to encourage students and employees to be responsible for their own security and the security of others (20 USC § 1092(f)(1)(D)).
- (d) Appoint a designee to develop programs to inform students and employees about the prevention of crime (20 USC § 1092(f)(1)(E)).
- (e) Appoint a designee to develop educational programs to promote the awareness of rape, acquaintance rape, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking, and what to do if an offense occurs, including but not limited to, who should be contacted, the importance of preserving evidence and to whom the alleged offense should be reported (20 USC § 1092(f)(8)(B)). The designee shall also develop written materials to be distributed to reporting persons that explains the rights and options provided for under 20 USC § 1092 (20 USC § 1092(f)(8)(C)).
- (f) Appoint a designee to make the appropriate notifications to staff at the institution regarding missing person investigations in order to ensure that the institution complies with the requirements of 34 CFR 668.46(h).

820.4 RECORDS COLLECTION AND RETENTION

The Administrative Captain is responsible for maintaining University of Oregon Police Department statistics and making reasonable good-faith efforts to obtain statistics from other law enforcement agencies as necessary to allow the institution to comply with its reporting requirements under the Clery Act (20 USC § 1092(f)(1)(F)). The statistics shall be compiled as follows:

- (a) Statistics concerning the occurrence of the following criminal offenses reported to this department or to local police agencies that occurred on campus, in or on non-campus buildings or property, and on public property including streets, sidewalks and parking facilities within the campus or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus (20 USC § 1092(f)(1)(F)(i); 34 CFR 668.46(c)):

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1. Murder
 2. Sex offenses, forcible or non-forcible
 3. Robbery
 4. Aggravated assault
 5. Burglary
 6. Motor vehicle theft
 7. Manslaughter
 8. Arson
 9. Arrests or persons referred for campus disciplinary action for liquor law violations, drug-related violations and weapons possession
 10. Dating violence, domestic violence and stalking
- (b) Statistics concerning the crimes described in the section above, theft, simple assault, intimidation, destruction, damage or vandalism of property, and other crimes involving bodily injury to any person where the victim was intentionally selected because of his/her actual or perceived race, sex, religion, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, ethnicity or disability. These statistics should be collected and reported according to the category of prejudice (20 USC § 1092(f)(1)(F)(ii); 34 CFR 668.46(c)).
- (c) The statistics shall be compiled using the definitions in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) system and modifications made pursuant to the Hate Crime Statistics Act (20 USC § 1092(f)(7) and 34 CFR 668.46(c)(9)). For the offenses of domestic violence, dating violence and stalking, such statistics shall be compiled in accordance with the definitions used in the Violence Against Women Act (20 USC § 1092(f)(7); 34 USC § 12291; 34 CFR 668.46(a)). The statistics will be categorized separately as offenses that occur (20 USC § 1092(f)(12) and 34 CFR 668.46(c)(5)):
1. On campus.
 2. In or on a non-campus building or property.
 3. On public property.
 4. In dormitories or other on-campus, residential or student facilities.
- (d) Statistics will be included by the calendar year in which the crime was reported to the University of Oregon Police Department (34 CFR 668.46(c)(3)).
- (e) Stalking offenses will include a statistic for each year in which the stalking conduct is reported and will be recorded as occurring either at the first location where the stalking occurred or the location where the victim became aware of the conduct (34 CFR 668.46(c)(6)).
- (f) Statistics will include the three most recent calendar years (20 USC § 1092(f)(1)(F); 34 CFR 668.46(c)).
- (g) The statistics shall not identify victims of crimes or persons accused of crimes (20 USC § 1092(f)(7)).

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820.4.1 CRIME LOG

The Administrative Captain is responsible for ensuring a daily crime log is created and maintained as follows (20 USC § 1092(f)(4);34 CFR 668.46(f)):

- (a) The daily crime log will record all crimes reported to the University of Oregon Police Department, including the nature, date, time and general location of each crime, and the disposition, if known.
- (b) All log entries shall be made within two business days of the initial report being made to the Department.
- (c) If new information about an entry becomes available, then the new information shall be recorded in the log not later than two business days after the information becomes available to the police department or security department.
- (d) The daily crime log for the most recent 60-day period shall be open to the public for inspection at all times during normal business hours. Any portion of the log that is older than 60 days must be made available within two business days of a request for public inspection. Information in the log is not required to be disclosed when:
 1. Disclosure of the information is prohibited by law.
 2. Disclosure would jeopardize the confidentiality of the victim.
 3. There is clear and convincing evidence that the release of such information would jeopardize an ongoing criminal investigation or the safety of an individual, may cause a suspect to flee or evade detection, or could result in the destruction of evidence. In any of these cases, the information may be withheld until that damage is no longer likely to occur from the release of such information.

820.5 INFORMATION DISSEMINATION

It is the responsibility of the Administration Division Commander to ensure that the required Clery Act disclosures are properly forwarded to campus administration and community members in accordance with institution procedures. This includes:

- (a) Procedures for providing emergency notification of crimes or other incidents and evacuations that might represent an imminent threat to the safety of students or employees (20 USC § 1092(f)(3);34 CFR 668.46(e) and (g)).
- (b) Procedures for notifying the campus community about crimes considered to be a threat to other students and employees in order to aid in the prevention of similar crimes. Such disseminated information shall withhold the names of victims as confidential (20 USC § 1092(f)(3)).
- (c) Information necessary for the institution to prepare its annual security report (20 USC § 1092(f)(1); 34 CFR 668.46(b)). This report will include, but is not limited to:
 1. Crime statistics and the policies for preparing the crime statistics.
 2. Crime and emergency reporting procedures, including the responses to such reports.
 3. Policies concerning security of and access to campus facilities.

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4. Crime, dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking awareness and prevention programs, including:
 - (a) Procedures victims should follow.
 - (b) Procedures for protecting the confidentiality of victims and other necessary parties.
5. Enforcement policies related to alcohol and illegal drugs.
6. Locations where the campus community can obtain information about registered sex offenders.
7. Emergency response and evacuation procedures.
8. Missing student notification procedures.
9. Information addressing the jurisdiction and authority of campus police including any working relationships and agreements between campus police personnel and both state and local law enforcement agencies.

Chapter 9 - Custody

Custody Searches

900.1 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 University of Oregon 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.

900.1.1 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.

900.2 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.

900.3 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.

900.3.1 TRANSPORTATION OF PRISONERS

Whenever a custody is to be transported by a member of this department the transporting officer shall be responsible for the following:

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- (a) Decide on the use of restraints as outlined in Policy 306 Handcuffing and Restraints.
- (b) Conduct a custody search of an individual immediately after his/her arrest and when receiving an individual from the custody of another, and before transporting a person who is in custody in any department vehicle.
- (c) Inspect their department vehicle before and after the conclusion of any prisoner transport as outlined in Policy 704 Vehicle Maintenance.
- (d) Identify any safety factors such as the age and health of the person, whether the person is known to be pregnant, whether the person has any other apparent disability as outlined in Policy 306 Handcuffing and Restraints.
- (e) Providing dispatch, the location the officer is leaving from, the destination of the transport, and the starting mileage. The officer will also provide dispatch with the ending mileage upon arrival at the destination.
- (f) Verify the identity of each prisoner to be transported matches the booking paperwork;
- (g) Ensure that all pertinent documentation accompanies the prisoner, such as copies of booking forms, medical records when appropriate, itemized list of prisoner's property, warrant copies, etc.
- (h) Ensure that any known threat or danger the prisoner may pose, such as escape risk, suicide potential, or medical condition, is recorded on the prisoner's booking documentation and is transported with the prisoner to the next facility. The transporting officer shall ensure such threat or danger is communicated to intake personnel at the facility.

In the event a prisoner escapes custody during a transport, the officer is to immediately notify dispatch of the last known location of the suspect and physical descriptors of the person. The officer may pursue the escapee in accordance with established policy

900.4 ARRESTEE PROPERTY INVENTORIES

This policy provides for the proper and safe storage of custody property which has not been seized as evidence or contraband during a criminal investigation. Custodial property is inventoried to:

- (1) protect the arrestee's property while it is in police custody;
- (2) reduce or eliminate false claims against the police for lost property; and
- (3) protect against possible injury from impounded but non-inventoried property.

Officers shall be responsible for strictly following this inventory policy. An inventory is a non-investigatory procedure.

900.4.1 DEFINITIONS

Property – Includes all items that an individual has in their possession when arrested, items taken for safekeeping, and found property.

Inventorying – The systematic and focused inspection of an arrestee's property for the purpose of itemization, documentation, storage, and disposition of items as required by this policy. An inventory

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includes the opening of closed containers that are uniquely designed or objectively likely to contain anything that the applicable policy requires the officer to inventory.

900.4.2 ARRESTEE'S PERSONAL PROPERTY

Any personal property that will accompany the arrestee to the Lane County Jail will be inventoried per University of Oregon Police policy. In situations where the personal property is not accepted by the Lane County Jail (e.g., oversized items, excess of items or items prohibited from storage within the jail, such as knives); the property will be placed in the UOPD Safekeeping Area.

During the course of inventorying personal belongings, if an UOPD Officer encounters evidence of a crime in plain view, it may be seized and lodged as evidence per department policy.

If however, probable cause to believe that evidence of a crime will be found within a closed container that is not open, and not subject to opening because it is not uniquely designed or objectively likely to contain any of the prohibited items listed in this policy, it will be necessary to seize the closed container and seek a search warrant prior to opening the container.

Any property too large to fit in the property bag provided by the correctional facility shall be stored in the designated area at UOPD Safekeeping Area.

Per O.R.S. 133.455 personal property will be stored in the UOPD Safekeeping Area will be inventoried and a receipt will be provided to the arrestee.

900.4.3 ARRESTEE'S PROPERTY PROHIBITED ITEMS

The following items are not acceptable for storage at the UOPD Safekeeping Area, for safety and security reasons:

Dangerous weapons including explosive devices, fireworks, and firearms: The UOPD Safekeeping Area is not designed for storage of any type of combustible or explosive material as required by Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms (BATF) construction guidelines found in 27 C.F.R. § 555 (K).

Ammunition: Ammunition as defined by 18 U.S.C. § 921(A)(17)(A) contains two types of explosives, a primer and propellant powder . Storage areas within UOPD Safekeeping Area are meant for personal property and are not designed for storage of any type of combustible or explosive material as required by BATF construction guidelines found in 27 CFR, Part 555(K). In an effort to protect staff and property, ammunition may not be stored in at the UOPD Safekeeping Area.

Matches or lighters: These items are specifically listed because they are frequently found. These items have characteristics of ignitability as defined by 40 CFR § 261.21 and are therefore a danger to staff should any reaction take place that would ignite these devices and other combustible material.

All food items and perishable, biodegradable or vegetative substances including medical and recreational marijuana: The United States Food and Drug Administration guidelines for food storage found in 21 U.S.C. § 110 set forth a requirement that storage of food shall be under

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conditions that will protect against physical, chemical, and microbial contamination as well as deterioration. If food is improperly stored, mold will develop and it may cause a health hazard. The UOPD Safekeeping Area is for the storage of personal property and is not equipped to properly store any of these items. In an effort to protect staff, inmates and property from contamination by mold or other foodborne illness, food or other perishable items may not be stored in the UOPD Safekeeping Area. Additionally storing food that is later consumed when released to an arrestee may result in serious foodborne illness. No food or perishable items may be stored in the UOPD Safekeeping Area Perishable, biodegradable, and vegetative substances, including but not limited to medical and recreational marijuana, have the potential to grow bacteria and expose staff to foodborne illnesses. Accordingly, all food items and perishable, biodegradable or vegetative substances, including but not limited to medical and recreational marijuana, will be disposed of in appropriate trash receptacles or pursuant to other applicable departmental procedures.

Beverage containers, alcohol containers, containers under pressure and their contents: The property storage areas are both inside and outside the correctional facility are subject to rapid daily temperature changes depending on the time of year and the weather conditions. Rapid changes in temperature may cause carbonated beverage containers and other pressurized containers to explode. Because it is hard to discern carbonated from non-carbonated beverages, all liquids will be treated as if they are carbonated. In an effort to protect an arrestee's property, as well as other adjacent property, beverages or any other pressurized containers may not be lodged in the UOPD Safekeeping Area.

Propellants: Due to their unstable or perishable characteristics, propellants, including but not limited to e-cigarettes, are not approved for storage in the UOPD Safekeeping Area and should be disposed of in a safe and responsible manner.

Hazardous Materials, chemicals, or clothing or property that has been contaminated by dangerous chemicals, or other hazardous bio-contaminant: The United States Environmental Protection Agency classifies hazardous waste under 40 C.F.R. § 261. Materials classified as "potentially harmful" due to having characteristics of ignitability corrosively, reactivity or toxicity are dangerous. No material that has any of these characteristics may be stored within any correctional facility. In an effort to protect staff, inmates and property, any substance with properties that make it dangerous or potentially harmful to human health or the environment may not be lodged within the UOPD Safekeeping Area. Officers should contact UO Environmental Health and Safety for assistance in disposal.

Live animals, plants or other organisms: the UOPD Safekeeping Area is for personal property and is not equipped to properly store any live animals, plants, or other organisms. Such items cannot be cared for and are dangerous or potentially harmful to human health. UOPD Officers will attempt to place any live animals in the care of animal shelter for their safekeeping.

If property cannot be stored at UOPD Safekeeping Areas or at the correctional facility due to content, quantity of items exceeding storage space, or if doing so would place an unreasonable burden upon the storage facility, UOPD officers will dispose of the items in a safe and responsible

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manner. If possible, prior to any items disposal, officers will notify the arrestee of the pending disposal of their property.

Any items stored in safekeeping that display obvious evidence of spoilage or molding after the initial intake will be inspected and a secondary inventory completed by the evidence technician. If it is determined that there is facility safety danger consisting of explosive devices, bomb paraphernalia, gas canisters, blood or other bio hazards, medical sharps, food or other organic material that will spoil, the evidence technician will dispose of the items in a safe and responsible manner. If possible, prior to any items disposal, the evidence technician will notify the arrestee of the pending disposal of their property.

900.4.4 RECEIPT FOR PROPERTY OR MONEY

The officer or other member charged with such inventories shall ensure that the individual receives a receipt for any money or other property received and should have the individual countersign both the original and duplicate receipt. Members will otherwise comply with ORS 133.455 if the individual is unable to sign.

900.4.5 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.

900.4.6 CONCEALED HANDGUN LICENSE SEIZURE

When an arrestee is cited in lieu of custody or taken into custody on any charge, the Oregon Concealed Handgun License (CHL) should be seized by the arresting officer and returned to the CHL desk at the Lane County Sheriff's Office.

Out of state CHL's should not be seized. Correctional facility deputies/officers can photocopy the CHL and send it to the CHL desk at the Lane County Sheriff's Office, which will notify the appropriate authorities.

900.5 STRIP SEARCHES

No individual in temporary custody at any University of Oregon Police Department facility shall be subjected to a strip search unless there is reasonable suspicion based upon specific and articulable facts to believe the individual has a health condition requiring immediate medical attention or is concealing a weapon or contraband. Factors to be considered in determining reasonable suspicion include, but are not limited to:

- (a) The detection of an object during a custody search that may be a weapon or contraband and cannot be safely retrieved without a strip search.

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- (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).

900.5.1 STRIP SEARCH PROCEDURES

Strip searches at University of Oregon Police Department facilities shall be conducted as follows (28 CFR 115.115):

- (a) Written authorization from the Watch 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 Watch Commander.
 - 4. The name of the individual who was searched.
 - 5. The name and sex of the members who conducted the search.

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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.

900.6 TRAINING

The Captain of Administration 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.

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903.1 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 prisoners in the University of Oregon Police Department Temporary Holding Facilities (28 CFR 115.111).

903.1.1 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 prisoner 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 prisoner 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 prisoner 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 prisoner or resident that are directed toward another; repeated verbal comments or gestures of a sexual nature to a prisoner 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).

903.2 POLICY

The University of Oregon 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 University of Oregon Police Department will take immediate action to protect prisoners who are reasonably believed to be subject to a substantial risk of imminent sexual abuse (28 CFR 115.162).

903.3 PREA COORDINATOR

The Chief of Police shall appoint an upper-level manager with sufficient time and authority to develop, implement and oversee department efforts to comply with PREA standards in the University of Oregon Police Department Temporary Holding Facilities (28 CFR 115.111). The PREA Coordinator's responsibilities shall include:

- (a) Developing and maintaining procedures to comply with the PREA Rule.
- (b) Ensuring that any contract for the confinement of University of Oregon Police Department prisoners includes the requirement to adopt and comply with applicable PREA and the PREA Rule, including the obligation to provide incident-based and aggregated data, as required in 28 CFR 115.187 (28 CFR 115.112).
- (c) Developing a staffing plan to provide adequate levels of staffing and video monitoring, where applicable, in order to protect prisoners from sexual abuse (28 CFR 115.113). This includes documenting deviations and the reasons for deviations from the staffing plan, as well as reviewing the staffing plan a minimum of once per year.
- (d) Developing methods for staff to privately report sexual abuse and sexual harassment of prisoners (28 CFR 115.151).

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- (e) Developing a written plan to coordinate response among staff first responders, medical and mental health practitioners, investigators and department leadership to an incident of sexual abuse (28 CFR 115.165).
- (f) Ensuring a protocol is developed for investigating allegations of sexual abuse in the Temporary Holding Facility. The protocol shall include (28 CFR 115.121; 28 CFR 115.122):
 - 1. Evidence collection practices that maximize the potential for obtaining usable physical evidence based on the most recent edition of the U.S. Department of Justice's (DOJ) Office on Violence Against Women publication, "A National Protocol for Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examinations, Adults/Adolescents" or a similarly comprehensive and authoritative protocol.
 - 2. A process to ensure a criminal or administrative investigation is completed on all allegations of sexual abuse or sexual harassment.
 - 3. A process to document all referrals to other law enforcement agencies.
 - 4. Access to forensic medical examinations, without financial cost, for all victims of sexual abuse where appropriate. Such examinations shall be performed by Sexual Assault Forensic Examiners (SAFEs) or Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANEs) where possible. If SAFEs or SANEs cannot be made available, the examination can be performed by other qualified medical practitioners. The efforts to provide SAFEs or SANEs shall be documented.
 - 5. In accordance with security needs, provisions to permit, to the extent available, prisoner access to victim advocacy services if the prisoner is transported for a forensic examination to an outside hospital that offers such services.
- (g) Ensuring that prisoners with limited English proficiency and disabilities have an equal opportunity to understand and benefit from efforts to prevent, detect and respond to sexual abuse and sexual harassment. This includes, as appropriate, access to interpreters and written materials in formats or through methods that provide effective communication to those with disabilities (e.g., limited reading skills, intellectual, hearing or vision disabilities) (28 CFR 115.116).
 - 1. The agency shall not rely on other prisoners for assistance except in limited circumstances where an extended delay in obtaining an interpreter could compromise the prisoner's safety, the performance of first-response duties under this policy, or the investigation of a prisoner's allegations of sexual abuse, harassment or retaliation.
- (h) Publishing on the department's website:
 - 1. Information on how to report sexual abuse and sexual harassment on behalf of a prisoner (28 CFR 115.154).

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2. A protocol describing the responsibilities of the Department and any other investigating agency that will be responsible for conducting sexual abuse or sexual harassment investigations (28 CFR 115.122).
- (i) Establishing a process that includes the use of a standardized form and set of definitions to ensure accurate, uniform data is collected for every allegation of sexual abuse at facilities under this agency's direct control (28 CFR 115.187).
 1. The data collected shall include, at a minimum, the data necessary to answer all questions from the most recent version of the Survey of Sexual Violence, conducted by DOJ, or any subsequent form developed by DOJ and designated for lockups.
 2. The data shall be aggregated at least annually.
 - (j) Ensuring audits are conducted pursuant to 28 CFR 115.401 through 28 CFR 115.405 for all Temporary Holding Facilities used to house prisoners overnight (28 CFR 115.193).
 - (k) Ensuring contractors or others who work in the Temporary Holding Facility are informed of the agency's zero-tolerance policy regarding sexual abuse and sexual harassment (28 CFR 115.132).

903.4 REPORTING SEXUAL ABUSE AND HARASSMENT

Prisoners 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 prisoners 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 prisoners 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 prisoner reports of sexual abuse and sexual harassment to agency officials. This allows the prisoner to remain anonymous (28 CFR 115.132; 28 CFR 115.151).

903.4.1 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

Department members shall accept reports from prisoners and third parties and shall promptly document all reports (28 CFR 115.151).

All members shall report immediately to the Watch Commander any knowledge, suspicion or information regarding:

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- (a) An incident of sexual abuse or sexual harassment that occurs in the Temporary Holding Facility.
- (b) Retaliation against prisoners 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.

903.4.2 WATCH COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITIES

The Watch 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 Watch Commander shall also report the allegation as required under mandatory reporting laws and department policy.

Upon receiving an allegation that a prisoner was sexually abused while confined at another facility, the Watch 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 Watch Commander shall document such notification (28 CFR 115.163).

If an alleged prisoner 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 prisoner's potential need for medical or social services, unless the prisoner requests otherwise (28 CFR 115.165).

903.5 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).

903.5.1 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.

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- (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).

903.5.2 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 prisoner or a member of the University of Oregon 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 prisoner sexually abused another prisoner in the Temporary Holding Facility (28 CFR 115.178).
- (h) Cooperate with outside investigators and remain informed about the progress of any outside investigation.

903.5.3 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).

903.5.4 SEXUAL ASSAULT AND SEXUAL ABUSE VICTIMS

No prisoner 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)).

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Prisoner 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).

903.5.5 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 Vice President for Safety and Risk Services. The Chief of Police or Vice President for Safety and Risk Services 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 prisoners 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 prisoners by a contractor or volunteer.

903.6 RETALIATION PROHIBITED

All prisoners 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 Watch Commander or the authorized designee shall employ multiple protection measures, such as housing changes or transfers for prisoner victims or abusers, removal of alleged abusers from contact with victims, and emotional support services for prisoners or members who fear retaliation for reporting sexual abuse or sexual harassment or for cooperating with investigations.

The Watch Commander or the authorized designee shall identify a staff member to monitor the conduct and treatment of prisoners or members who have reported sexual abuse and of prisoners who were reported to have suffered sexual abuse. The staff member shall act promptly to remedy any such retaliation. In the case of prisoners, such monitoring shall also include periodic status checks.

903.7 REVIEWS AND AUDITS

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903.7.1 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).

903.7.2 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):

- (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.

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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 University of Oregon 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).

903.8 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).

903.9 TRAINING

All employees, volunteers and contractors who may have contact with prisoners shall receive department-approved training on the prevention and detection of sexual abuse and sexual harassment within this facility. The Captain of Administration 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 prisoners' 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 prisoners are most vulnerable.
- The right of prisoners 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.
- Communicating effectively and professionally with all prisoners.
- 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.

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- 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 Captain of Administration 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 prisoners 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.

Chapter 10 - Personnel

Department Employee Workgroup

1000.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This advisory workgroup provides department members the opportunity to have input on decisions that affect the organization. This workgroup serves independent of department supervision by providing the Chief of Police advice related to change within the organization. This workgroup is not only responsive but proactive in the area of change management by providing all members of the UOPD a voice in their organization.

1000.2 POLICY

The University of Oregon Police Department is committed to providing the highest level of law enforcement services to the community. This workgroup is established to ensure all members of the organization have the opportunity to provide feedback on department projects prior to implementation. This policy establishes the procedures as to how this workgroup will function.

1000.3 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

1. Major Project - is a specific, activity that produces an observable and measurable result under certain preset requirements. A project is not the same as day to day organization operations.
2. UOPD Department Employee Workgroup - is a group of department members who are appointed by the Chief of Police and do not serve in the role of supervision or above.
3. Workgroup Chair - is the individual identified by the workgroup to serve as the workgroup chair

1000.4 MEMBERSHIP

The workgroup will have volunteer representation from the following:

1. Police Officer
2. Security Officer
3. CERC
4. Records
5. Criminal Intel Analyst
6. Property and Evidence
7. Technical Services
8. Finance
9. Human Resources Representative

Members wishing to join this workgroup shall be in good standing, good work attendance and a history of accountability.

Department Employee Workgroup

1000.4.1 MEMBER SELECTION PROCESS

The Office of the Chief will distribute a call for letters of interest to all non-supervisory members of the UOPD. When there is interest from more than one member of a work group a simple lottery process will be utilized to make the selection. The workgroup chair will also be selected by lottery. Members will participate on the workgroup for a period of 12 months with the potential to reapply. While this workgroup assignment is voluntary overtime compensation will be paid as appropriate.

1000.5 WORKGROUP PARAMETERS

The Chief of Police will call a regular business meeting once per month whether or not a project is under review. During non-review times this group may provide the Chief of Police advice on a myriad of topics that impact the department. This is an opportunity for all members of the department to be included. Members of the workgroup will solicit information from their peers that may be of interest to share with the Chief of Police at the regular business meeting.

The Chief of Police may assign the workgroup major projects for review prior to his/her making a final decision as to whether or not the project moves forward and if there is a need for change to the project prior to approval.

The Chief of Police will advise the workgroup of particular constraints or priorities related to a project prior to the review process providing direction as to scope of review. This may include:

- (a) Availability of funds
- (b) Access to various resources
- (c) Department mission and values
- (d) Staffing
- (e) Need for subject matter experts
- (f) Collective bargaining agreement considerations

1000.5.1 TIMELINE

The workgroup will meet as often as necessary to expedite review of a specific project. The workgroup chair will keep the Chief of Police updated as to workgroup progress. The timeline will be structured as follows:

1. Draft project submitted to the Chief of Police
2. Chief of Police Convenes workgroup
 1. Project requestor presents overview of project to workgroup and provides copies of written proposal
3. Workgroup to establish a review timeline
4. Workgroup convenes as necessary to review the project based on the scope of work at the direction of the Chief of Police
5. Workgroup will present their findings to the Chief of Police in an advisory role only
 1. One page summary of review

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Department Employee Workgroup

2. recommendations
6. Chief of Police will advise the workgroup of his/her decision related to the proposed project

Evaluation of Employees

1002.1 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. Where collective bargaining agreements conflict with this policy, they will prevail.

1002.2 POLICY

The University of Oregon Police Department utilizes a performance evaluation report to measure performance and to use as a factor in making personnel decisions that relate to merit 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.

The Department evaluates employees in a non-discriminatory manner based upon job-related factors specific to the employee's position, without regard to sex, race, color, national origin, religion, age, disability or other protected classes.

1002.3 EVALUATION PROCESS

Evaluation reports will cover a specific period of time 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-trial service 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.

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1002.3.1 RESERVE OFFICER EVALUATIONS

Reserve officer evaluations are covered in the Reserve Officers Policy.

1002.4 FULL TIME TRIAL SERVICE PERSONNEL

Non-sworn personnel are on trial service for six months before being eligible for appointment as permanent employees. An evaluation should be completed mid-term for all full-time non-sworn personnel during the trial service period.

Police Officers are on trial service for 12 months, before being eligible to be regular status employees. Trial service officers are evaluated daily, weekly and monthly during the PTO process in the trial service period.

1002.5 FULL-TIME PERMANENT STATUS PERSONNEL

Permanent employees are subject to three types of performance evaluations:

Regular - For police officers assigned to patrol and those assignments/positions that have scheduled shift changes, an evaluation "Employee Performance Summary" shall be completed in conjunction with shift changes. These "Employee Performance Summary" forms will be combined at the end of each year to make up one formal evaluation. For those assignments that do not require a shift change and/or change in direct supervision, the evaluations shall be completed each January, or anniversary date (see applicable bargaining agreement).

Transfer - If an employee is transferred from one assignment to another in the middle of an evaluation period and more than 90 days have transpired since the last evaluation, then an evaluation shall be completed by the immediate supervisor before the transfer is made. No additional evaluation will be required at the end of that six-month rating period.

Special - A special evaluation may be completed any time the rater and the rater's supervisor feel one is necessary due to employee performance that is deemed less than standard. Generally, the special evaluation will be the tool used to demonstrate those areas of performance deemed less than standard when follow-up action is planned (work plan, remedial training, retraining, etc.). The evaluation form and the attached documentation shall be submitted as one package.

1002.5.1 RATING DEFINITIONS

The rater will use the ratings that are formally adopted by the University for Employees.

1002.6 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 just 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. Permanent

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employees may also write comments in the employee comments section of the performance evaluation report.

1002.7 EVALUATION REVIEW

After the supervisor finishes the discussion with the employee, the signed performance evaluation is forwarded through the chain of command to the rater's Division Commander or Captain. The Division Commander/Captain shall review the evaluation for fairness, impartiality, uniformity, and consistency. The Division Commander shall evaluate the supervisor on the quality of ratings given.

1002.8 EVALUATION DISTRIBUTION

For Officer of Administration job classifications, the original performance evaluation shall be maintained in the employee's personnel file.

For Classified employees (represented), the original performance evaluation shall be sent to the UO Office of Human Resources.

Upon separation from the University, any/all personnel records maintained at the Police Department will be given to Finance & Administration Shared Services, who will maintain these records in accordance with the UO Records Retention Schedule. A copy will be given to the employee and a copy will be forwarded to the UO Office of Human Resources.

Special Assignments and Promotions

1003.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for promotions and for making special assignments within the University of Oregon Police Department.

1003.2 POLICY

The University of Oregon Police Department determines assignments and promotions in a nondiscriminatory manner based upon job-related factors and candidate skills and qualifications. Assignments and promotions are made by the Chief of Police.

1003.3 SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT POSITIONS

The following positions are considered special assignments and not promotions. This list is not all inclusive and can be modified by the Chief at his discretion

- (a) Eugene Police Department Special Weapon and Tactics Team member
- (b) Eugene Police Department Crisis Negotiation Team Member.
- (c) Detective
- (d) Motorcycle officer
- (e) Bicycle Patrol officer
- (f) Canine handler
- (g) Collision investigator
- (h) Field Training Officer
- (i) Community Relations/Training Officer
- (j) Administrative Services officer

1003.3.1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

The following requirements should be considered when selecting a candidate for a special assignment:

- (a) Three years of relevant experience
- (b) Off probation
- (c) Possession of or ability to obtain any certification required by the Department of Public Safety Standards and Training or law
- (d) Exceptional skills, experience, or abilities related to the special assignment

1003.3.2 EVALUATION CRITERIA

The following criteria will be used in evaluating candidates for a special assignment

- (a) Presents a professional, neat appearance.
- (b) Maintains a physical condition that aids in his/her performance.

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- (c) Expresses an interest in the assignment.
- (d) Demonstrates the following traits:
 - 1. Emotional stability and maturity.
 - 2. Stress tolerance.
 - 3. Sound ethical judgment and decision-making.
 - 4. Personal integrity and ethical conduct.
 - 5. Leadership skills.
 - 6. Initiative.
 - 7. Adaptability and flexibility.
 - 8. Ability to conform to department goals and objectives in a positive manner.

1003.3.3 SELECTION PROCESS

The selection process for special assignments will include an administrative evaluation as determined by the Chief of Police to include:

- (a) Supervisor recommendations - Each supervisor who has supervised or otherwise been involved with the candidate will submit a recommendation.
 - 1. The supervisor recommendations will be submitted to the Division Commander for whom the candidate will work.
- (b) Division Commander interview - The Division Commander will schedule interviews with each candidate.
 - 1. Based on supervisor recommendations and those of the Division Commander after the interview, the Division Commander will submit his/her recommendations to the Chief of Police.
- (c) Assignment by the Chief of Police.

The selection process for all special assignment positions may be waived for temporary assignments, emergency situations, training, and at the discretion of the Chief of Police.

1003.4 PROMOTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

Requirements and information regarding any promotional process are available at the University of Oregon UO Office of Human Resources.

Grievance Procedure

1005.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

It is the policy of this department that all grievances be handled quickly and fairly without discrimination against employees who file a grievance whether or not there is a basis for the grievance. This department's philosophy is to promote a free verbal communication between employees and supervisors.

1005.1.1 GRIEVANCE DEFINED

For the purposes of this procedure a grievance is any difference of opinion concerning terms or conditions of employment, or a dispute involving the interpretation, or application of any department policies or University rules and regulations covering personnel practices or working conditions, by the affected persons.

Grievances may be brought by an individually affected employee or by a group representative.

Specifically outside the category of grievances are complaints related to allegations of discrimination or harassment subject to the Discriminatory Harassment Policy. Also outside the category of grievances are personnel complaints regarding any allegation of misconduct or improper job performance against any department employee that, if true, would constitute a violation of department policy federal, state, or local law, as set forth in the Personnel Complaints Policy.

1005.1.2 DUPLICATE PROCEDURES

The grievance procedures set forth in this policy shall not be used in addition to other grievance procedures as may be in effect through the governing jurisdiction or the eligible employee's collective bargaining agreement.

Under no circumstances shall more than one administrative process be used to redress the same grievance, although use of this or other procedures does not preclude employees from seeking legal remedies as appropriate.

1005.2 PROCEDURE

If an employee believes that he or she has a grievance as defined above, then that employee shall observe the following procedure:

- (a) Attempt to resolve the issue through informal discussion with immediate supervisor.
- (b) If after a reasonable amount of time, generally seven days, the grievance cannot be settled by the immediate supervisor, the employee may request an interview with the Division Commander of the affected division or division.
- (c) If a successful resolution is not found with the Division Commander, the employee may request a meeting with the Chief of Police.

Grievance Procedure

- (d) If the employee and the Chief of Police are unable to arrive at a mutual solution, then the employee shall proceed as follows:
 - 1. Submit in writing a written statement of the grievance and deliver one copy to the Chief of Police and another copy to the immediate supervisor and include the following information:
 - (a) The basis for the grievance (i.e., what are the facts of the case?)
 - (b) Allegation of the specific wrongful act and the harm done.
 - (c) The specific policies, rules or regulations believed to have been violated.
 - (d) What remedy or goal is sought by this grievance.
- (e) The employee shall receive a copy of the acknowledgment signed by the supervisor including the date and time of receipt.
- (f) The Chief of Police will receive the grievance in writing. The Chief of Police and the Vice President for Safety and Risk Services will review and analyze the facts or allegations and respond to the employee within 14 calendar days. The response will be in writing, and will affirm or deny the allegations. The response shall include any remedies if appropriate. The decision of the Vice President for Safety and Risk Services is considered final.

1005.3 EMPLOYEE REPRESENTATION

Employees are entitled to have representation during the grievance process. The representative may be selected by the employee from the appropriate employee bargaining group.

1005.4 GRIEVANCE RECORDS

At the conclusion of the grievance process, all documents pertaining to the process shall be forwarded to Administration for inclusion into a secure file for all written grievances. A second copy of the written grievance will be maintained by the Vice President for Safety and Risk Services's office to monitor the grievance process.

1005.5 ANNUAL REPORT OF GRIEVANCES

The Administration Division Commander will create a report to the Chief of Police no later than January 15 of every year that lists the grievances filed within the calendar year. The report will include the basis of the grievances, the findings of the grievances, and an analysis to determine trends or patterns of issues that could be remedied through training, policy modification, or correction of personnel performance.

The report should not contain any identifying information from any individual grievance. The Captain of Administration should promptly notify the Chief of Police if the report identifies any policy manual content that may warrant a critical revision.

Reporting of Arrests, Convictions, and Court Orders

1010.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to describe the notification requirements and procedures that members must follow when certain arrests, convictions, and court orders restrict their ability to perform the official duties and responsibilities of the University of Oregon Police Department. This policy will also describe the notification requirements and procedures that certain retired officers must follow when an arrest, conviction, or court order disqualifies them from possessing a firearm.

1010.2 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CONVICTIONS AND RESTRAINING ORDERS

Oregon 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; ORS 107.095(5); ORS 166.255; ORS 166.270; ORS 166.527).

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.

1010.3 OTHER CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS AND COURT ORDERS

OAR 259-008-0300 prohibits any person convicted of a felony and certain other crimes from being a peace officer in the State of Oregon. This prohibition applies regardless of whether the guilt was established by way of a verdict, guilty, or nolo contendere plea.

Convictions of certain violations of the Vehicle Code and other provisions of law may also place restrictions on an employee's ability to fully perform the duties of the job.

While legal restrictions may or may not be imposed by statute or by the courts upon conviction of any criminal offense, criminal conduct by members of this department may be inherently in conflict with law enforcement duties and the public trust, and shall be reported as provided in this policy.

1010.4 REPORTING

All members and all retired officers with identification cards 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 detention, arrest, charge, or conviction in any state or foreign country, regardless of whether the matter was dropped or rejected, is currently pending, or is on appeal, and regardless of the penalty or sentence, if any.

All members and all retired officers with identification cards issued by the Department shall further promptly notify their immediate supervisor (or the Chief of Police in the case of retired officers) in writing if they become the subject of a domestic violence restraining order or any court order

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that prevents the member or retired officer from possessing a firearm or requires suspension or revocation of applicable DPSST certification.

Any member whose criminal arrest, conviction, or court order restricts or prohibits that member from fully and properly performing his/her duties, including carrying a firearm, may be disciplined. This includes but is not limited to being placed on administrative leave, reassignment, and/or termination. Any effort to remove such disqualification or restriction shall remain entirely the responsibility of the member, on his/her own time and at his/her own expense.

Any member failing to provide prompt written notice pursuant to this policy shall be subject to discipline, up to and including termination.

Retired officers may have their identification cards rescinded or modified, as deemed appropriate by the Chief of Police

1010.5 POLICY

The University of Oregon Police Department requires disclosure of member arrests, convictions, and certain court orders to maintain the high standards, ethics, and integrity in its workforce, and to ensure compatibility with the duties and responsibilities of the Department.

Drug- and Alcohol-Free Workplace

1011.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish clear and uniform guidelines regarding drugs and alcohol in the workplace (41 USC § 8103).

1011.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this department to provide a drug- and alcohol-free workplace for all members.

1011.3 GENERAL GUIDELINES

Alcohol and drug use in the workplace or on department time can endanger the health and safety of department members and the public.

Members who have consumed an amount of an alcoholic beverage or taken any medication, or combination thereof, that would tend to adversely affect their mental or physical abilities shall not report for duty. Affected members shall notify the Watch Commander or appropriate supervisor as soon as the member is aware that the member will not be able to report to work. If the member is unable to make the notification, every effort should be made to have a representative contact the supervisor in a timely manner. If the member is adversely affected while on-duty, the member shall be immediately removed and released from work (see the Work Restrictions section in this policy).

1011.3.1 USE OF MEDICATIONS

Members should not use any medications that will impair their ability to safely and completely perform their duties. Any member who is medically required or has a need to take any such medication shall report that need to the member's immediate supervisor prior to commencing any on-duty status.

No member shall be permitted to work or drive a vehicle owned or leased by the Department while taking any medication that has the potential to impair the member's abilities, without a written release from the member's physician.

1011.3.2 MEDICAL CANNABIS

Possession, use, or being under the influence of cannabis on-duty is prohibited and may lead to disciplinary action.

1011.4 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

Members shall report for work in an appropriate mental and physical condition. Members are prohibited from purchasing, manufacturing, distributing, dispensing, possessing or using controlled substances or alcohol on department premises or on department time (41 USC § 8103). The lawful possession or use of prescribed medications or over-the-counter remedies is excluded from this prohibition.

Members who are authorized to consume alcohol as part of a special assignment shall not do so to the extent of impairing on-duty performance.

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Members shall notify a supervisor immediately if they observe behavior or other evidence that they believe demonstrates that a fellow member poses a risk to the health and safety of the member or others due to drug or alcohol use.

Members are required to notify their immediate supervisors of any criminal drug statute conviction for a violation occurring in the workplace no later than five days after such conviction (41 USC § 8103).

1011.5 EMPLOYEE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

There may be available a voluntary employee assistance program to assist those who wish to seek help for alcohol and drug problems (41 USC § 8103). Insurance coverage that provides treatment for drug and alcohol abuse also may be available. Employees should contact the UO Office of Human Resources, their insurance providers or the employee assistance program for additional information. It is the responsibility of each employee to seek assistance before alcohol or drug problems lead to performance problems.

1011.6 WORK RESTRICTIONS

If a member informs a supervisor that he/she has consumed any alcohol, drug or medication that could interfere with a safe and efficient job performance, the member may be required to obtain clearance from his/her physician before continuing to work.

If the supervisor reasonably believes, based on objective facts, that a member is impaired by the consumption of alcohol or other drugs, the supervisor shall prevent the member from continuing work and shall ensure that he/she is safely transported away from the Department.

1011.7 SCREENING TESTS

A supervisor may request an employee to submit to a screening test under the following circumstances:

- (a) The supervisor reasonably believes, based upon objective facts, that the employee is under the influence of alcohol or drugs that are impairing the employee's ability to perform duties safely and efficiently.
- (b) The employee discharges a firearm in the performance of the employee's duties (excluding training or authorized euthanizing of an animal).
- (c) The employee discharges a firearm issued by the Department while off-duty, resulting in injury, death, or substantial property damage.
- (d) During the performance of the employee's duties, the employee drives a motor vehicle and becomes involved in an incident that results in bodily injury, death, or substantial damage to property.

1011.7.1 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The supervisor shall prepare a written record documenting the specific facts that led to the decision to request the test, and shall inform the employee in writing of the following:

- (a) The test will be given to detect either alcohol or drugs, or both.

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- (b) The result of the test is not admissible in any criminal proceeding against the employee.
- (c) The employee may refuse the test, but refusal may result in dismissal or other disciplinary action.

1011.7.2 DISCIPLINE

An employee may be subject to disciplinary action if the employee:

- (a) Fails or refuses to submit to a screening test as requested.
- (b) After taking a screening test that indicates the presence of a controlled substance, fails to provide proof, within 72 hours after being requested, that the employee took the controlled substance as directed, pursuant to a current and lawful prescription issued in the employee's name.

1011.8 COMPLIANCE WITH THE DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE ACT

No later than 30 days following notice of any drug statute conviction for a violation occurring in the workplace involving a member, the Department will take appropriate disciplinary action, up to and including dismissal, and/or requiring the member to satisfactorily participate in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program (41 USC § 8104).

1011.9 CONFIDENTIALITY

The Department recognizes the confidentiality and privacy due to its members. Disclosure of any information relating to substance abuse treatment, except on a need-to-know basis, shall only be with the express written consent of the member involved or pursuant to lawful process.

The written results of any screening tests and all documents generated by the employee assistance program are considered confidential medical records and shall be maintained in the member's confidential medical file in accordance with the Personnel Records Policy.

Sick Leave Reporting

1013.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Employees of this department are provided with a sick leave benefit that provides continued compensation during times of personal or family illness. The specified number of hours are detailed in each employee's bargaining unit's Collective Bargaining Agreement. Sick time may only be used when an employee is unable to work due to personal illness or a member of the employee's immediate family is ill and the employee must care for that individual.

Sick leave is not considered vacation and abuse of sick leave may result in discipline.

Family Medical Leave Act (FMLA) and Oregon Family Leave Act (OFLA) protections may apply in certain circumstances and are managed by the Office of Human Resources

1013.2 EMPLOYEE RESPONSIBILITIES

Sick leave may be used for absences caused by illness, injury, temporary disability (including pregnancy/maternity), or for medical, dental or vision exams or medical treatment of the employee or the employee's immediate family when it is not possible to schedule such appointments during non-working hours.

Sick leave is not considered vacation, and abuse of sick leave may result in discipline and/or denial of sick-leave benefits. Employees on sick leave shall not engage in other employment or self-employment, or participate in any sport, hobby, recreational or other activity which may impede recovery from the injury or illness.

Upon return to work, employees shall complete and submit a leave request describing the type of leave used and the specific amount of time taken.

1013.2.1 NOTIFICATION

Employees are encouraged to notify the Watch Commander or appropriate supervisor as soon as they are aware that they will not be able to report to work. At a minimum, employees shall make such notification no less than one hour before the start of their scheduled shift. If an employee is unable to contact the supervisor in the case of an emergency, every effort should be made to have a representative contact the supervisor.

When the necessity for leave is foreseeable, such as an expected birth or planned medical treatment, the employee shall, whenever possible, provide the Department with no less than 30-days notice of the intent to take leave.

1013.3 EXTENDED ILLNESS

Employees on extended absences shall, if possible, contact their supervisor at agreed-upon intervals to provide an update on their absence and expected date of return. Employees absent from duty due to personal illness in excess of three consecutive days may be required to furnish a statement from their health care provider supporting the use of sick leave and/or the ability to return to work.

Sick Leave Reporting

Nothing in this section precludes a supervisor, with cause, from requiring a physician's statement if three or fewer sick days are taken.

1013.4 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITY

Supervisors should monitor sick leave usage and regularly review the attendance of employees under their command to ensure that the use of sick leave is consistent with this policy. When appropriate, supervisors should counsel employees regarding the excessive use of sick leave and should consider referring the employee to the Employee Assistance Program.

Communicable Diseases

1015.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides general guidelines to assist in minimizing the risk of department members contracting and/or spreading communicable diseases.

1015.1.1 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 University of Oregon Police Department. (See the exposure control plan for further details to assist in identifying whether an exposure has occurred.)

1015.2 POLICY

The University of Oregon 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.

1015.3 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. Complying with the Oregon Safe Employment Act (ORS 654.001 et seq.).
 2. Responding to requests and notifications regarding exposures covered under the Ryan White law (42 USC § 300ff-133; 42 USC § 300ff-136).

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3. Exposure control mandates in 29 CFR 1910.1030 including bloodborne pathogen precautions (OAR 437-002-0360).

The ECO should also act as the liaison with the Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Division (OR-OSHA) and may request voluntary compliance inspections. The ECO should annually review and update the exposure control plan and review implementation of the plan.

1015.4 EXPOSURE PREVENTION AND MITIGATION

1015.4.1 GENERAL PRECAUTIONS

All members are expected to use good judgment and follow training and procedures related to mitigating the risks associated with communicable disease. This includes, but is not limited to (29 CFR 1910.1030; OAR 437-002-0360):

- (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 or 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.

1015.4.2 IMMUNIZATIONS

Members who could be exposed to HBV due to their positions may receive the HBV vaccine and any routine booster at no cost (29 CFR 1910.1030; OAR 437-002-0360).

Communicable Diseases

Other preventive, no-cost immunizations shall be provided to members who are at risk of contracting a communicable disease if such preventive immunization is available and is medically appropriate. A member shall not be required to be immunized unless such immunization is otherwise required by federal or state law, rule or regulation (ORS 433.416).

1015.5 POST EXPOSURE

1015.5.1 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.

1015.5.2 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The supervisor on-duty shall investigate every exposure or suspected exposure that occurs as soon as possible following the incident. The supervisor shall ensure the following information is documented (29 CFR 1910.1030; OAR 437-002-0360):

- (a) Name of the member exposed
- (b) Date and time of the incident
- (c) Location of the incident
- (d) Potentially infectious materials involved and the source of exposure (e.g., identification of the person who may have been the source)
- (e) Work being done during exposure
- (f) How the incident occurred or was caused
- (g) PPE in use at the time of the incident
- (h) Actions taken post-event (e.g., clean-up, notifications)

The supervisor shall advise the member that disclosing the identity and/or infectious status of a source to the public or to anyone who is not involved in the follow-up process is prohibited. The supervisor should complete the incident documentation in conjunction with other reporting requirements that may apply (see the Occupational Disease and Work-Related Injury Reporting Policy).

1015.5.3 MEDICAL CONSULTATION, EVALUATION, AND TREATMENT

Department members shall have the opportunity to have a confidential medical evaluation immediately after an exposure and follow-up evaluations as necessary (29 CFR 1910.1030; OAR 437-002-0360).

The ECO should request a written opinion/evaluation from the treating medical professional that contains only the following information:

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- (a) Whether the member has been informed of the results of the evaluation.
- (b) Whether the member has been notified of any medical conditions resulting from exposure to blood or other potentially infectious materials which require further evaluation or treatment.

No other information should be requested or accepted by the ECO.

1015.5.4 COUNSELING

The Department shall provide the member, and his/her family if necessary, the opportunity for counseling and consultation regarding the exposure (29 CFR 1910.1030; OAR 437-002-0360).

1015.5.5 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) Contacting the Oregon Health Authority to seek voluntary consent for source testing for HIV (ORS 433.065).
- (c) Petitioning for a court order to compel source testing for HIV or other communicable diseases as defined by ORS 431A.005, if a good faith effort to obtain voluntary consent is requested from the source person and not obtained (ORS 433.080; ORS 431A.570).
- (d) Working with the district attorney if the person is charged with a criminal offense that may involve exposure to a communicable disease (ORS 135.139).

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 General Counsel to discuss other options when no statute exists for compelling the source of an exposure to undergo testing if he/she refuses.

1015.6 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.

1015.7 TRAINING

All members shall participate in training regarding communicable diseases commensurate with the requirements of their position. The training (29 CFR 1910.1030; OAR 437-002-0360):

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Communicable Diseases

- (a) Shall be provided at the time of initial assignment to tasks where an occupational exposure may take place and at least annually after the initial training.
- (b) Shall be provided whenever the member is assigned new tasks or procedures affecting his/her potential exposure to communicable disease.
- (c) Should provide guidance on what constitutes an exposure, what steps can be taken to avoid an exposure and what steps should be taken if a suspected exposure occurs.

Smoking and Tobacco Use

1017.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes limitations on smoking and the use of tobacco products by members and others while on-duty or while in University of Oregon Police Department facilities or vehicles.

For the purposes of this policy, smoking and tobacco use includes, but is not limited to, any tobacco product, such as cigarettes, cigars, pipe tobacco, snuff, tobacco pouches and chewing tobacco, as well as any device intended to simulate smoking, such as an electronic cigarette or personal vaporizer.

1017.2 POLICY

The University of Oregon Police Department recognizes that tobacco use is a health risk and can be offensive to others.

Smoking and tobacco use also presents an unprofessional image for the Department and its members. Therefore smoking and tobacco use is prohibited by members and visitors in all department facilities, buildings and vehicles, and as is further outlined in this policy (ORS 433.845; ORS 433.850).

1017.3 SMOKING AND TOBACCO USE

Smoking and tobacco use by members is prohibited anytime members are in public view representing the University of Oregon Police Department.

It shall be the responsibility of each member to ensure that no person under his/her supervision smokes or uses any tobacco product inside University facilities and vehicles.

1017.4 ADDITIONAL PROHIBITIONS

Visitors and the public shall not be allowed to smoke in any department facility (ORS 433.845).

1017.4.1 NOTICE

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall ensure that proper signage prohibiting smoking is posted at each entrance and exit to the department facilities (ORS 433.850; OAR 333-015-0040).

Personnel Complaints

1019.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for the reporting, investigation and disposition of complaints regarding the conduct of members of the University of Oregon 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.

1019.2 POLICY

The University of Oregon Police Department takes seriously all complaints regarding the service provided by the Department and the conduct of its members.

The Department will accept and address all complaints of misconduct in accordance with this policy and applicable federal, state and local law, municipal and county rules and the requirements of any collective bargaining agreements.

It is also the policy of this department to ensure that the community can report misconduct without concern for reprisal or retaliation.

1019.3 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.

1019.3.1 COMPLAINT CLASSIFICATIONS

Personnel complaints shall be classified in one of the following categories:

Informal - Any complaint about employee conduct which, even if true, would not qualify as a personnel complaint.

Formal - Any allegation of misconduct or improper job performance against any department employee that, if true, would constitute a violation of department policy, federal, state or local law.

Incomplete - A matter in which the complaining party either refuses to cooperate or becomes unavailable after diligent follow-up investigation. At the discretion of the Professional Standards Unit, such matters may be further investigated depending on the seriousness of the complaint and the availability of sufficient information.

1019.3.2 SOURCES OF COMPLAINTS

The following applies to the source of complaints:

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- (a) Individuals from the public may make complaints in any form, including in writing, by email, in person or by telephone.
- (b) Any department member becoming aware of alleged misconduct shall immediately notify a supervisor.
- (c) Supervisors shall initiate a complaint based upon observed misconduct or receipt from any source alleging misconduct that, if true, could result in disciplinary action.
- (d) Anonymous and third-party complaints should be accepted and investigated to the extent that sufficient information is provided.
- (e) Tort claims and lawsuits may generate a personnel complaint.

1019.4 AVAILABILITY AND ACCEPTANCE OF COMPLAINTS

1019.4.1 COMPLAINT FORMS

Personnel complaint forms will be maintained in a clearly visible location in the public area of the police facility and be accessible through the department website. Forms may also be available at other University facilities.

Personnel complaint forms in languages other than English may also be provided, as determined necessary or practicable.

1019.4.2 ACCEPTANCE

All complaints will be courteously accepted by any department member and promptly given to the Professional Standards Unit via chain of command. Although written complaints are preferred, a complaint may also be filed orally, either in person or by telephone. Such complaints will be directed to a supervisor. If a supervisor is not immediately available to take an oral complaint, the receiving member shall obtain contact information sufficient for the supervisor to contact the complainant. The supervisor, upon contact with the complainant, shall complete and submit a complaint form as appropriate.

Although not required, complainants should be encouraged to file complaints in person so that proper identification, signatures, photographs or physical evidence may be obtained as necessary.

1019.5 DOCUMENTATION

Supervisors shall ensure that all formal and informal complaints are documented on a complaint form. The supervisor shall ensure that the nature of the complaint is defined as clearly as possible.

All complaints and inquiries should also be documented in a log that records and tracks complaints. The log shall include the nature of the complaint and the actions taken to address the complaint. On an annual basis, the Department should audit the log and send an audit report to the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

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1019.5.1 NOTIFICATIONS

The Vice President Finance and Administration and the UO Office of the General Counsel will be notified as soon as practical when an allegation of criminal conduct is lodged against a UOPD employee.

1019.5.2 COMPLAINTS ALLEGING PROFILING

Complaints related to profiling should be clearly marked to assist in reporting as required in the Bias-Based Policing Policy (ORS 131.920).

1019.6 ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATIONS

Allegations of misconduct will be administratively investigated as follows.

1019.6.1 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

In general, the primary responsibility for the investigation of a personnel complaint shall rest with the Professional Standards Unit. The Chief of Police or the authorized designee may direct that a supervisor or outside agency investigate any complaint.

When a supervisor becomes aware of alleged misconduct they shall take reasonable steps to prevent aggravation of the situation.

The responsibilities of the supervisor include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Ensuring that upon receiving or initiating any formal complaint, a complaint form is completed.
 - (a) The original complaint form will be directed to the Professional Standards Unit, via the chain of command, who will take appropriate action and/or determine who will have responsibility for the investigation.
 - (b) In circumstances where the integrity of the investigation could be jeopardized by reducing the complaint to writing or where the confidentiality of a complainant is at issue, a supervisor shall orally report the matter to the member's Division Commander or the Chief of Police, who will initiate appropriate action.
- (b) Responding to all complainants in a courteous and professional manner.
- (c) Resolving those personnel complaints that can be resolved immediately.
 - (a) Follow-up contact with the complainant should be made within 24 hours of the Department receiving the complaint.
 - (b) If the matter is resolved and no further action is required, the supervisor will note the resolution on a complaint form and forward the form to the Professional Standards Unit.
- (d) Ensuring that upon receipt of a complaint involving allegations of a potentially serious nature, the Professional Standards Unit and Chief of Police are notified via the chain of command as soon as practicable.
- (e) Promptly contacting the UO Office of Human Resources and the Professional Standards Unit for direction regarding the supervisor's role in addressing a complaint

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- that relates to sexual, racial, ethnic or other forms of prohibited harassment or discrimination.
- (f) Forwarding unresolved personnel complaints to the Professional Standards Unit, who will determine whether to contact the complainant or assign the complaint for investigation.
 - (g) Informing the complainant of the investigator's name and the complaint number within three days after assignment.
 - (h) Investigating a complaint as follows:
 - 1. Making reasonable efforts to obtain names, addresses and telephone numbers of witnesses.
 - 2. When appropriate, ensuring immediate medical attention is provided and photographs of alleged injuries and accessible uninjured areas are taken.
 - (i) Ensuring that the procedural rights of the accused member are followed.
 - (j) Ensuring interviews of the complainant are generally conducted during reasonable hours.
 - (k) Providing the complainant with periodic updates on the status of the investigation, as appropriate.

1019.6.2 ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATION FORMAT

Formal investigations of personnel complaints shall be thorough, complete and essentially follow this format:

Introduction - Include the identity of the members, the identity of the assigned investigators, the initial date and source of the complaint.

Synopsis - Provide a brief summary of the facts giving rise to the investigation.

Summary - List the allegations separately, including applicable policy sections, with a brief summary of the evidence relevant to each allegation. A separate recommended finding should be provided for each allegation.

Evidence - Each allegation should be set forth with the details of the evidence applicable to each allegation provided, including comprehensive summaries of member and witness statements. Other evidence related to each allegation should also be detailed in this section.

Conclusion - A recommendation regarding further action or disposition should be provided.

Exhibits - A separate list of exhibits (e.g., recordings, photos, documents) should be attached to the report.

1019.6.3 DISPOSITIONS

Each personnel complaint shall be classified with one of the following dispositions:

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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.

1019.6.4 COMPLETION OF INVESTIGATIONS

The Administration Supervisor shall ensure that investigations are completed and public safety officers are provided notification of intended discipline no later than six months from the date of the first interview. The Chief of Police or the Administration Supervisor may extend the investigation to a maximum of 12 months from the date of the first interview, provided that, before the extended period begins, the Department gives written notice explaining the reason for the extension to the public safety officer and the public safety officer's chosen representative and union representative, if any (ORS 236.360(6)(a)).

The above time limits do not apply when (ORS 236.360(6)(b)):

- (a) The investigation involves a public safety officer who is incapacitated or unavailable.
- (b) The investigation involves an allegation of workers' compensation or disability fraud by the public safety officer.
- (c) The public safety officer, in writing, waives the limit.
- (d) The investigation requires a reasonable extension of time for coordination with one or more other jurisdictions.
- (e) The investigation involves more than one public safety officer and requires a reasonable extension of time.
- (f) The alleged misconduct is also the subject of a criminal investigation or criminal prosecution. Time does not run for the period during which the criminal investigation or criminal prosecution is pending.
- (g) The investigation involves a matter in civil litigation in which the public safety officer is a named defendant or the public safety officer's actions are alleged to be a basis for liability. Time does not run for the period during which the civil action is pending.
- (h) The investigation is the result of a complaint by a person charged with a crime. Time does not run for the period during which the criminal matter is pending.

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1019.6.5 NOTICE TO COMPLAINANT OF INVESTIGATION STATUS

The member conducting the investigation should provide the complainant with periodic updates on the status of the investigation, as appropriate.

1019.7 ADMINISTRATIVE SEARCHES

Assigned lockers, storage spaces and other areas, including desks, offices and vehicles, may be searched as part of an administrative investigation upon a reasonable suspicion of misconduct.

Such areas may also be searched any time by a supervisor for non-investigative purposes, such as obtaining a needed report, radio or other document or equipment.

1019.8 ADMINISTRATIVE LEAVE

When a complaint of misconduct is of a serious nature, or when circumstances indicate that allowing the accused to continue to work would adversely affect the mission of the Department, the Chief of Police or the authorized designee may temporarily assign an accused employee to administrative leave. Any employee placed on administrative leave:

- (a) May be required to relinquish any department badge, identification, assigned weapons and any other department equipment.
- (b) Shall be required to continue to comply with all policies and lawful orders of a supervisor.
- (c) May be temporarily reassigned to a different shift, generally a normal business-hours shift, during the investigation. The employee may be required to remain available for contact at all times during such shift, and will report as ordered.

1019.9 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 University of Oregon 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.

1019.10 POST-ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATION PROCEDURES

Upon completion of a formal investigation, an investigation report should be forwarded to the Chief of Police through the chain of command. Each level of command should review the report and include his/her comments in writing before forwarding the report. The Chief of Police may accept

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or modify any classification or recommendation for disciplinary action. Forms of discipline include, but are not limited to, training, counseling and punitive action.

1019.10.1 CHIEF OF POLICE RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon receipt of any written recommendation for disciplinary action, the Chief of Police shall review the recommendation and all accompanying materials. The Chief of Police may modify any recommendation and/or may return the file to the Division Commander for further investigation or action.

Once the Chief of Police is satisfied that no further investigation or action is required by staff, the Chief of Police shall determine the amount of discipline, if any that should be imposed. In the event disciplinary action is proposed, the Chief of Police shall provide the member with a written notice and the following:

- (a) Access to all of the materials considered by the Chief of Police in recommending the proposed discipline.
- (b) An opportunity to respond orally or in writing to the Chief of Police within five days of receiving the notice.
 - 1. Upon a showing of good cause by the member, the Chief of Police may grant a reasonable extension of time for the member to respond.
 - 2. If the member elects to respond orally, the presentation shall be recorded by the Department. Upon request, the member shall be provided with a copy of the recording.

Once the member has completed his/her response or if the member has elected to waive any such response, the Chief of Police shall consider all information received in regard to the recommended discipline. The Chief of Police shall render a timely written decision to the member and specify the grounds and reasons for discipline and the effective date of the discipline. Once the Chief of Police has issued a written decision, the discipline shall become effective.

1019.10.2 PRESUMPTIVE DISCIPLINARY SANCTIONS

For officers, the Chief of Police shall impose the presumptive sanction for the types of misconduct described in OAR 265-010-001 et seq. but may depart from the presumptive sanction through application of the prescribed aggravating or mitigating factors (OAR 265-005-0030; OAR 265-010-0035). The Chief of Police shall document the decision to impose a sanction other than the presumptive sanction, including the reasoning and any aggravating or mitigating factors (OAR 265-005-0030).

1019.10.3 NOTICE OF FINAL DISPOSITION TO THE COMPLAINANT

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee should ensure that the complainant is notified of the disposition (i.e., sustained, not sustained, exonerated, unfounded) of the complaint and may provide a written summary of the information obtained in the investigation as the Chief of Police finds necessary to explain the action taken (ORS 181A.674).

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If the complaint is related to profiling, the complainant shall be notified in writing with a statement of the final disposition within a reasonable time after the conclusion of the investigation (ORS 131.920).

1019.11 PRE-DISCIPLINE EMPLOYEE RESPONSE

The pre-discipline process is intended to provide the accused employee with an opportunity to present a written or oral response to the Chief of Police after having had an opportunity to review the supporting materials and prior to imposition of any recommended discipline. The employee shall consider the following:

- (a) The response is not intended to be an adversarial or formal hearing.
- (b) Although the employee may be represented by an uninvolved representative or legal counsel, the response is not designed to accommodate the presentation of testimony or witnesses.
- (c) The employee may suggest that further investigation could be conducted or the employee may offer any additional information or mitigating factors for the Chief of Police to consider.
- (d) In the event that the Chief of Police elects to conduct further investigation, the employee shall be provided with the results prior to the imposition of any discipline.
- (e) The employee may thereafter have the opportunity to further respond orally or in writing to the Chief of Police on the limited issues of information raised in any subsequent materials.

1019.12 RESIGNATIONS/RETIREMENTS PRIOR TO DISCIPLINE

In the event that a member tenders a written resignation or notice of retirement prior to the imposition of discipline, it shall be noted in the file. The tender of a resignation or retirement by itself shall not serve as grounds for the termination of any pending investigation or discipline.

1019.13 POST-DISCIPLINE APPEAL RIGHTS

Non-probationary employees have the right to appeal a suspension without pay, punitive transfer, demotion, reduction in pay or step, or termination from employment. The employee has the right to appeal using the procedures established by any collective bargaining agreement and/or personnel rules.

1019.14 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.

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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.

1019.15 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.

1019.16 DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY STANDARDS AND TRAINING COMPLAINTS

Complaints received from the Department of Public Safety Standards and Training (DPSST) that involve officers or communications officers will be investigated as outlined in this policy. The Chief of Police or the authorized designee is responsible for notifying DPSST of the disposition of the complaint (OAR 259-008-0400).

1019.17 NOTIFICATION TO THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY STANDARDS AND TRAINING

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee should ensure DPSST is notified as follows:

- (a) When an investigation of misconduct under ORS 181A.681 results in a sustained finding (ORS 181A.683).
- (b) Within 10 days of a final discipline that includes an economic sanction with the following information (ORS 181A.686):
 1. The name and rank of the officer disciplined.
 2. The name of the University of Oregon Police Department.
 3. A copy of any final decision including the underlying facts and the imposed discipline.

Safety Belts

1021.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes guidelines for the use of safety belts and child restraints. This policy will apply to all members operating or riding in department vehicles.

1021.1.1 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.

1021.2 WEARING OF SAFETY RESTRAINTS

All members shall wear properly adjusted safety restraints when operating or riding in a seat equipped with restraints, in any vehicle owned, leased or rented by this department, while on- or off-duty, or in any privately owned vehicle while on-duty. The member driving such a vehicle shall ensure that all other occupants, including non-members, are also properly restrained (ORS 811.210).

Exceptions to the requirement to wear safety restraints may be made only in exceptional situations where, due to unusual circumstances, wearing a safety belt would endanger the department member or the public. Members must be prepared to justify any deviation from this requirement.

1021.3 TRANSPORTING SUSPECTS, PRISONERS OR ARRESTEES

Suspects, prisoners and arrestees should be in a seated position and secured in the rear seat of any department vehicle with a prisoner restraint system or, when a prisoner restraint system is not available, by safety belts provided by the vehicle manufacturer. The prisoner restraint system is not intended to be a substitute for handcuffs or other appendage restraints. In unusual circumstances where it is unsafe or impractical to do so, prisoners may be transported without the use of safety belts (ORS 811.215(6)).

Prisoners in leg restraints shall be transported in accordance with the Handcuffing and Restraints Policy.

1021.4 INOPERABLE SAFETY BELTS

Department vehicles shall not be operated when the safety belt in the driver's position is inoperable. Persons shall not be transported in a seat in which the safety belt is inoperable.

Department vehicle safety belts shall not be modified, removed, deactivated or altered in any way, except by the vehicle maintenance and repair staff, who shall do so only with the express authorization of the Chief of Police.

Members who discover an inoperable restraint system shall report the defect to the appropriate supervisor. Prompt action will be taken to replace or repair the system.

Safety Belts

1021.5 POLICY

It is the policy of the University of Oregon Police Department that members use safety and child restraint systems to reduce the possibility of death or injury in a motor vehicle collision.

1021.6 TRANSPORTING CHILDREN

A child restraint system should be used for all children of an age, height or weight for which such restraints are required by law (ORS 811.210).

Rear seat passengers in a cage-equipped vehicle may have reduced clearance, which requires careful seating and positioning of safety 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.

1021.7 VEHICLES MANUFACTURED WITHOUT SAFETY BELTS

Vehicles manufactured and certified for use without safety belts or other restraint systems are subject to the manufacturer's operator requirements for safe use.

1021.8 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

1023.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide law enforcement officers with guidelines for the proper use of body armor.

1023.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the University of Oregon Police to maximize officer safety through the mandatory wearing of body armor while in patrol uniform. In addition, when in uniform performing administrative functions, all officers are required to wear body armor. While body armor provides a significant level of protection, it is not a substitute for the observance and adherence to officer safety procedures.

1023.3 ISSUANCE OF BODY ARMOR

The department's designated representative shall ensure that body armor is issued to all officers. Upon issue, the body armor shall meet or exceed the current safety standards established by the National Institute of Justice for ballistic vests. Body armor shall be issued when an officer begins service at the UOPD. New officers are prohibited from being in uniform until body armor is issued. Body armor will be replaced at the end of the warranty period or if it becomes compromised in any way

1023.3.1 USE OF SOFT BODY ARMOR

Specific details on the use of Body Armor are:

- (a) Officers shall only wear department approved and issued body armor.
- (b) Body armor shall be worn when an officer is working in uniform.
- (c) Officers working a plain clothes assignment in which they could reasonably be expected to take enforcement action are required to wear body armor.
- (d) Officers working an undercover assignment are not required to wear body armor.
- (e) Officers involved in training shall adhere to the instructors' directions regarding the use of body armor.
- (f) Any exception to this policy must be approved by the Chief.

1023.3.2 INSPECTIONS OF BODY ARMOR

Supervisors should ensure that body armor is worn and maintained as required by this policy through routine observation and periodic documented inspections. Annual inspections of body armor coordinated by the Quartermaster should be conducted for fit, cleanliness, signs of damage, abuse and wear.

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1023.3.3 CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF SOFT BODY ARMOR

Officers should routinely inspect their department issued body armor for signs of damage and for general cleanliness. Any observed deficiencies shall be reported to the officer's immediate supervisor. The supervisor will then notify the Administrative Captain who will then coordinate with the manufacturer's representative for an appropriate and timely remedy. Because dirt and perspiration may erode ballistic panels, each officer shall be responsible for cleaning personal body armor in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Officers are responsible for the proper storage, maintenance and care of body armor in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. The standard replacement cycle for body armor will be determined by the individual manufacturer's warranty.

1023.4 RANGEMASTER RESPONSIBILITIES

The Administrative Captain or his/her designee should:

- (a) Inspect officers' body armor on an annual basis for signs of damage or excessive wear. Any body armor determined to be insufficient to meet the standards of the National Institute of Justice shall be replaced in a timely manner as circumstances allow.
- (b) Provide periodic training that educates officers about the safety benefits of wearing body armor.
- (c) Annual inspections will take place in June of every year. Results to be maintained in the LEA equipment software program or its equivalent data system.
- (d) Any officer reporting outside of the watch structure will have body armor inspected by the Administrative Captain.

Personnel Records

1025.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy governs maintenance and access to personnel records. Personnel records include any file maintained under an individual member's name.

1025.2 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 Oregon (ORS 181A.830; ORS 192.355; ORS 652.750).

1025.3 DEPARTMENT FILE

The department file shall be maintained as a record of a person's employment/appointment with this department. The department file should contain, at a minimum:

- (a) Personal data, including photographs, marital status, names of family members, educational and employment history, or similar information. A photograph of the member should be permanently retained.
- (b) Election of employee benefits.
- (c) Personnel action reports reflecting assignments, promotions, and other changes in employment/appointment status. These should be permanently retained.
- (d) Original performance evaluations. These should be permanently maintained.
- (e) Discipline records, including copies of sustained personnel complaints.
- (f) Adverse comments such as supervisor notes or memos may be retained in the department file after the member has had the opportunity to read and initial the comment.
 - 1. Once a member has had an opportunity to read and initial any adverse comment, the member shall be given the opportunity to respond in writing to the adverse comment within 30 days (ORS 652.750).
 - 2. Any member response shall be attached to and retained with the original adverse comment.
 - 3. If a member refuses to initial or sign an adverse comment, at least one supervisor should note the date and time of such refusal on the original comment (ORS 652.750). Such a refusal, however, shall not be deemed insubordination, nor shall it prohibit the entry of the adverse comment into the member's file.
- (g) Commendations and awards.
- (h) Any other information, the disclosure of which would constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

1025.4 DIVISION FILE

Division files may be separately maintained internally by a member's supervisor for the purpose of completing timely performance evaluations. The Division file may contain supervisor comments,

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notes, notices to correct, and other materials that are intended to serve as a foundation for the completion of timely performance evaluations. Any adverse comments shall be provided to the officer prior to being placed in the file in accordance with ORS 652.750.

1025.5 TRAINING FILE

An individual training file shall be maintained by the Captain of Administration for each member. Training files will contain records of all training; original or photocopies of available certificates, transcripts, diplomas and other documentation; 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 Captain of Administration or immediate supervisor with evidence of completed training/education in a timely manner.
- (b) The Captain of Administration or supervisor shall ensure that copies of such training records are placed in the member's training file.

1025.6 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:

- Not sustained
- Unfounded
- Exonerated

1025.7 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.

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- (e) Any other documents or material that reveals the member's medical history or medical condition, including past, present or future anticipated mental, psychological or physical limitations.
- (f) Drug testing records.

Medical records relating to hazard exposure shall be retained for 30 years after separation and in accordance with the department established records retention schedule (29 CFR 1910.1020(d)).

1025.8 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 as provided in this policy, according to applicable discovery procedures, state law or with the member's written consent.

Nothing in this policy is intended to preclude review of personnel records by the Vice President for Safety and Risk Services, General Counsel or other attorneys or representatives of the University in connection with official business.

1025.8.1 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 (ORS 181A.830).

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.

1025.8.2 RELEASE OF PERSONNEL INFORMATION

Personnel records of an officer who was employed at any time by the Department shall be released to a requesting law enforcement agency for the purposes of preemployment review (ORS 181A.667).

Except as provided by the Records Maintenance and Release Policy or pursuant to lawful process, no information about a personnel investigation of an officer that does not result in discipline contained in any personnel file shall be disclosed to any unauthorized member or other persons unless (ORS 181A.830(4)):

- (a) The officer consents to disclosure in writing.
- (b) The public interest requires disclosure of the information.

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- (c) Disclosure is necessary for an investigation by the public body, the Department of Public Safety Standards and Training, or a citizen review body designated by the public body.
- (d) Disclosure is required by ORS 181A.667.
- (e) The public body determines that nondisclosure of the information would adversely affect the confidence of the public in the Department.

Audio or video records of internal investigation interviews of an officer are confidential and shall not be released (ORS 192.385).

Photographs of an officer shall not be disclosed without the written consent of the officer (ORS 181A.830).

1025.9 MEMBER ACCESS TO HIS/HER OWN PERSONNEL RECORDS

A member or former member may request to review his/her personnel file. The request should be made to the Administration Supervisor. The Administration Supervisor should ensure that the member is provided a reasonable opportunity to review their personnel file or, if requested, receive a certified copy of the records as provided in ORS 652.750.

If an officer believes that any portion of the material is mistakenly or unlawfully placed in the officer personnel record, the officer may submit a written request to the Chief of Police that the mistaken or unlawful material be corrected or deleted. The request must describe the corrections or deletions requested and the reasons supporting the request and provide any documentation that supports the request. The Chief of Police must respond within 30 days from the date the request is received. If the Chief of Police chooses not to make any changes, the Chief of Police shall ensure that a written response to the request is made. The Chief of Police shall ensure that the request and response is placed in the officer's personnel record (ORS 652.750).

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.

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- (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.

1025.10 RETENTION AND PURGING

Unless otherwise noted, personnel records shall be retained for a minimum of 10 years after separation and in accordance with the established records retention schedule (ORS 181A.667).

- (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.

Request for Change of Assignment

1027.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

It is the intent of the Department that all requests for change of assignment are considered equally. To facilitate the selection process, the following procedure is established whereby all such requests will be reviewed on an equal basis as assignments are made.

1027.2 REQUEST FOR CHANGE OF ASSIGNMENT

Personnel wishing a change of assignment should make such request in writing and forwarded via the chain of command to their Division Commander.

1027.3 SUPERVISOR'S COMMENTARY

The officer's immediate supervisor shall make appropriate comments prior to forwarding it to the Division Commander of the employee involved. In the case of patrol officers, the Watch Commander must comment on the request with his/her recommendation before forwarding the request to the Division Commander.

Request for Outside Training

1028.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes guidelines for processing requests to attend training offered outside the Department's in-service training program.

1028.2 REQUEST TO ATTEND OUTSIDE TRAINING

Employees who wish to attend training that is offered outside the Department's in-service training program will complete a Request to Attend Training form. The form is designed to gather all of the particulars of the training (course content, instructors, certifications, pre-requisites, etc.) and costs involved (registration, travel, etc.).

Once the form is completed by the employee, it will be submitted to their Supervisor who will forward the request to the Sergeant of Professional Standards and Training along with their recommendation. The Department recognizes that there may be times where special circumstances require a more streamlined or specialized approval process. In those circumstances, supervisors are expected to confer with the Sergeant of Professional Standards and Training regarding special processing.

Training requests will be assessed based on the department's need for the training, the staffing levels during the training dates, available funding for the training, the amount of training the requesting employee(s) already had the previous year, and the applicability of the training to the employee's assigned duties.

1028.3 APPROVAL PROCESS

- (a) Employees
 - 1. Complete the request form and forward it to their supervisor with all pertinent information
 - 2. Immediately notify their supervisor and the Sergeant of Professional Standards and Training if:
 - (a) Training is cancelled
 - (b) They are unable to attend
 - (c) Other changes that impact the department
- (b) Supervisors
 - (a) Review and discuss the request with the employee, if necessary.
 - (b) Forward the request and attached material, along with their recommendation, to the Sergeant of Professional Standards and Training
- (c) Lieutenant of Professional Standards and Training

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- (a) Review and forward, with recommendation, to the Executive Staff and identify funding available and value to the department
 - (b) Upon approval by Executive Staff the Sergeant of Professional Standards and Training may inquire of management staff for attendance by other personnel
 - (c) Register the selected employee(s) in the class
 - (d) Advise employee(s) and their supervisor(s) of the approval and any special instructions
- (d) Director of Administrative Services, or designee
- (a) Confirm costs and encumber funding
 - (b) Assist with travel arrangements
 - (c) Process payment(s)

Commendations and Award

1029.1 POLICY

This policy provides general guidelines for recognizing commendable or meritorious acts of members of the University of Oregon Police Department and individuals from the community.

1029.2 PURPOSE

The purpose of this program is to recognize exemplary behavior on the part of a member of the UOPD or exemplary civic duty on the part of a citizen. Employee and citizen recognition awards can take on many forms such as; thank you notes, pins, plaques, award ceremonies, and gift cards. There are a number of ways to say thank you for doing the "right thing". This program will set forth the procedures for recognizing both employees and citizens consistent with the mission, vision, and values of the University of Oregon Police Department.

1029.3 RECOGNITION COMMITTEE

Having employees involved in the recognition process helps to ensure that this program is viewed as fair by the entire department. It also helps to create a shared ownership of the program. The committee will be comprised of the UOPD Command staff and a representative from each functional work area to ensure equal representation.

The Recognition Committee will be chaired by the Chief of Police or his/her designee. Committee members will be selected by the Chief of Police or designee through voluntary application and serve for a period of one year. If a member of the Recognition Committee is nominated for an award, that member will yield their position as a committee member for the duration of the relevant nomination process.

It is the role of the committee to determine the components of the recognition program and ensure compliance with the University's recognition program policies, as well as helping to determine criteria, soliciting nominations and selecting awardees for the following categories:

- (a) Medal of Valor
 1. Awarded to employees who knowingly perform conspicuous acts of courage under life-threatening circumstances so that others might live.
- (b) Life-Saving
 1. Awarded to employees who take action during an emergency with the intent to save a life, help the injured, or assist law enforcement.
- (c) Outstanding Community Service
 1. Awarded to an employee for going above and beyond the expectations of their position which impacted a problem, issue, event, and/or quality of life concerning their community.
- (d) Excellence

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1. Consistently demonstrated exceptional work performance which made positive contributions to the
 - (e) Department and community they serve.
 1. Community Outreach
 - (f) Cultivated a productive working relationship between community members and the University of Oregon
 1. Police Department
 - (g) Inspirational
 1. Consistently promoted a can-do approach that inspired others to achieve performance excellence.
 - (h) Innovation
 1. Developed a creative solution to a long-standing problem that embodied the characteristics of courage, risk-taking and/or perseverance.
 - (i) Kindness
 1. Members go above and beyond the call of duty to take their social responsibilities to the next level, caring for the community in even greater and more impactful ways which can only be defined as kindness
 - (j) Unit Citation
 1. Unit Citation may be awarded to an organizational unit of the department for bravery or outstanding service by its members functioning as a team

1029.4 PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION/RECORD KEEPING

The Executive Coordinator will be responsible for administering this program. The Executive Coordinator will create an annual program summary at the end of the calendar year. This report will be submitted to the Office of Chief and made available to all staff for review. The report shall detail the following:

- Types of awards issued
- Date awards were issued
- Who received the award
- Recommendations for improvement

1029.5 LETTER OF APPRECIATION/COMMENDATION

An employee or community member is eligible to receive a formal letter of appreciation. Formal letters of appreciation will be administered by the Office of the Chief. These letters will appear either on department letterhead or department thank you cards. These letters are intended to thank an individual for their performance or behavior.

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It is noteworthy that all members of the department are encouraged to routinely and informally recognize and appreciate one another. Any member of the department can recommend a formal letter of appreciation through the following process:

- (a) Submit an interoffice memorandum to the Executive Coordinator requesting a formal letter of appreciation be issued by the Office of the Chief.
- (b) The memorandum must clearly state
 1. The reason/behavior to be appreciated
 2. The name of the recipient
 3. Contact information including email, telephone number, and address for the person being appreciated (name and email only for UOPD employee)
- (c) The memorandum must clearly state whether or not a challenge coin is also requested as part of the letter of appreciation.
- (d) Within ten business days, the Office of the Chief will notify the person requesting the letter of the final disposition
- (e) This award will be presented in person or via mail
- (f) When an employee is awarded a copy will be submitted to their personnel file

1029.6 CHIEF'S AWARD

The Chief's Award is reserved for members of the UOPD only and may be issued on a quarterly basis. This includes all full time, part-time and volunteer staff. The Chief's award is documented via a formal certificate. Only those individuals serving as supervisors within the organization may request a Chief's Award be issued. This award may be issued or recommended for a department member who has demonstrated exemplary performance in the course of their assignment. A Chief's Award may be requested through the following process:

- (a) Submit an interoffice memorandum to the Executive Coordinator requesting a formal Chief's award be issued by the Office of the Chief.
- (b) The memorandum must clearly state
 1. The reason/behavior to be appreciated
 2. Contact information including email, telephone number for the person being appreciated
 3. Within ten business days, the Office of the Chief will notify the person requesting the letter of the final disposition
 4. This certificate will be awarded at a regularly scheduled command staff meeting or in the field. This certificate must be presented by the Chief of Police or his/her designee

1029.7 COMMAND STAFF AWARDS

The command staff award is used to recognize those employees who demonstrate exemplary performance. A member of command can issue this award at any time during the year. The

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command staff person issuing the award is not restricted to only members of their span of control. The employee being recognized will be invited to a command staff meeting to be presented with their award. If the command staff meeting falls out of the employee's normal course of working business hours, the employee will be compensated for their attendance in accordance with all appropriate labor agreements. Command staff will be in business attire or minimally Class B uniform during a recognition meeting. The employee receiving the award will also be in business attire or Class B uniform for the meeting.

There are four levels of appreciation using the command staff award process:

- (a) An employee is recognized for exemplary performance
- (b) An employee receives a second award for exemplary behavior within a twelve-month period. This award includes a gift card
- (c) An employee receives a third award for exemplary performance within a twelve-month period. This award includes a special recognition
- (d) An employee receives a fourth award for exemplary performance within a twelve-month period. This award includes a special recognition.

The nomination process is completed for the first two levels of appreciation by simply requesting the Office of the Chief Executive Coordinator place the award on the next command staff meeting agenda. For levels two and three, the formal related process will expand by further review by command staff.

1029.8 COMMUNITY MEMBER AND UOPD EMPLOYEE OF THE YEAR AWARD

These specific categories are awarded each year recognizing the prior year. The call for nominations will take place prior to the recognition event. Nominations will be submitted online by any employee of the department. Online submissions will only be accepted if complete. The Recognition Committee Chair will announce the call for nominations, collect the nominations and call together the committee to decide/vote for the recipient of the respective awards.

1029.9 RETIREMENTS

Recognizing an employee's contribution to the community at the time of retirement is important. Retirements will be formally recognized during the Department's annual swearing-in ceremony. Since the police department is such an important member of the campus community it is only fitting that an employee's contributions be recognized and celebrated by all.

1029.10 UNIVERSITY OF OREGON HUMAN RESOURCES OUTSTANDING EMPLOYEE AWARD

Human Resources facilitates an annual employee recognition program to honor and acknowledge excellence at work. Outstanding Employee Awards recognize officers of administration and classified staff who:

- (a) Demonstrate excellence on the job, and exemplify key components of the university mission, and o critical thinking effective reasoning
- (b) Clear communication

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- (c) Creativity
- (d) Act ethically
- (e) Foster admiration among colleagues, and model high-performance standards.

1029.10.1 AWARD CRITERIA

Award recipients are UO employees who embody the mission of the university, produce quality work, and consistently display characteristics valued and appreciated by coworkers. They are a reliable compass continually pointing the university in the direction of its goals and aspirations.

To be considered, the nominee should exhibit on-the-job performance that fulfills the following criteria:

- (a) Build Community
 - 1. Promotes a sense of community (within a workgroup, department/unit, or across campus) by bringing groups/individuals together for a common purpose.
- (b) Promote Inclusivity
 - 1. Welcomes and values diversity of opinions in discussions, demonstrates tolerance of others, considers accessibility, diversity, and inclusivity in aspects of job assignments, enhances the campus climate, adheres to respectful workplace expectations.
- (c) Demonstrate Leadership Qualities
 - 1. Provides on-going high-quality performance, directs people to resources, sees work assignments from a big picture point-of-view, seeks to improve university operations, handles difficult situations and assignments well, and personifies dependability.[This criterion does not require supervisory responsibilities or formal supervisor designation. Any employee who displays leadership skills meets this criterion.]
- (d) Exemplify Mission
 - 1. Embodies the UO mission statement, purpose, vision, and values, advances the priorities of his/her unit, and department through completion of work assignments, recognizes his/her role in achieving university goals, motivated by the university's pursuit of being a comprehensive public research university committed to exceptional teaching, discovery, and service.
- (e) Nomination Process
 - 1. Any UO employee can nominate an officer of administration (OA) or classified employee for an
 - 2. Outstanding Employee Award. Nominations are submitted through a two-part process:
 - (a) Submit a Nomination Form to formally nominate an OA or classified member for consideration, and
 - (b) Submit Letters of Support for the nominee.

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(f) Selection Process

1. Outstanding Employee Award recipients are selected by a committee comprised of OAs and classified staff. Committee members are obtained from the following sources: OA and classified Senate representatives, Classified Staff Training and Development Advisory Committee (CSTDAC), OA Council, and diversity committees or units. The committee also includes a representative from Human Resources (Chief Human Resources Officer or her designee). The Employee Engagement Manager facilitates the selection process.
2. The committee makes selection decisions based on the information submitted on the nomination form and in the letters of support. Award recipients are determined by their demonstrated ability to meet the established criteria as detailed and explained in the nomination materials. Committee members do not seek additional information on nominees to make final decisions. Detailed information about a nominee as described by those submitting the nomination and contributing a letter of support is the determining factor.
3. At least one OA and one classified staff will be honored each year. The committee may choose to recognize multiple employees at its discretion.
4. The supervisor for each nominee is contacted by the Employee Engagement Manager to provide a supervisor response. This response is intended to substantiate a nomination and ensure that employees meeting performance expectations are considered for this prestigious honor. Employees with performance concerns may be excluded from consideration. The supervisor response is not used to collect additional information for the committee to consider in the selection process. Supervisors contribute to a nominee's consideration by submitting a letter of support in accordance with the nomination process.

1029.11 VPFA SPOTLIGHT

The Finance and Administration portfolio will use the employee spotlight to highlight employee excellence in its various forms. We will feature spotlighted employees on the VPFA website and potentially also in other venues (e.g., departmental websites or newsletters, in links to postings for jobs within the VPFA portfolio, etc.) The spotlight may feature the employee's contributions to such things as team building, customer service, and/or diversity and inclusion.

The intent is to give recognition to valued employees, highlight strengths and uniqueness, and provide inspiration to, and promote a sense of community among, employees and prospective employees might who share things in common with the individual being featured. The spotlight also helps to convey our portfolio-wide dedication to diversity and inclusion in the workplace.

Ideally, spotlight employees should be:

- Willing participants: they should be enthusiastic about being spotlighted. Employees may even approach you to be interviewed.
- Interesting: perhaps the employee has had a unique career path or an unusual educational experience; perhaps they overcame adversity, etc.

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- Everyday people: we are not looking for the 'best of the best'; this is not an employee recognition award. Instead, it aims to highlight the diverse array of people from different backgrounds and experiences that work together all over the VPFA portfolio.
- In a position that has not yet been (recently) highlighted: the interviews highlight interesting people AND the interesting job they do to provide services across campus.

Fitness for Duty

1031.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Monitoring members' fitness for duty is essential for the safety and welfare of the members of the Department and the community. The purpose of this policy is to ensure that all members of this department remain fit for duty and able to perform their job functions.

1031.2 POLICY

The University of Oregon Police Department strives to provide a safe and productive work environment and ensure that all members of this department can safely and effectively perform the essential functions of their jobs. Under limited circumstances, the Department may require a professional evaluation of a member's physical and/or mental capabilities to determine the member's ability to perform essential functions.

1031.3 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

It is the responsibility of each member of this department to maintain physical stamina and psychological stability sufficient to safely and effectively perform the essential duties of the member's position.

During working hours, all members are required to be alert, attentive, and capable of performing their assigned responsibilities.

Any member who feels unable to perform the member's duties shall promptly notify a supervisor. In the event that a member believes that another department member is unable to perform assigned duties, such observations and/or belief shall be promptly reported to a supervisor.

1031.4 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

All supervisors should be alert to any indication that a member may be unable to safely perform the member's duties due to an underlying physical or psychological impairment or condition

Such indications may include:

- (a) An abrupt and negative change in the member's normal behavior.
- (b) A pattern of irrational conduct, hostility, or oppositional behavior.
- (c) Personal expressions of instability.
- (d) Inappropriate use of alcohol or other substances, including prescribed medication.
- (e) A pattern of questionable judgment, impulsive behavior, or the inability to manage emotions.
- (f) Any other factor or combination of factors causing a supervisor to believe the member may be suffering from an impairment or condition requiring intervention.

Supervisors shall maintain the confidentiality of any information consistent with this policy.

Fitness for Duty

1031.4.1 REPORTING

A supervisor observing a member, or receiving a report of a member, who is perceived to be unable to safely or effectively perform the member's duties shall promptly document all objective information and/or observations.

The supervisor should attempt to meet with the member to inquire about the conduct or behavior giving rise to the concerns.

If a meeting does not resolve the supervisor's concerns or does not take place, the supervisor shall promptly document the supervisor's observations and actions in a written report and inform the Watch Commander or the member's Division Commander.

If a fit for duty concern is related to an on-the-job injury or disease, UO workers' compensation insurer (SAIF) should be notified via UO Risk Management.

1031.4.2 DUTY STATUS

In conjunction with the Watch Commander or the member's Division Commander, the supervisor should make a preliminary determination regarding the member's duty status.

If a determination is made that the member can safely and effectively perform the essential functions of the member's job, the member should be returned to duty and arrangements made for appropriate follow-up.

If a preliminary determination is made that the member's conduct or behavior represents an inability to safely and effectively perform the essential functions of the member's job, the Watch Commander or the member's Division Commander should immediately relieve the member of duty pending further evaluation.

Employees relieved of duty shall comply with the administrative leave provisions of the Personnel Complaints Policy

The Chief of Police shall be promptly notified in the event that any member is relieved of duty.

1031.5 FITNESS-FOR-DUTY EVALUATIONS

A fitness-for-duty evaluation may be ordered whenever circumstances reasonably indicate that a member is unfit for duty or following an officer-involved shooting or death-in-custody incident.

1031.5.1 PROCESS

The Chief of Police, in cooperation with the UO Office of Human Resources, may order the member to undergo a fitness-for-duty evaluation.

The examining practitioner will provide the Department with a report indicating whether the member is fit for duty. If the member is not fit for duty, the practitioner will include the existing restrictions or conditions in the report.

In order to facilitate the evaluation of any member, the Department will provide all appropriate documents and available information.

Fitness for Duty

All reports and evaluations submitted by the examining practitioner shall be part of the member's confidential medical file.

Any member ordered to undergo a fitness-for-duty evaluation shall comply with the terms of the order and cooperate fully with the examining practitioner.

Any failure to comply with such an order and any failure to cooperate with the practitioner may be deemed insubordination and shall subject the member to discipline, up to and including termination.

Determinations regarding duty status of members who are found to be unfit for duty or fit for duty with limitations will be made in cooperation with the UO Office of Human Resources.

1031.6 LIMITATION ON HOURS WORKED

Absent emergency operations members should not work more than:

- 16 hours in a day (24 hour) period or
- 30 hours in any two-day (48 hour) period or
- 84 hours in any seven-day (168 hour) period

Except in very limited circumstances members should have a minimum of 8 hours off between shifts. Supervisors should give consideration to reasonable rest periods and are authorized to deny overtime or relieve any member who has exceeded the above guidelines to off-duty status.

Limitations on the number of hours worked apply to shift changes, shift trades, rotation, holdover, training, general overtime, and any other work assignments.

1031.7 APPEALS

An employee who is separated from paid employment or receives a reduction in salary resulting from a fitness for duty exam shall be entitled to an administrative appeal governed by relevant Collective Bargaining Agreements or University personnel policies.

Meal Periods and Breaks

1033.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy regarding meals and breaks, insofar as possible shall conform to the policy governing all University employees that has been established by the Vice President for Safety and Risk Services.

1033.1.1 MEAL PERIODS

Sworn employees and dispatchers shall remain on duty subject to call during meal breaks. All other employees are not on call during meal breaks unless directed otherwise by a supervisor.

Uniformed patrol and shall notify the Dispatch Center prior to taking a meal period.

The time spent for the meal period shall not exceed the authorized time allowed.

1033.1.2 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.

Field officers will take their breaks on campus or within a short driving distance from the campus, and will check out on the radio upon their arrival at the break location.

Officers are subject to call and shall monitor their radios.

When officers take their breaks away from their vehicles, they shall do so only with the knowledge and clearance of the Dispatch Center.

Lactation Break Policy

1034.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide reasonable accommodations to members desiring to express breast milk for the member's infant child.

1034.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this department to provide reasonable break time and appropriate facilities to accommodate any member desiring to express breast milk for her nursing child 18 months or younger in compliance with state law and the Fair Labor Standards Act (29 USC § 207 and ORS 653.077).

1034.3 LACTATION BREAK TIME

A rest period should be permitted each time the member has the need to express breast milk (29 USC § 207; OAR 839-020-0051). In general, lactation breaks that cumulatively total 30 minutes or less during any four-hour work period or major portion of a four-hour work period would be considered reasonable. However, individual circumstances may require more or less time.

Lactation breaks, if feasible, should be taken at the same time as the member's regularly scheduled rest or meal periods. While a reasonable effort will be made to provide additional time beyond authorized breaks, any such time exceeding regularly scheduled and paid break time will be unpaid.

Members desiring to take a lactation break shall notify communications or a supervisor prior to taking such a break and 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 in emergency or exigent circumstances.

1034.4 PRIVATE LOCATION

The Department will make reasonable efforts to provide lactating members 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 member'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 coworkers and the public (29 USC § 207).

Members occupying such private areas shall either secure the door or otherwise make it clear that the area is occupied with a need for privacy. All other members should avoid interrupting a lactating member during an authorized break, except to announce an emergency or other urgent circumstance.

Authorized lactation breaks for members assigned to the field may be taken at the nearest appropriate private area.

Lactation Break Policy

1034.5 STORAGE OF EXPRESSED MILK

Any member storing expressed milk in any authorized refrigerated area within the Department shall clearly label it as such and shall remove it when the member's shift ends.

Payroll Records

1035.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides the guidelines for completing and submitting payroll records of department members who are eligible for the payment of wages.

1035.2 POLICY

The University of Oregon Police Department maintains timely and accurate payroll records.

1035.3 RESPONSIBILITIES

Members are responsible for the accurate and timely submission of their payroll records for the payment of wages.

Supervisors are responsible for approving the payroll records for those under their commands.

1035.4 TIME REQUIREMENTS

Members who are eligible for the payment of wages are paid on a scheduled, periodic basis, generally on the same day or date each period, with certain exceptions, such as holidays. Payroll records shall be completed and submitted to Administration as established by the University payroll procedures.

1035.5 RECORDS

The Finance and Administration Shared Services shall ensure that accurate and timely payroll records are maintained as required by 29 CFR 516.2 for a minimum of three years (29 CFR 516.5).

Overtime Payment Requests

1037.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

It is the policy of the Department to compensate non-exempt salaried and hourly employees who work authorized overtime either by payment of wages as agreed and in effect through the Collective Bargaining Agreement (CBA), or 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 practical after overtime is worked.

1037.1.1 DEPARTMENT POLICY

Because of the nature of police work, and the specific needs of the Department, a degree of flexibility concerning overtime policies must be maintained.

Non-exempt employees are not authorized to volunteer work time for the Department. All requests to work overtime shall be approved in advance by a supervisor. If circumstances do not permit prior approval, then approval shall be sought as soon as practical 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, at the employees request, 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 form for such a period, the employee shall comply. Overtime approval will be based upon the necessity to complete the work and availability of on-duty employees to complete the work.

Student and temporary employees are eligible for overtime only after having worked 40 hours in that calendar week .

The individual employee may request compensatory time in lieu of receiving overtime payment, however, the employee may not exceed 120 hours of compensatory time.

1037.2 REQUEST FOR OVERTIME COMPENSATION

Employees shall submit all overtime compensation requests to their immediate supervisors as soon as practicable for verification. Failure to submit a request for overtime compensation in a timely manner may result in discipline.

1037.2.1 EMPLOYEES RESPONSIBILITY

Employees shall complete the requests immediately after working the overtime and turn them in to their immediate supervisor or the Watch Commander. Call-back, time off between shifts and changes to shift hours are covered by existing Collective Bargaining Agreements.

1037.2.2 SUPERVISORS RESPONSIBILITY

The supervisor who verifies the overtime earned shall verify that the overtime was worked before approving the request.

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Overtime Payment Requests

After the entry has been made on the employee's time card, the overtime payment request form is forwarded to the next step in the chain of command for final approval.

1037.3 ACCOUNTING FOR OVERTIME WORKED

Employees are to record the actual time worked in an overtime status. In some cases, the Collective Bargaining Agreement provides that a minimum number of hours will be paid, (e.g., threehours for Court). In that case, the employee will record the actual time worked and the minimum hours to be paid. The supervisor will ensure that the record and overtime paid is accurate.

1037.3.1 ACCOUNTING FOR PORTIONS OF AN HOUR

When accounting for less than a full hour, time worked shall be reported as indicated by the following chart:

Time Worked	Percentage Reported
1 to 7 minutes	0.00 hours
8 to 22 minutes	0.25 hours
23 to 37 minutes	0.50 hours
38 to 52 minutes	0.75 hours
53 to 60 minutes	1.00 hour

1037.3.2 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 from that reported by the other officer, the Watch Commander or other approving supervisor may require each employee to include the reason for the variation as part of the overtime payment request.

Outside Employment

1039.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

In order to avoid actual or perceived conflicts of interest for departmental employees engaging in outside employment, all employees shall obtain written approval from the Chief of Police prior to engaging in any outside employment. Approval of outside employment shall be at the discretion of the Chief of Police in accordance with the provisions of this policy.

1039.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Outside Employment - 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, product(s) or benefits rendered.

- Outside Employment also includes volunteer positions with other law enforcement agencies, for example a Reserve Police Officer or Special Deputy.
- Outside Employment also includes self-employment where services, product(s) or benefits are rendered.
- Outside Employment does NOT include volunteer obligations for charities, church, service organizations, social clubs, etc., UNLESS there exists a conflict of interest.

Outside Overtime - duties or services on behalf of an outside organization, company, or individual within this jurisdiction that are scheduled and paid through this department as overtime so that the Department may be reimbursed for the cost of wages and benefits.

1039.2 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 may lead to disciplinary action.

In order to obtain approval for outside employment, the employee must complete an Outside Employment Application which shall be submitted to the employee's immediate supervisor who will ensure that all of the relevant information is provided. The application will then be forwarded through the chain of command to the Chief of Police for consideration.

If approved, the employee will be notified in writing, or via email, with copies to the Chain of Command. Unless otherwise indicated, permission will be valid through the end of the calendar year in which the request is approved. Any employee seeking to renew permission shall submit a new Outside Employment Application in a timely manner.

Any employee seeking approval of outside employment, whose request has been denied, shall be provided with a written reason for the denial of the application at the time of the denial.

The documentation will be stored in the employee's personnel file.

Outside Employment

1039.2.1 APPEAL OF DENIAL OF OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT

If an employee's Outside Employment Application is denied or withdrawn by the Department, the employee may file a written notice of appeal to the Chief of Police within ten days of the date of denial.

If the employee's appeal is denied, the employee may consult with their labor representative and/or the current Collective Bargaining Agreement (CBA) regarding the filing of a grievance.

1039.3 PROHIBITED OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT

The Department reserves the right to deny any request for outside employment. There are generally two categories of conflict that would be examined in order to determine whether to approve an outside employment request. They are:

- Actual or potential conflict of interest
- Actual or potential conflict of commitment

General guidelines for denial will be based on criteria similar to, but not limited to, the following:

- (a) The outside employment involves the use of the Department badge, uniform, identity, resources, prestige or influence. 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 (for example, loss prevention at a retail outlet requires the employee to wear their UOPD uniform while working for them, or access police records)
- (b) The outside employment requires the employee to perform similar acts to their regularly assigned position with the Department (for example, a private security position would require an employee to arrest trespassers and use force under their authority which is essentially the same requirements of a UOPD officer)
- (c) The outside employment involves actions that would be in conflict with their regular duties (for example, a bouncer at a club would be expected to simply trespass a patron involved in criminal activity where the employee would be expected to make an arrest if on-duty with the Department)
- (d) The outside employment involves acts that are inconsistent with the canons of the Criminal Justice Code of Ethics, conflict with provisions of department policy, have a negative impact on the employee's reputation, or have a negative impact on the employee's credibility as a witness in court (for example, endorsing products that demonstrate bias or glorify violence)
- (e) The outside employment interferes with the employee's current work schedule, the Department's ability to schedule or assign work or the employee's availability for work (for example, the employment precludes the employee from being assigned to work swing shift)

Outside Employment

1. For comparison purposes, the University of Oregon standard for faculty outside work-hours commitment is one-day-in-seven, and averaging over longer time period's is allowed.
 - (f) The outside employment negatively impacts the employee's job performance at the Department (for example, the employment requires so many hours per week that the employee cannot get enough rest and their performance suffers for that reason)
 - (g) The employee's performance at this department is documented to be below expectations as reflected on performance evaluations.
 - (h) Denial, suspension or revocation may be included as a term or condition of sustained discipline.
 - (i) The outside employment requires work that the employee is unable to perform for the Department due to an injury or other condition, or interferes with the employee's ability to return to full duty (for example, an injury prevents the employee from driving a vehicle for UOPD and the outside employment requires the employee to drive a vehicle)

1039.4 MATERIAL CHANGES TO OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT

If an employee terminates his or her outside employment during the period covered by permission, the employee shall promptly submit written notification of such termination to the Chief of Police through the chain of command. Any subsequent request for renewal or continued outside employment will be considered a new request and submitted as outlined 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 should report the change.

1039.5 OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT WHILE ON DISABILITY

Department members engaged in outside employment who are placed on disability leave or modified/light-duty shall inform their immediate supervisor in writing within three days whether or not they intend to continue to engage in such outside employment while on such leave or light-duty status. The Chief of Police will decide whether such outside employment should continue.

In the event the Chief of Police determines that the outside employment should be discontinued or if the employee fails to promptly notify his/her supervisor of his/her intentions regarding their outside employment, a notice of revocation of the member's permission will be forwarded to the involved employee, and a copy attached to the original permission document.

Criteria for revoking permission for outside employment include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (a) The outside employment is medically detrimental to the total recovery of the disabled member, as indicated by the University's professional medical advisors.

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- (b) The outside employment performed requires the same or similar physical ability, as would be required of an on-duty member.
- (c) The employee's failure to make timely notice of their intentions to their supervisor.

When the disabled member returns to full duty with the University of Oregon Police Department, a request (in writing) may be made to the Chief of Police to restore permission for outside employment.

1039.6 OUTSIDE OVERTIME

Any private organization, entity or individual seeking special services for security or traffic control from members of this department must submit a written request to the Chief of Police in advance of the desired service. Such outside overtime will be assigned, monitored and paid through the Department.

Occupational Disease and Work-Related Injury Reporting

1041.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance regarding the timely reporting of occupational diseases, mental health issues and work-related injuries.

1041.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Occupational disease or work-related injury - An accidental injury or any disease or infection arising out of and in the course of employment that requires medical services or results in disability or death. The occupational disease (including a mental disorder) must be caused by substances or activities to which the member would not ordinarily be subjected or exposed except during employment with the University of Oregon Police Department (ORS 656.005(7); ORS 656.802).

1041.2 POLICY

The University of Oregon Police Department will address occupational diseases, mental health issues and work-related injuries appropriately, and will comply with applicable state workers' compensation requirements (ORS 656.001 et seq.).

1041.3 RESPONSIBILITIES

1041.3.1 DIVISION COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITIES

The Division Commander who receives a report of an occupational disease or work-related injury 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 University's risk management entity and the Administration Division Commander to ensure any required Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OR-OSHA) reporting is made as required in the injury and illness prevention plan identified in the Illness and Injury Prevention Policy.

Incidents and Illnesses shall be reported to UO Risk Management no later than five days after notice or knowledge of any incident, illness or accident that may result in a compensable injury (OAR 436-060-0010).

1041.3.2 CHIEF OF POLICE RESPONSIBILITIES

The Chief of Police shall review and forward copies of the report to UO Risk Management. Copies of the report and related documents retained by the Department shall be filed in the member's confidential medical file.

1041.3.3 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

A supervisor learning of any occupational disease or work-related injury should ensure the member receives medical care as appropriate. The supervisor shall provide every injured member with a Report of Job Injury or Illness form (Form 801) immediately upon the request of the member

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or his/her attorney, or upon receiving notice or knowledge of an accident that may involve a compensable injury (ORS 656.265; OAR 436-060-0010).

Supervisors shall determine whether the Major Incident Notification and Illness and Injury Prevention policies apply and take additional action as required.

1041.3.4 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. The member may choose a medical service provider, attending physician or authorized nurse practitioner for medical care (OAR 436-060-0010).

1041.4 OTHER DISEASE OR INJURY

Diseases and injuries 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.

1041.5 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. This information should also be forwarded to UO Risk Management.

1041.5.1 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 University to determine whether the offered settlement will affect any claim the University 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 University's right of subrogation, while ensuring that the member's right to receive compensation is not affected. Upon receiving such notice, the Chief will promptly notify UO Risk Management.

Personal Appearance Standards

1043.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

In order to project uniformity and neutrality toward the public and other members of the department, employees of this department shall maintain their personal hygiene and appearance to project a professional image appropriate for this department and for their assignment.

1043.2 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.

1043.2.1 HAIR

Members shall keep their hair clean, neatly groomed and styled in a manner that does not interfere with their assigned duties.

Dyeing or highlighting hair is permitted, but members' hair color must be consistent with a naturally occurring color range and must be professional in appearance. Members are prohibited from dyeing patterns or prints.

Uniform member specifications while on duty:

Uniform members shall style their hair in a manner that does not interfere with uniform headgear or any specialized equipment and will not interfere with the member's safety and effectiveness. No ribbon or ornaments will be worn in the hair except for neat and inconspicuous bobby pins, bands, and barrettes necessary to secure hair.

1043.2.2 FACIAL HAIR

Mustaches, beards, and goatees are allowed. Facial hair must be kept clean and neatly trimmed.

Mustaches and goatees must follow the natural arch of the mouth.

- (a) A goatee is defined as a tuft of hair on the chin, joined with a mustache.
- (b) Handlebar mustaches and items woven into facial hair are prohibited.
- (c) The "Fu Manchu" is not considered a goatee and is not approved for uniform personnel.
- (d) The amount of time to grow a goatee will vary by individual, but it must be readily apparent that the employee has grown facial hair and merely did not forget to shave.

Uniformed Members: Facial hair may not be more than 1 inch in length, and must not interfere with the natural seal of the issued gas mask.

1043.2.3 SIDEBURNS

Sideburns shall not extend below the bottom of the outer ear opening (the top of the earlobes) and shall be trimmed and neat.

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1043.2.4 FINGERNAILS

Fingernails:

- (a) Fingernails shall be clean and neatly cut at all times and not extend more than one-quarter inch beyond the fingertip.
- (b) Visible nail polish shall be clear or otherwise conservative

1043.2.5 JEWELRY AND ACCESSORIES

Eyewear:

- (a) Conservative design eyeglasses and sunglasses may be worn
- (b) Mirrored sunglasses are prohibited

Jewelry:

- (a) Uniformed Officers may wear no more than two rings per hand (wedding and engagement rings worn together are considered as one). Rings, especially those on the trigger finger(s), must not interfere with safe and proficient operation of weapons.
- (b) Uniformed Officers may wear one bracelet per arm (with the exclusion of memorial bands and medical alert bracelets) that is of conservative design and appearance, does not include charms and would not interfere with duty requirements and would create a safety risk.
- (c) Necklaces and neck chains of small diameter are permitted if they do not hold multiple or lengthy attachments, can be worn under the officers uniform and would not create a safety risk.
- (d) Uniformed officers may wear conservative, small, matching earrings that do not extend below the earlobe.

1043.3 TATTOOS

Visible body art on the face and neck is prohibited, except for reasonable cosmetic purposes. Members will not expose any offensive forms of body art while on duty. Offensive forms of body art include images which are sexually explicit, racially and/or sexually biased or could be viewed as discriminatory in nature.

For the purposes of this directive, body art is defined as procedures used to alter the body's appearance including, but not limited to, branding, scarification and tattoos.

1043.4 BODY PIERCING OR ALTERATION

Body piercing or alteration to any area of the body visible in any authorized uniform or attire that is a deviation from normal anatomical features and which is not medically required is prohibited except with prior authorization of the Chief of Police. Such body alteration includes, but is not limited to:

- (a) Tongue splitting or piercing.
- (b) Intentional, non-medical body modification that cannot be concealed or eliminated.
- (c) Any additional piercings that cannot be concealed by clothing, such as those in the tongue, lip, etc., must be removed while on duty or in uniform.

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- (d) Abnormal shaping of the ears, eyes, nose or teeth.
- (e) Branding or scarification.

1043.5 EXEMPTIONS

Members who seek cultural (e.g., protected hairstyle) or other exemptions to this policy that are protected by law should generally be accommodated (ORS 659A.001; ORS 659A.030). A member with an exemption may be ineligible for an assignment if the individual accommodation presents a security or safety risk. The Chief of Police should be advised any time a request for such an accommodation is denied or when a member with a cultural or other exemption is denied an assignment based on a safety or security risk.

Uniform Regulations

1045.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The uniform policy of the University of Oregon Police Department is established to ensure that uniformed officers will be readily identifiable to the public through the proper use and wearing of department uniforms. Employees should also refer to the following associated Policy Manual sections:

Department Owned and Personal Property

Body Armor

Grooming Standards

The Uniform and Equipment Specifications manual is maintained and periodically updated by the Chief of Police or his/her designee. That manual should be consulted regarding authorized equipment and uniform specifications.

The University of Oregon Police Department will provide uniforms for all employees required to wear them in the manner, quantity and frequency agreed upon in the respective employee group's collective bargaining agreement.

1045.2 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 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 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) The uniform is to be worn in compliance with the specifications set forth in the department's uniform specifications that are maintained separately from this policy.
- (e) All supervisors will perform periodic inspections of their personnel to ensure conformance to these regulations.
- (f) Civilian attire shall not be worn in combination with any distinguishable part of the uniform except when the uniform is worn while in transit, an outer garment shall be worn over the uniform shirt so as not to bring attention to the employee while he/she is off duty.
- (g) Uniforms are only to be worn while on duty, while in transit to or from work, for court, or at other official department functions or events.
- (h) Employees are not to purchase or drink alcoholic beverages while wearing any part of the department uniform, including the uniform pants.

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- (i) Mirrored sunglasses will not be worn with any Department uniform
- (j) Visible jewelry, other than those items listed below, shall not be worn with the uniform unless specifically authorized by the Chief of Police or his designee.
 - 1. Wristwatch
 - 2. No more than two rings per hand (wedding and engagement rings worn together are considered as one). Rings, especially those on the trigger finger(s), must not interfere with safe and proficient operation of weapons.
 - 3. One bracelet per arm (with the exclusion of memorial bands and medical alert bracelets) that is of conservative design and appearance, does not include charms and would not interfere with duty requirements and would create a safety risk.
 - 4. Necklaces and neck chains of small diameter are permitted if they do not hold multiple or lengthy attachments, can be worn under the officer's uniform and would not create a safety risk.
 - 5. Female officers may wear conservative, small matching earrings that do not extend below the earlobe. Earrings are prohibited for male officers while on duty or in uniform.

1045.2.1 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.

- (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 practical.
- (b) Officers working specialized assignments may be excused from the possession and display requirements when directed by their Division Commander.

1045.3 UNIFORM CLASSES

1045.3.1 CLASS A UNIFORM

The Class A uniform is to be worn on special occasions such as funerals, graduations, ceremonies, or as directed. The Class A uniform is required for all sworn personnel. The Class A uniform includes the standard issue uniform with:

- (a) Long sleeve shirt with tie
- (b) Polished shoes

Boots with pointed toes are not permitted.

1045.3.2 CLASS B UNIFORM

All officers will possess and maintain a serviceable Class B uniform at all times.

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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 black crew neck t-shirt must be worn with the uniform
- (c) All shirt buttons must remain buttoned except for the last button at the neck
- (d) Shoes for the Class B uniform may be as described in the Class A uniform
- (e) Approved all black unpolished shoes may be worn
- (f) Boots with pointed toes are not permitted

1045.3.3 SPECIALIZED UNIT UNIFORMS

The Chief of Police may authorize special uniforms to be worn by officers in specialized units such as Bicycle Patrol, and other specialized assignments.

1045.3.4 FOUL WEATHER GEAR

The Uniform and Equipment Specifications lists the authorized uniform jacket and rain gear.

1045.3.5 RESERVE OFFICER UNIFORM

The reserve officer's uniform will be the same as for the regular officer with the exception of the badge. All uniform policies, regulations and specifications apply equally to reserve officers.

1045.4 INSIGNIA AND PATCHES

- (a) Shoulder Patches - The authorized shoulder patch supplied by the Department shall be machine stitched to the sleeves of all uniform shirts and jackets, three-quarters of an inch below the shoulder seam of the shirt and be bisected by the crease in the sleeve.
- (b) Service stripes, stars, etc. - Service stripes and other indicators shall awarded for every five years of service as a sworn law enforcement officer and may be worn on long sleeved shirts and jackets. They are to be machine stitched onto the uniform. The bottom of the service stripe shall be sewn the width of one and one-half 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.
- (c) The Department issued nameplate, shall be worn at all times while in uniform.
- (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.
- (e) Assignment Insignias - Assignment insignias, (FTO, etc.) may be worn as designated by the Chief of Police.
- (f) Flag Pin - A flag pin may be worn, centered above the nameplate.
- (g) Badge - The department issued badge, or an authorized sewn on cloth replica, must be worn and visible at all times while in uniform.

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- (h) Rank Insignia - The designated insignia indicating the employee's rank must be worn at all times while in uniform. The Chief of Police may authorize exceptions.

1045.4.1 MOURNING BADGE

Uniformed employees should 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) An officer from this or an adjacent county - From the time of death until midnight on the day of the funeral.
- (c) Funeral attendee - While attending the funeral of an out of region fallen officer.
- (d) National Peace Officers Memorial Day (May 15th) - From 0001 hours until 2359 hours.
- (e) As directed by the Chief of Police.

1045.5 CIVILIAN ATTIRE

There are assignments within the Department that do not require the wearing of a uniform because recognition and authority are not essential to their function. There are also assignments in which the wearing of civilian attire is necessary.

- (a) All employees shall wear clothing that fits properly, is clean and free of stains, and not damaged or excessively worn.
- (b) All 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 which 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. Printed slogans (except small brand named icons or names)
 - 6. Buttons or pins, except for those that indicate membership in job-related professional organizations or service organizations
- (e) Variations from this order are allowed at the discretion of the Chief of Police or designee when the employee's assignment or current task is not conducive to the wearing of such clothing.

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- (f) No item of civilian attire may be worn on duty that would adversely affect the reputation of the University of Oregon Police Department or the morale of the employees (for example, clothing associated with illegal bias or illegal behavior).

1045.6 POLITICAL ACTIVITIES, ENDORSEMENTS, AND ADVERTISEMENTS

Unless specifically authorized by the Chief of Police, University of Oregon Police Department employees may not wear any part of the uniform, be photographed wearing any part of the uniform, utilize a department badge, patch or other official insignia, or cause to be posted, published, or displayed, the image of another employee, or identify himself/herself as an employee of the University of Oregon Police Department to do any of the following:

- (a) Endorse, support, oppose, or contradict any political campaign or initiative.
- (b) Endorse, support, oppose, or contradict any social issue, cause, or religion.
- (c) Endorse, support, or oppose, any product, service, company or other commercial entity.
- (d) Appear in any commercial, social, or non-profit publication; or any motion picture, film, video, public broadcast, or any website.

1045.7 OPTIONAL EQUIPMENT - MAINTENANCE, AND REPLACEMENT

- (a) Any of the items listed in the Uniform and Equipment Specifications as optional shall be purchased totally at the expense of the employee. No part of the purchase cost shall be offset by the Department for the cost of providing the Department issued item.
- (b) Maintenance of optional items shall be the financial responsibility of the purchasing employee. For example, repairs due to normal wear and tear.
- (c) Replacement of items listed in this order as optional shall be done as follows:
 - 1. When the item is no longer functional because of normal wear and tear, the employee bears the full cost of replacement.
 - 2. When the item is no longer functional because of damage in the course of the employee's duties, it shall be replaced following the procedures for the replacement of damaged personal property. (Policy Manual § 700)

1045.8 UNAUTHORIZED UNIFORMS, EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES

University of Oregon Police Department employees may not wear any uniform item, accessory or attachment unless specifically authorized in the Uniform and Equipment Specifications or by the Chief of Police or designee.

University of Oregon Police Department employees may not use or carry any safety item, tool or other piece of equipment unless specifically authorized in the Uniform and Equipment Specifications or by the Chief of Police or designee.

Nepotism and Conflicting Relationships

1049.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to ensure equal opportunity and effective employment practices by avoiding actual or perceived favoritism, discrimination, or actual or potential conflicts of interest by or between members of this department. These employment practices include: recruiting, testing, hiring, compensation, assignment, promotion, use of facilities, access to training opportunities, supervision, performance appraisal, purchasing and contracting, discipline and workplace safety and security.

1049.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

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 Department 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 a department employee's action, inaction, or decisions are or could be influenced by the employee's personal or business relationship (ORS 244.020).

Nepotism - The practice of showing favoritism to relatives in appointment, employment, promotion or advancement by any public official in a position to influence these personnel decisions.

Personal Relationship - "Includes marriage, cohabitation, dating or any other intimate relationship beyond mere friendship.

Public Official - Any person who is serving the State of Oregon, any of its political subdivisions or any other public body as defined in ORS 174.109 as an elected official, appointed official, employee or agent, irrespective of whether the person is compensated for the services (ORS 244.020).

Relative - The spouse of the member, any children of the member or of the member's spouse, and brothers, sisters, half-brothers, half-sisters, brothers-in-law, sisters-in-law, sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, mothers-in-law, fathers-in-law, aunts, uncles, nieces, nephews, stepparents, stepchildren or parents of the member or of the member's spouse (ORS 244.175).

Subordinate - An employee who is subject to the temporary or ongoing direct or indirect authority of a supervisor.

Supervisor - An employee who has temporary or ongoing direct or indirect authority over the actions, decisions, evaluation and/or performance of a subordinate employee.

Nepotism and Conflicting Relationships

1049.2 RESTRICTED DUTIES AND ASSIGNMENTS

The Department will not prohibit all personal or business relationships between employees. However, in order to avoid nepotism or other inappropriate conflicts, the following reasonable restrictions shall 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, who resides with the member or with whom they are involved in a personal or business relationship (ORS 244.179).
 - 1. If circumstances require that such a supervisor/subordinate relationship exist temporarily, the supervisor shall make every reasonable effort to defer matters pertaining to 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 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 who resides with the member or with whom they are involved in a personal or business relationship (ORS 244.177).
- (c) Whenever possible, 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 individuals they know or reasonably should know are under criminal investigation, are convicted felons, parolees, fugitives, registered sex offenders or who engage in serious violations of state or federal laws.

1049.2.1 EMPLOYEE RESPONSIBILITY

Prior to entering into any personal or business relationship or other circumstance which 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, next highest level of supervisor.

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Whenever any employee is placed in circumstances that would require the employee to take enforcement action or provide official information or services to any relative, individual who resides with the member or 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.

1049.2.2 SUPERVISOR'S RESPONSIBILITY

Upon being notified of, or otherwise 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 promptly mitigate or avoid such violations whenever possible. Supervisors shall also promptly notify the Chief of Police of such actual or potential violations, through the chain of command.

Employee Involved Domestic Violence

1051.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish procedures for handling matters of domestic violence and abuse involving law enforcement employees. This policy applies to incidents involving any law enforcement employee regardless of his/her employing agency or jurisdiction.

1051.1.1 POLICY

The University of Oregon Police Department has a zero tolerance policy for domestic violence whether committed by a citizen or an employee. Where incidents of domestic violence occur, the Department will act quickly to protect the victim, arrest the perpetrator and conduct appropriate criminal and/or administrative investigations.

1051.1.2 DEFINITIONS

Domestic Violence, Abuse and Family Members - are as defined in the Domestic Violence Policy in this manual.

Employee - means any person employed on a full-time or part-time basis by a law enforcement agency. It also includes any unpaid volunteer with enforcement authority, such as a reserve officer.

Law Enforcement Agency - means any federal, state, county, or local criminal justice agency employing persons having peace officer powers granted under authority of the Oregon Revised Statutes.

Restraining Order - Any court order restricting or prohibiting a person's contact with another person or persons, and/or restricting where and when a person may be at a location or time. Such an order may also result in restricting possession of firearms and ammunition. This includes, but is not limited to, restraining orders and protective orders.

1051.2 STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

Pursuant to the Federal Domestic Violence Gun Control Act (18 USC § 921(a) and 18 USC § 922(d)), any person who has been convicted of a misdemeanor domestic violence offense is prohibited from possessing any firearm or ammunition. Additionally, any person convicted of a felony is prohibited from possessing a firearm (ORS 166.270).

Oregon and Federal law also prohibit firearm possession by any individual who is the subject of a domestic violence restraining order (this federal restriction does not apply to temporary restraining orders) (18 USC § 922(d)(8)) and ORS 107.718).

1051.2.1 REPORTING

Employees who are arrested for, or convicted of, any crime involving domestic violence, or who become the subject of a criminal investigation, or criminal or civil protective or restraining order related to domestic violence, regardless of jurisdiction, shall report that fact to their supervisor as required in the Reporting of Employee Convictions Policy at the earliest opportunity and provide notice of any scheduled court dates, times, appearances and proceedings.

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1051.3 INCIDENT RESPONSE

All department personnel shall accept, document in writing, and preserve all calls, reports, telephone and radio tapes, including those made anonymously, involving possible employee domestic violence as “on-the-record” information. The information shall be forwarded to the Watch Commander and respective employee’s supervisor for appropriate investigative action.

Upon arrival at the scene of a domestic violence incident involving any department employee as the suspect or victim, the handling officer shall immediately notify the Dispatch Center and request a supervisor be sent to the scene. If there is a question about whether an incident falls under this policy a supervisor shall be requested.

1051.3.1 ON-SCENE SUPERVISOR RESPONSE

A supervisor shall, whenever possible, report to the scene of all domestic violence incidents that occur within this jurisdiction where a University of Oregon Police Department employee, or any other law enforcement agency employee, is identified as a suspect or victim, regardless of the involved individual's agency jurisdiction. All the provisions of the department Domestic Violence policy shall be followed.

- (a) The supervisor will ensure that a thorough investigation is conducted and all appropriate reports are forwarded to the District Attorney's Office.
- (b) Whenever a law enforcement employee domestic violence call does not result in an arrest, the on-scene supervisor shall submit a written report explaining any and all reasons why an arrest was not made or a warrant was not sought.
- (c) When feasible, a sworn supervisor from this department will respond to the location of any domestic violence incident involving an employee of the University of Oregon Police Department which occurs in another jurisdiction to assist the responding agency and to take custody of any department weapon(s) or other department equipment removed from the employee's possession.

1051.3.2 ARREST OF A LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

- (a) Whenever a sworn employee of the University of Oregon Police Department is arrested, the supervisor shall relieve the accused of any department issued duty weapon(s).
- (b) The investigating officer or supervisor shall also request permission to take any other firearms on scene for safekeeping.
- (c) If the arrested employee is in uniform, he/she should be allowed to change to civilian clothes prior to transport to the jail, if feasible.
- (d) The transporting officer shall ensure that corrections personnel are notified of the person's employee status to ensure the safety of the employee while he/she is in custody.
- (e) Employees who are arrested shall be placed on administrative leave pending the disposition of criminal and administrative investigations.

Employee Involved Domestic Violence

1051.3.3 FIREARMS RESTRICTIONS

Any officer who is arrested, becomes a defendant, or is the respondent of a restraining or protective order that restricts or prevents the officer from possessing firearms, will not be allowed to possess firearms on or off-duty as directed by the order. Officers will immediately ensure that all firearms are removed from their residences, department lockers and all other locations where they would have actual or constructive possession of such items.

Officers who are prohibited from possessing firearms may be placed on administrative leave or assigned to a position involving no contact with the public or access to firearms.

1051.4 EMPLOYEE RESPONSIBILITY

- (a) Employees are encouraged to seek confidential assistance from department or city resources (e.g., Employee Assistance Program), or other qualified individuals or entities, to prevent a problem from escalating to the level of criminal conduct against a family or household member.
- (b) Employees with definitive knowledge of abuse and/or violence involving fellow employees must report such information in a timely manner to their supervisor.
- (c) If an employee becomes aware of possible witness or victim intimidation/coercion, he/she shall prepare a written report and immediately deliver it to the investigator handling the case through the proper chain of command.
- (d) Employees may not engage in threatening, harassing, stalking, surveillance or other such behavior designed to interfere with cases against fellow employees or intimidate witnesses.
- (e) No employee shall solicit or be afforded any privileges or special considerations.
- (f) Employees who fail to cooperate with the investigation of a law enforcement employee domestic violence case will be subject to investigation and applicable administrative sanction and/or criminal charges.
- (g) An employee who falsely reports that a victim of law enforcement involved domestic violence has committed a crime (such as child abuse or neglect) will be subject to applicable administrative sanction and/or criminal charges.
- (h) An employee who becomes aware of another employee having difficulties which might lead to domestic violence should encourage him/her to get assistance.

1051.5 DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

- (a) Supervisors should be aware of on or off-duty behaviors that may be warning signs of domestic violence which may include, but are not be limited to:
 - 1. Stalking and inappropriate surveillance activities.
 - 2. Unusually high incidences of physical altercations, injuries, or verbal disputes.
 - 3. Alcohol and/or drug abuse.

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4. Increase in controlling behaviors.
 5. Citizen or fellow employee complaints of aggression.
 6. Inappropriate aggression toward animals.
- (b) The Department, either in response to observed warning signs or at the request of an employee and/or their family or household member, shall provide non-punitive avenues of assistance to department members, their partners, and other family members as long as there is no probable cause to believe a crime has been committed.
- (c) Confidential referrals to counseling services in collaboration with existing community services that have specific expertise in domestic violence, including the department chaplain, will be made available to employees.
- (d) Employees who disclose to any member of the department that they have personally engaged in domestic violence are not entitled to confidentiality within the department. The report of such criminal conduct will be treated as an admission of a crime and shall be investigated both criminally and administratively.
- (e) The Administrative Captain will ensure annual checks are completed of every member's criminal history records, including but not limited to CCH, to determine if there are any entries for domestic violence arrests, convictions or restraining orders. Any such records found will be forwarded to the Chief of Police.
- (f) Any Department employee convicted of a domestic violence crime or found to have committed an act of domestic violence through an internal investigation may be subject to referrals, change in assignment and/or discipline up to and including termination.

1051.6 TRAINING

The Department will provide training to employees regarding domestic violence and this policy and will collaborate with local and state agencies dealing with domestic violence in designing curriculum and providing training.

Department Badges

1053.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The University of Oregon Police Department badge and uniform patch as well as the likeness of these items and the name of the University of Oregon Police Department are property of the Department and their use shall be restricted as set forth in this policy.

1053.2 POLICY

The uniform badge shall be issued to department members as a symbol of authority and the use and display of departmental 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.

1053.2.1 FLAT BADGE

Sworn supervisors and above will be issued a flat badge and case. At the discretion of the Chief of Police, officers may be issued a flat badge and case. The use of the flat badge is subject to all the same provisions of departmental policy as the uniform badge.

- (a) 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 Policy Manual 700.
- (b) An honorably retired member may keep his/her issued flat badge upon retirement.
- (c) The purchase, carrying or display of a flat badge must be authorized by the Chief.

1053.2.2 NON-SWORN PERSONNEL

Badges and departmental 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 sworn peace officer.

1053.2.3 RETIREE UNIFORM BADGE

Upon honorable retirement employees may purchase his/her assigned duty badge for display purposes. It is intended that the duty badge be used only as private memorabilia as other uses of the badge may be unlawful or in violation of this policy.

Department Badges

1053.3 UNAUTHORIZED USE

Except as required for on-duty use by current employees, no badge designed for carry or display in a wallet, badge case or similar holder shall be issued to anyone other than a current or honorably retired peace officer.

Department badges are issued to all sworn employees and 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 web sites and web pages.

The use of the badge, uniform patch and department name for all material (printed matter, products or other items) developed for department use shall be subject to approval by the Chief of Police.

Employees shall not loan his/her department badge or identification card to others and shall not permit the badge or identification card to be reproduced or duplicated.

1053.4 PERMITTED USE BY EMPLOYEE GROUPS

The likeness of the department badge shall not be used without the expressed authorization of the Chief.

1053.5 COMMEMORATIVE ANNIVERSARY BADGE

To commemorate the existence of the University of Oregon Police Department, an anniversary badge has been created and approved for department members. The Chief has authorized department members to purchase and own, through the department and at their own expense, these special commemorative badges.

Non-Sworn Members: The purchase and ownership of these badges requires authorization by the chief for non-identification and non-official use, and should be used only for display or commemorative purposes.

Sworn Members: Sworn members with Chief's approval, are allowed to purchase at their own expense, an anniversary badge. This badge may be used for all official duties including the wearing and display on their uniform.

As with the regular department issued badge, these commemorative badges fall under all other policies pertaining to law enforcement identification and department badges.

Modified Duty Assignments

1055.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish procedures for assigning employees to modified duty. Temporary modified-duty assignments may be available to employees who have incurred a duty-related illness or injury and, due to restrictions or limitations, are unable to perform their regular assigned duties. Non-duty related illnesses or injuries may also be considered for eligibility in accordance with this policy. Eligibility for modified-duty assignment is subject to the approval of the Chief of Police or his/her designee, in consultation with the UO Office of Affirmative Action and Equal Opportunity and the UO Office of Human Resources.

Modified-duty assignments are intended to provide an employee with the ability to continue working within the limits of his/her restrictions and limitations on a temporary basis while providing the Department with a productive employee during the interim period.

The Department will engage in a good faith interactive process to consider reasonable accommodations for any employee with a temporary or permanent disability.

1055.2 DEFINITIONS

Modified Duty - Means a temporary, limited-term assignment not requiring performance of the full range of duties associated with the regular job classification. Modified duty also may be termed as light-duty assignments.

1055.3 LIMITATIONS

Modified-duty assignments are a management prerogative and not an employee right. Modified-duty assignments shall be subject to continuous re-assessment dependent upon Department need and the employee's ability to perform in a modified-duty capacity.

An injured employee may be assigned to a modified-duty position outside of his/her normal assignment or duties if it becomes available. If the injury or illness is non-duty related the employee shall be given the option to either accept the position or continue to draw on applicable sick leave or other leave accounts as applicable.

- (a) If an employee cannot adequately perform in a modified-duty assignment, such assignment may be modified or terminated.
- (b) The lack of Department need or a change in priorities may result in the employee's removal from or modification of a modified-duty assignment.
- (c) The Department may place conditions as deemed appropriate upon any modified-duty assignment.

1055.4 PROCEDURE

Employees may request assignment to modified duty by providing a signed statement from their health care provider describing their restrictions, limitations and expected duration to their

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Captain/Director or their designee. The statement must also indicate if the employee requires any workplace accommodations, mobility aids or medical devices.

The Captain/Director will determine what modified-duty assignments may be available based on the needs of the Department, limitations of the employee and suitability of the employee to work a particular assignment. All requests are subject to approval of the Chief of Police, in consultation with the UO Office of Affirmative Action and Equal Opportunity and the UO Office of Human Resources.

1055.4.1 MODIFIED-DUTY SCHEDULES

The schedules of employees assigned to modified duty may be adjusted to suit medical appointments or Department needs at the discretion of the Captain/Director.

The employee and his/her supervisors should be informed in writing of the schedule, assignment and limitations and restrictions as determined by the employee's health care provider.

1055.4.2 ACCOUNTABILITY

The employee's supervisors shall coordinate efforts to ensure proper time accountability and shall complete and process a change of shift/assignment form.

- (a) Employees on modified duty are responsible for coordinating required doctor visits and physical therapy appointments in advance with their supervisor to appropriately account for any duty time taken. Doctor visits and appointments for treatment of injuries or illnesses that are not work related shall be arranged during off-duty time or otherwise charged to the employee's sick leave.
- (b) Employees shall promptly notify their supervisor of any change in restrictions or limitations as determined by their health care provider. An employee assigned to a modified-duty assignment shall provide a duty status report to their supervisor no less than once every 30 days while the employee is on modified duty.
- (c) Supervisors shall keep the Captain/Director apprised of the employee's status and ability to perform the modified-duty assignment. Modified-duty assignments that extend beyond 60 days will require a written status report and a request for an extension to the Captain/Director with an update of the employee's current status and anticipated date of return to regular duty. Extensions require approval of the Captain/Director.
- (d) When it is determined that an employee on modified duty will return to regular duty, the supervisor shall notify the Captain/Director and complete and process a change of shift/assignment form. All training and certification necessary for return to duty shall be reviewed and updated as necessary.

Modified Duty Assignments

1055.4.3 MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

The Department reserves the right to require, prior to returning to full-duty status, a fitness-for-duty examination of any employee assigned to a modified-duty assignment or of any employee having been on such assignment. Such examinations shall be at the expense of the Department.

Prior to returning to full-duty status, employees shall be required to provide a statement signed by their health care provider indicating that they are medically cleared to perform the basic and essential job functions of their assignment without restriction or limitation.

1055.5 PREGNANCY

It is the policy of the Department to reassign employees who are pregnant upon request by the employee or when deemed necessary by the Department to temporary assignments that will not routinely expose the employee to potentially hazardous environments or activities.

1055.5.1 EMPLOYEE NOTIFICATION

An employee who learns of her pregnancy should notify her immediate supervisor or a designated acting supervisor of the pregnancy as soon as practicable. The employee must inform the Department of her intent regarding reassignment, job accommodations and anticipated leave for the pregnancy or prenatal care. The employee shall also submit a statement from her health care provider of any job restrictions or limitations she may have.

1055.5.2 SUPERVISOR'S RESPONSIBILITY

Upon receiving the medical verification of the pregnancy and a request for job accommodation, reassignment or leave, the supervisor shall notify the Captain/Director, who will consider assigning the employee to an available temporary modified-duty assignment if it is deemed appropriate by the Department or medically necessary by the employee's health care provider.

If at any point during the pregnancy it becomes necessary for the employee to take a leave of absence, such leave shall be granted consistent with the University's Personnel Rules and Regulations regarding Family and Medical Care Leave.

1055.6 PROBATIONARY EMPLOYEES

Trial Service employees who are assigned to a temporary modified-duty assignment shall have their trial service extended by a period of time equal to the employee's assignment to modified duty.

1055.7 MAINTENANCE OF CERTIFICATION AND TRAINING

Employees assigned to modified duty shall maintain all certification, training and qualifications appropriate to both their regular and temporary duties, provided the certification, training or qualifications are not in conflict with any limitations or restrictions. Employees who are assigned to modified duty shall inform their supervisor of any inability to maintain any certification, training or qualifications.

Performance History Audits

1057.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Performance History Audits are collections of data designed to assist supervisors evaluating the performance of their employees. Performance History Audits can help identify commendable performance as well as early recognition of training needs and other potential issues. While it is understood that the statistical compilation of data may be helpful to supervisors, it cannot account for, and must be carefully balanced with the many variables in law enforcement such as:

- An officer's ability to detect crime.
- An officer's work ethic.
- An officer's work assignment and shift.
- An officer's physical abilities, stature, etc.
- Randomness of events.

1057.2 RESPONSIBILITIES

Under the authority of the Chief of Police, the Professional Standards Unit is responsible for collecting performance indicators and other relevant data to generate and provide a quarterly Performance History Audit Report for each officer to the appropriate Division Commander. Though generated quarterly, each Performance History Audit will contain data from a one-year time period.

The Division Commander will also forward a copy of each Performance History Audit Report to the Office of the General Counsel for review and retention as attorney work product and confidential personnel information.

1057.3 COMPONENTS OF PERFORMANCE HISTORY AUDITS

Performance History Audits will include the following components:

- Performance indicators
- Data analysis
- Employee review
- Follow-up monitoring

1057.4 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Performance indicators represent the categories of employee performance activity that the Chief of Police has determined may be relevant data for the generation and analysis of Performance History Audits. Performance indicators may include but are not limited to:

- (a) The frequency and findings of use of force incidents.
- (b) Frequency of involvement and conduct during vehicle pursuits.
- (c) Frequency and findings of citizen complaints.

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- (d) Number of commendations, compliments and awards (citizen and Department).
- (e) Claims and civil suits related to the employee's actions or alleged actions.
- (f) Canine bite incidents.
- (g) Internal Affairs investigations.
- (h) Frequency and reasons for District Attorney case rejections.
- (i) Intentional or accidental firearm discharges (regardless of injury).
- (j) Vehicle collisions.
- (k) Missed court appearances.
- (l) Documented counseling memos.

1057.5 COMPILATION OF DATA

The Professional Standards Unit will utilize secure systems and other confidential methods to compile and track information regarding performance indicators for each officer during each quarter in order to prepare Performance History Audit Reports.

1057.6 EMPLOYEE NOTIFICATION AND RESPONSE

The Professional Standards Unit will notify each officer prior to retaining any performance indicator for entry into a Performance History Audit Report. The affected officer may submit a written comment within 10 days regarding each performance indicator. Any such written comment will be attached to the related performance indicator in such a way as to be readily noticed by supervisors reviewing a Performance History Audit Report.

1057.7 DATA ANALYSIS AND ACTION

Upon receipt, the Division Commander will review each Performance History Audit Report and determine whether it should be provided to an officer's immediate supervisor for further consideration. The officer's immediate supervisor will carefully review the Performance History Audit Report with the officer to assess any potential trends or other issues which may warrant informal counseling, additional training or a recommendation for other action, including discipline. The officer shall date and sign the Performance History Audit Report and may be provided a copy of the report upon request.

If a supervisor determines that an officer's performance warrants action beyond informal counseling, the supervisor shall advise the Division Commander of such recommendation. If the Division Commander concurs with the recommendation of the supervisor, he/she shall take steps to initiate the appropriate action.

If discipline or other adverse action is initiated against an officer as a result of a Performance History Audit, the officer shall be entitled to all rights and processes set forth in the Conduct Policy and Personnel Complaint Procedure Policy.

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Performance History Audits

1057.8 CONFIDENTIALITY OF DATA

Information, data and copies of material compiled to develop Performance History Audit Reports shall be considered confidential as part of the employee's personnel file and will not be subject to discovery or release except as provided by law. Access to the data in the system will be governed under the same process as access to an officer's personnel file as outlined in the Department Peace Officer Personnel Files Policy 1026.

1057.9 RETENTION AND PURGING

Performance History Audit Reports will be retained by supervisors only so long as to include the information in the employee's evaluation. Once the report is used for the evaluation, it will be destroyed as the source material for the report is contained in the records repositories from which it is derived .

Employee Speech, Expression and Social Networking

1059.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy is intended to address issues associated with employee use of social networking sites and to provide guidelines for the regulation and balancing of employee speech and expression with the needs of the Department (ORS 181A.689).

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.

1059.1.1 APPLICABILITY

This policy applies to all forms of communication including but not limited to film, video, print media, public or private speech, use of all internet services, including the world wide web, email, file transfer, remote computer access, news services, social networking, social media, instant messaging, blogs, forums, video, and other file-sharing sites.

1059.2 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 University of Oregon Police Department will carefully balance the individual employee's rights against the department's needs and interests when exercising a reasonable degree of control over its employees' speech and expression.

1059.3 SAFETY

Employees should consider carefully the implications of their speech or any other form of expression when using the internet. Speech and expression that may negatively affect the safety of the University of Oregon Police Department employees, such as posting personal information in a public forum, can result in compromising an employee's home address or family ties. Employees should therefore not disseminate or post any information on any forum or medium that could reasonably be anticipated to compromise the safety of any employee, an employee's family, or associates. Examples of the type of information that could reasonably be expected to compromise safety include:

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- 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.

1059.4 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 University of Oregon 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 University of Oregon Police Department and tends to compromise or damage the mission, function, reputation or professionalism of the University of Oregon Police Department or its employees. Examples may include:
 1. Statements that indicate disregard for the law or the state or U.S. Constitution.
 2. Expression that demonstrates support for criminal activity.
 3. Participating in sexually explicit photographs or videos for compensation or distribution.
- (c) Speech or expression that could reasonably be foreseen as having a negative impact on the credibility of the employee as a witness. For example, posting statements or expressions to a website that glorify or endorse dishonesty, unlawful discrimination or illegal behavior.
- (d) Speech or expression of any form that could reasonably be foreseen as having a negative impact on the safety of the employees of the Department. For example, a statement on a blog that provides specific details as to how and when prisoner transportations are made could reasonably be foreseen as potentially jeopardizing employees by informing criminals of details that could facilitate an escape or attempted escape.
- (e) Speech or expression that is contrary to the canons of the Criminal Justice Code of Ethics as adopted by the University of Oregon Police Department.
- (f) Use or disclosure, through whatever means, of any information, photograph, video or other recording obtained or accessible as a result of employment with the Department for financial or personal gain, or any disclosure of such materials without the express authorization of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee (or any other act that would constitute a misuse of public information in violation of ORS 162.425).

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- (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 University of Oregon Police Department on any personal or social networking or other website or web page, without the express authorization of the Chief of Police.
- (h) Accessing websites for non-authorized purposes, or use of any personal communication device, game device or media device, whether personally or department-owned, for personal purposes while on-duty, except in the following circumstances:
 - 1. When brief personal communications may be warranted by the circumstances (e.g., inform family of extended hours).
 - 2. During authorized breaks; such usage should be limited as much as practicable to areas out of sight and sound of the public and shall not be disruptive to the work environment.

Employees must take reasonable and prompt action to remove any content, including content posted by others, that is in violation of this policy from any web page or website maintained by the employee (e.g., social or personal website).

1059.4.1 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 University of Oregon Police Department or identify themselves in any way that could be reasonably perceived as representing the University of Oregon 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 on 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 University of Oregon Police Department.

A notice of restrictions on political activities by employees will be posted and maintained by the Department in a place that is conspicuous to all employees as required by law (ORS 260.432).

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

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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).

1059.5 PRIVACY EXPECTATION

Members forfeit any expectation of privacy with regard to emails, texts, or anything published or maintained through file-sharing software or any internet site (e.g., Facebook, Instagram, Twitter) that is accessed, transmitted, received, or reviewed on any department technology system (see the Information Technology Use Policy for additional guidance).

1059.6 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.

1059.7 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.

Anti-Retaliation

1060.1 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.

1060.2 POLICY

The University of Oregon 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.

1060.3 RETALIATION PROHIBITED

No member may retaliate against any person for engaging in lawful or otherwise permitted behavior; for opposing a practice believed to be unlawful, unethical, discriminatory or retaliatory; for reporting or making a complaint under this policy; or for participating in any investigation related to a complaint under this or any other policy.

Retaliation includes any adverse action or conduct, including but not limited to:

- Refusing to hire or denying a promotion.
- Extending the probationary period.
- Unjustified reassignment of duties or change of work schedule.
- Real or implied threats or other forms of intimidation to dissuade the reporting of wrongdoing or filing of a complaint, or as a consequence of having reported or participated in protected activity.
- Taking unwarranted disciplinary action.
- Spreading rumors about the person filing the complaint or about the alleged wrongdoing.
- Shunning or unreasonably avoiding a person because he/she has engaged in protected activity.

Anti-Retaliation

1060.4 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 University Associate Vice President 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.

1060.5 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Supervisors are expected to remain familiar with this policy and ensure that members under their command are aware of its provisions.

The responsibilities of supervisors include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Ensuring complaints of retaliation are investigated as provided in the Personnel Complaints Policy.
- (b) Receiving all complaints in a fair and impartial manner.
- (c) Documenting the complaint and any steps taken to resolve the problem.
- (d) Acknowledging receipt of the complaint, notifying the Chief of Police via the chain of command and explaining to the member how the complaint will be handled.
- (e) Taking appropriate and reasonable steps to mitigate any further violations of this policy.
- (f) Monitoring the work environment to ensure that any member making a complaint is not subjected to further retaliation.
- (g) Periodic follow-up with the complainant to ensure that retaliation is not continuing.
- (h) Not interfering with or denying the right of a member to make any complaint.
- (i) Taking reasonable steps to accommodate requests for assignment or schedule changes made by a member who may be the target of retaliation if it would likely mitigate the potential for further violations of this policy.

Anti-Retaliation

1060.6 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.

1060.7 WHISTLE-BLOWING

Oregon law protects employees who disclose or threaten to disclose information that the employee reasonably believes is evidence of (ORS 659A.203):

- (a) A violation of federal, state, or local law, rule, or regulation.
- (b) Mismanagement, gross waste of funds, abuse of authority, or substantial and specific danger to public health and safety.
- (c) A person who is receiving public assistance is subject to a felony or misdemeanor warrant.

Employees are encouraged to report such violations or disclosures of information through the chain of command (ORS 659A.221; ORS 654.062).

Members who believe they have been the subject of retaliation for engaging in such protected behaviors should promptly report it to a supervisor. Supervisors should refer the complaint to the Professional Standards Unit for investigation pursuant to the Personnel Complaints Policy.

1060.8 RECORDS RETENTION AND RELEASE

The Administrative Captain shall ensure that documentation of investigations is maintained in accordance with the established records retention schedules.

1060.9 TRAINING

The policy should be reviewed with each new member.

All members should receive periodic refresher training on the requirements of this policy.

Line-of-Duty Deaths

1062.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance to members of the University of Oregon Police Department in the event of the death of a member occurring in the line of duty and to direct the Department in providing proper support for the member's survivors.

The Chief of Police may also apply some or all of this policy in situations where members are injured in the line of duty and the injuries are life-threatening.

1062.1.1 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.

1062.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the University of Oregon 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.

1062.3 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 Watch Commander and the Dispatch Center.
 1. Communication of information concerning the member and the incident should be restricted to secure networks to avoid interception by the media or others (see the Public Information Officer section of this policy).
- (b) The Watch 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 Watch Commander or the designee should respond to the hospital to assume temporary responsibilities as the Hospital Liaison.

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- (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).
- (e) Prompt notification should be made to Risk Management for necessary reporting to OSHA (within 8 hours if death of employee) and insurers.

1062.4 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, Watch 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.

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- (h) Assist the survivors with meeting childcare or other immediate needs.
- (i) Provide other assistance to survivors and take reasonable measures to accommodate their needs, wishes and desires. Care should be taken not to make promises or commitments to survivors that cannot be met.
- (j) Inform the survivors of the name and phone number of the Survivor Support Liaison (see the Survivor Support Liaison section of this policy), if known, and the Department Liaison.
- (k) Provide their contact information to the survivors before departing.
- (l) Document the 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 University of Oregon Police Department members may be apprised that survivor notifications are complete.

1062.4.1 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.

1062.5 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, 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.

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1062.6 LIAISONS AND COORDINATORS

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee should select members to serve as liaisons and coordinators to handle responsibilities related to a line-of-duty death, including but not limited to:

- (a) Department Liaison.
- (b) Hospital Liaison.
- (c) Survivor Support Liaison.
- (d) Wellness Support Liaison.
- (e) Funeral Liaison.
- (f) Mutual aid coordinator.
- (g) Benefits Liaison.
- (h) Finance coordinator.

Liaisons and coordinators will be directed by the Department Liaison and should be given sufficient duty time to complete their assignments.

Members may be assigned responsibilities of more than one liaison or coordinator position depending on available department resources. The Department Liaison may assign separate liaisons and coordinators to accommodate multiple family units, if needed.

1062.6.1 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.

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- (i) Serving as a liaison with visiting law enforcement agencies during memorial and funeral services.

1062.6.2 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 University of Oregon 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.

1062.6.3 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:

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- 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 Wellness Support Liaison 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.

1062.6.4 WELLNESS SUPPORT LIAISON

The Wellness Support Liaison should work with the department wellness coordinator or the authorized designee and other liaisons and coordinators to make wellness support and counseling services available to members and survivors who are impacted by a line-of-duty death. The responsibilities of the Wellness Support Liaison include but are not limited to:

- (a) Identifying members who are likely to be significantly affected by the incident and may have an increased need for wellness support and counseling services, including:
 - 1. Members involved in the incident.
 - 2. Members who witnessed the incident.
 - 3. Members who worked closely with the deceased member but were not involved in the incident.
- (b) Ensuring that members who were involved in or witnessed the incident are relieved of department responsibilities until they can receive wellness support.
- (c) Ensuring that wellness support and counseling resources (e.g., peer support, Critical Incident Stress Debriefing) 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 wellness support and counseling services and assisting with arrangements as needed.

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- (e) Following up with members and the Survivor Support Liaison in the months following the incident to determine if additional wellness support or counseling services are needed.

1062.6.5 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.

1062.6.6 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 University of Oregon 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.

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1062.6.7 BENEFITS LIAISON

The Benefits Liaison should provide survivors with information concerning available benefits and assist them in applying for benefits. Responsibilities of the Benefits Liaison include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Confirming the filing of workers' compensation claims and related paperwork (see the Occupational Disease and Work-Related Injury Reporting Policy).
- (b) Researching and assisting survivors with application for federal government survivor benefits, such as those offered through the:
 - 1. Public Safety Officers' Benefits (PSOB) Programs.
 - 2. Public Safety Officers' Educational Assistance (PSOEA) Program.
 - 3. Social Security Administration.
 - 4. Department of Veterans Affairs.
- (c) Researching and assisting survivors with application for state and local government survivor benefits.
 - 1. Public Safety Memorial Fund (ORS 243.950 et seq.)
 - 2. Education benefit (ORS 348.270)
 - 3. Life insurance (ORS 243.025)
 - 4. Death benefit (ORS 238.395; ORS 238A.230)
- (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.

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1062.6.8 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.

1062.7 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.

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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.

1062.8 DEPARTMENT CHAPLAIN

The Department chaplain may serve a significant role in line-of-duty deaths. His/her duties may include, but are not limited to:

- Assisting with survivor notifications and assisting the survivors with counseling, emotional support or other matters, as appropriate.
- Assisting liaisons and coordinators with their assignments, as appropriate.
- Assisting department members with counseling or emotional support, as requested and appropriate.

Further information on the potential roles and responsibilities of the chaplain is in the Chaplains Policy.

1062.9 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.

1062.10 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.

1062.11 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.

Illness and Injury Prevention

1063.1 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 University of Oregon Police Department, in accordance with the requirements of the Oregon Safe Employment Act (OAR 437-001-0001 et seq.).

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 University wide safety efforts.

1063.2 POLICY

The University of Oregon 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.

1063.3 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 (OAR 437-001-0765):
 1. Meet monthly.
 2. Prepare a written record of safety and health committee meetings.
 3. Establish procedures for conducting workplace safety and health inspections.
 4. Conduct quarterly workplace inspections.
 5. Review the results of periodic scheduled inspections.
 6. Review investigations of accidents and exposures.
 7. Make suggestions to command staff for the prevention of future incidents.
 8. Review investigations of alleged hazardous conditions.
 9. Submit recommendations to assist in the evaluation of member safety suggestions.

Illness and Injury Prevention

10. Assess the effectiveness of efforts made by the Department to meet applicable standards (OAR 437-001-0001 et seq.).
 - (f) Establishing a process to ensure work-related fatalities and hospitalizations are reported as required by Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Administration. Notification is required within eight hours after the death of any member, and within 24 hours of an inpatient hospitalization of one or more members, an amputation, an avulsion that results in bone loss, or a loss of an eye as a result of a work-related incident (OR-OSHA) (29 CFR 1904.39; OAR 437-001-0704).
 - (g) Establishing a process that an OR-OSHA annual summary of work-related injuries and illnesses is completed and posted in a conspicuous location where notices to all members are customarily posted in compliance with the Oregon Safe Employment Act (OAR 437-001-0700(17)).

1063.3.1 SAFETY COMMITTEE

The University of Oregon Police Department maintains a safety committee to communicate and evaluate safety and/or health issues that may affect members and to promote safety and health in the work environment. The safety committee should include full-time and volunteer members, as applicable. Members of the University of Oregon Police Department shall notify the safety committee of unsafe work practices, equipment or environments as soon as practicable (OAR 437-001-0765).

Each time the safety committee meets, the committee chairperson or the authorized designee shall prepare a written record of the meeting that includes (OAR 437-001-0765):

- (a) The names of all attendees.
- (b) The date of the meeting.
- (c) All safety and health issues discussed at the meeting, including tools, equipment, work environment and work practice hazards.
- (d) The recommendations for corrective action, if made, and a reasonable date by which to comply with the recommendation.
- (e) The individual responsible for follow-up on any recommended corrective actions.
- (f) All reports, evaluations and recommendations made by the committee.

1063.4 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.

Illness and Injury Prevention

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 (29 CFR 1910.1030; OAR 437-002-0360)
 - (b) Personal protective equipment (PPE) (OAR 437-002-0134)
 - (c) Fire Prevention Plan (OAR 437-002-0043)
 - (d) Respiratory protection (29 CFR 1910.134; OAR 437-002-0120)
 - (e) Exit and exit routes (OAR 437-002-0041)
 - (f) Emergency Action Plan (OAR 437-002-0042)
 - (g) Walking-Working surfaces (29 CFR 1910.21 et seq.; OAR 437-002-0020)
- (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.

1063.5 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:

Illness and Injury Prevention

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.

1063.6 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.

1063.7 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.

1063.7.1 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.

Illness and Injury Prevention

1063.8 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 Reporting Policy, in conjunction with this investigation to avoid duplication and ensure timely reporting.

1063.9 TRAINING

The Administration Division Commander should provide to 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.

1063.9.1 TRAINING TOPICS

The Captain of Administration 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.

Illness and Injury Prevention

- (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/stretchers and proper lifting techniques.
- (l) Avoidance of slips and falls.
- (m) Good housekeeping and fire prevention.
- (n) Other job-specific safety concerns.

1063.10 RECORDS

Records and training documentation relating to illness and injury prevention will be maintained in accordance with the established records retention schedule.

Safety committee notes shall be kept for a minimum of three years (OAR 437-001-0765).

Wellness Program

1064.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance on establishing and maintaining a proactive wellness program for department members (ORS 181A.487).

The wellness program is intended to be a holistic approach to a member's well-being and encompasses aspects such as physical fitness, mental health, and overall wellness.

Additional information on member wellness is provided in the:

- Chaplains Policy.
- Line-of-Duty Deaths Policy.
- Drug- and Alcohol-Free Workplace Policy.

1064.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Critical incident – An event or situation that may cause a strong emotional, cognitive, or physical reaction that has the potential to interfere with daily life.

Critical Incident Stress Debriefing (CISD) – A standardized approach using a discussion format to provide education, support, and emotional release opportunities for members involved in work-related critical incidents.

Peer support – Mental and emotional wellness support provided by peers trained to help members cope with critical incidents and certain personal or professional problems.

1064.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the University of Oregon Police Department to prioritize member wellness to foster fitness for duty and support a healthy quality of life for department members. The Department will maintain a wellness program that supports its members with proactive wellness resources, critical incident response, and follow-up support.

1064.3 WELLNESS COORDINATOR

The Chief of Police should appoint a trained wellness coordinator. The coordinator should report directly to the Chief of Police or the authorized designee and should collaborate with advisers (e.g., UO Office of Human Resources, legal counsel, licensed psychotherapist, qualified health professionals), as appropriate, to fulfill the responsibilities of the position, including but not limited to:

- (a) Identifying wellness support providers (e.g., licensed psychotherapists, external peer support providers, physical therapists, dietitians, physical fitness trainers holding accredited certifications).
 1. As appropriate, selected providers should be trained and experienced in providing mental wellness support and counseling to public safety personnel.

Wellness Program

2. When practicable, the Department should not use the same licensed psychotherapist for both member wellness support and fitness for duty evaluations.
- (b) Developing management and operational procedures for department peer support members, such as:
1. Peer support member selection and retention.
 2. Training and applicable certification requirements.
 3. Deployment.
 4. Managing potential conflicts between peer support members and those seeking service.
 5. Monitoring and mitigating peer support member emotional fatigue (i.e., compassion fatigue) associated with providing peer support.
 6. Using qualified peer support personnel from other public safety agencies or outside organizations for department peer support, as appropriate.
- (c) Verifying members have reasonable access to peer support or licensed psychotherapist support.
- (d) Establishing procedures for CISDs, including:
1. Defining the types of incidents that may initiate debriefings.
 2. Steps for organizing debriefings.
- (e) Facilitating the delivery of wellness information, training, and support through various methods appropriate for the situation (e.g., phone hotlines, electronic applications).
- (f) Verifying a confidential, appropriate, and timely Employee Assistance Program (EAP) is available for members. This also includes:
1. Obtaining a written description of the program services.
 2. Providing for the methods to obtain program services.
 3. Providing referrals to the EAP for appropriate diagnosis, treatment, and follow-up resources.
 4. Obtaining written procedures and guidelines for referrals to, or mandatory participation in, the program.
 5. Obtaining training for supervisors in their role and responsibilities, and identification of member behaviors that would indicate the existence of member concerns, problems, or issues that could impact member job performance.

1064.4 DEPARTMENT PEER SUPPORT

1064.4.1 PEER SUPPORT MEMBER SELECTION CRITERIA

The selection of a department peer support member will be at the discretion of the coordinator. Selection should be based on the member's:

Wellness Program

- Desire to be a peer support member.
- Experience or tenure.
- Demonstrated ability as a positive role model.
- Ability to communicate and interact effectively.
- Evaluation by supervisors and any current peer support members.

1064.4.2 PEER SUPPORT MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

The responsibilities of department peer support members include:

- (a) Providing pre- and post-critical incident support.
- (b) Presenting department members with periodic training on wellness topics, including but not limited to:
 1. Stress management.
 2. Suicide prevention.
 3. How to access support resources.
- (c) Providing referrals to licensed psychotherapists and other resources, where appropriate.
 1. Referrals should be made to department-designated resources in situations that are beyond the scope of the peer support member's training.

1064.4.3 PEER SUPPORT MEMBER TRAINING

A department peer support member shall complete department-approved training prior to being assigned (ORS 181A.835).

1064.5 CRITICAL INCIDENT STRESS DEBRIEFINGS

A Critical Incident Stress Debriefing should occur as soon as practicable following a critical incident. The coordinator is responsible for organizing the debriefing. Notes and recorded statements shall not be taken because the sole purpose of the debriefing is to help mitigate the stress-related effects of a critical incident.

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 should only include peer support members and those directly involved in the incident.

1064.6 PEER SUPPORT COMMUNICATIONS

Any communications made by a member or peer support member in a peer support counseling session and any oral or written information conveyed in the session are confidential and may only be disclosed in accordance with ORS 181A.835.

Wellness Program

Any communications relating to a peer support counseling session made between peer support members or between peer support members and the supervisors or staff of an employee assistance program are confidential and may only be disclosed in accordance with ORS 181A.835.

All communications, notes, records, and reports arising out of a peer support counseling session are not considered public records subject to disclosure under ORS 192.311 et seq. (ORS 181A.835).

1064.7 PHYSICAL WELLNESS PROGRAM

The coordinator is responsible for establishing guidelines for an on-duty physical wellness program, including to following:

- (a) Voluntary participation by members
- (b) Allowable physical fitness activities
- (c) Permitted times and locations for physical fitness activities
- (d) Acceptable use of department-provided physical fitness facilities and equipment
- (e) Individual health screening and fitness assessment
- (f) Individual education (e.g., nutrition, sleep habits, proper exercise, injury prevention) and goal-setting
- (g) Standards for physical fitness incentive programs. The coordinator should collaborate with the appropriate entities (e.g., human resources, legal counsel) to verify that any standards are nondiscriminatory.
- (h) Maintenance of physical wellness logs (e.g., attendance, goals, standards, progress)
- (i) Ongoing support and evaluation

1064.8 WELLNESS PROGRAM AUDIT

At least annually, the coordinator or the authorized designee should audit the effectiveness of the department's wellness program and prepare a report summarizing the findings. The report shall not contain the names of members participating in the wellness program, and should include the following information:

- Data on the types of support services provided
- Wait times for support services
- Participant feedback, if available
- Program improvement recommendations
- Policy revision recommendations

The coordinator should present the completed audit to the Chief of Police for review and consideration of updates to improve program effectiveness.

Wellness Program

1064.9 TRAINING

The coordinator or the authorized designee should collaborate with the Captain of Administration to provide all members with regular education and training on topics related to member physical and mental health and wellness, including but not limited to:

- The availability and range of department wellness support systems.
- Suicide prevention.
- Recognizing and managing mental distress, emotional fatigue, post-traumatic stress, and other possible reactions to trauma.
- Alcohol and substance disorder awareness.
- Countering sleep deprivation and physical fatigue.
- Anger management.
- Marriage and family wellness.
- Benefits of physical exercise and proper nutrition.
- Effective time and personal financial management skills.

Training materials, curriculum, and attendance records should be forwarded to the Captain of Administration as appropriate for inclusion in training records.

Attachments

Recognition Manual.pdf

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON POLICE DEPARTMENT

Recognition Manual

Matthew E. Carmichael
Office of the Chief

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Mission

The University of Oregon Police Department is committed to excellence in campus law enforcement and is dedicated to the people, culture, traditions and diversity of our community. In order to protect life and property, preserve the peace, prevent crime and reduce the fear of crime, the department provides community-oriented and trust-based services with compassion and understanding, performing campus law enforcement with accountability, integrity and vision.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this program is to recognize exemplary behavior on the part of a member of the UOPD or exemplary civic duty on the part of a citizen. Employee and citizen recognition awards can take on many forms such as; thank you notes, pins, plaques, award ceremonies, and gift cards. There are a number of ways to say thank you for doing the "right thing". This program will set forth the procedures for recognizing both employees and citizens consistent with the mission, vision and values of the University of Oregon Police Department.

RECOGNITION COMMITTEE

Having employees involved in the recognition process helps to ensure that this program is viewed as fair by the entire department. It also helps to create a shared ownership of the program. The committee will be comprised of the UOPD Command staff and a representative from each functional work area to ensure equal representation.

The Recognition Committee will be chaired by the Chief of Police or his/her designee. Committee members will be selected by the Chief of Police or designee through voluntary application and serve for a period of one year. If a member of the Recognition Committee is nominated for an award, that member will yield their position as a committee member for the duration of the relevant nomination process.

It is the role of the committee to determine the components of the recognition program and ensure compliance with the University's recognition program policies, as well as helping to determine criteria, soliciting nominations and selecting awardees for the following categories:

Medal of Valor

Awarded to employees who knowingly perform conspicuous acts of courage under life threatening circumstances so that others might live.

Life Saving

Awarded to employees who take action during an emergency with the intent to save a life, help the injured, or assist law enforcement.

Outstanding Community Service

Awarded to an employee for going above and beyond the expectations of their position which impacted a problem, issue, event, and/or quality of life concerning their community.

Excellence

Consistently demonstrated exceptional work performance which made positive contributions to the Department and community they serve.

Community Outreach

Cultivated a productive working relationship between community members and the University of Oregon Police Department

Inspirational

Consistently promoted a can-do approach which inspired others to achieve performance excellence.

Innovation

Developed a creative solution to a long standing problem which embodied the characteristics of courage, risk-taking and/or perseverance.

Kindness

Members go above and beyond the call of duty to take their social responsibilities to the next level, caring for the community in even more great and more impactful ways which can only be defined as kindness

Unit Citation

Unit Citation may be awarded to an organizational unit of the department for bravery or outstanding service by its members functioning as a team

Program Administration/Record Keeping

The Executive Coordinator will be responsible for administering this program. The Executive Coordinator will create an annual program summary at the end of the calendar year. This report will be submitted to the Office of Chief and made available to all staff for review. The report shall detail the following:

- Types of awards issued
- Date awards were issued
- Who received the award
- Recommendations for improvement

Letters of Appreciation/Commendation

An employee or community member is eligible to receive a formal letter of appreciation. Formal letters of appreciation will be administered by the Office of the Chief. These letters will appear either on department letterhead or department thank you cards. These letters are intended to thank an individual for their performance or behavior.

It is noteworthy that all members of the department are encouraged to routinely and informally recognize and appreciate one another. Any member of the department can recommend a formal letter or appreciation through the following process:

1. Submit an interoffice memorandum to the Executive Coordinator requesting a formal letter of appreciation be issued by the Office of the Chief.
2. The memorandum must clearly state

- a. The reason/behavior to be appreciated
 - b. The name of the recipient
 - c. Contact information including email, telephone number and address for the person being appreciated (name and email only for UOPD employee)
3. The memorandum must clearly state whether or not a challenge coin is also requested as part of the letter of appreciation.
4. Within ten business days the Office of the Chief will notify the person requesting the letter of the final disposition
5. This award will be presented in person or via mail
6. When an employee is awarded a copy will be submitted to their personnel file

Chief's Award

The Chief's Award is reserved for members of the UOPD only and may be issued on a quarterly basis. This includes all full time, part time and volunteer staff. The Chief's award is documented via a formal certificate. Only those individuals serving as supervisors within the organization may request a Chief's Award be issued. This award may be issued or recommended for a department member who has demonstrated exemplary performance in the course of their assignment. A Chief's Award may be requested through the following process:

1. Submit an interoffice memorandum to the Executive Coordinator requesting a formal Chief's award be issued by the Office of the Chief.
2. The memorandum must clearly state
 - a. The reason/behavior to be appreciated
 - b. The name of the recipient
 - c. Contact information including email, telephone number for the person being appreciated
 - d. Within ten business days, the Office of the Chief will notify the person requesting the letter of the final disposition
 - e. This certificate will be awarded at a regularly scheduled command staff meeting or in the field. This certificate must be presented by the Chief of Police or his/her designee

Command Staff Awards

The command staff award is used to recognize those employees who demonstrate exemplary performance. A member of command can issue this award at any time during the year. The command staff person issuing the award is not restricted to only members of their span of control. The employee being recognized will be invited to a command staff meeting to be presented with their award. If the command staff meeting falls out of the employee's normal course of working business hours, the employee will be compensated for their attendance in accordance with all appropriate labor agreements. Command staff will be in business attire or minimally Class B uniform during a recognition meeting. The employee receiving the award will also be in business attire or Class B uniform for the meeting.

There are four levels of appreciation using the command staff award process:

1. An employee is recognized for exemplary performance
2. An employee receives a second award for exemplary behavior within a twelve month period. This award includes a gift card
3. An employee receives a third award for exemplary performance within a twelve month period. This award includes a special recognition
4. An employee receives a fourth award for exemplary performance within a twelve month period. This award includes a special recognition.

The nomination process is completed for the first two levels of appreciation by simply requesting the Office of the Chief Executive Coordinator place the award on the next command staff meeting agenda. For levels two and three, the formal related process will expand by further review by command staff.

Community Member and UOPD Employee of the Year Award

These specific categories are awarded each year recognizing the prior year. The call for nominations will take place prior to the recognition event. Nominations will be submitted online by any employee of the department. Online submissions will only be accepted if complete. The Recognition Committee Chair will announce the call for nominations, collect the nominations and call together the committee to decide/vote for the recipient of the respective awards.

Retirements

Recognizing an employee's contribution to the community at the time of retirement is important. Retirements will be formally recognized during the Department's annual swearing in ceremony. Since the police department is such an important member of the campus community it is only fitting that an employee's contributions be recognized and celebrated by all.

University of Oregon Human Resources Outstanding Employee Awards

Human Resources facilitates an annual employee recognition program to honor and acknowledge excellence at work. Outstanding Employee Awards recognize officers of administration and classified staff who:

- demonstrate excellence on the job, and exemplify key components of the university mission, and
 - critical thinking effective reasoning
 - clear communication
 - creativity
 - act ethically
- Foster admiration among colleagues, and model high performance standards.

Award Criteria

Award recipients are UO employees who embody the mission of the university, produce quality work, and consistently display characteristics valued and appreciated by coworkers. They are a reliable compass continually pointing the university in the direction of its goals and aspirations.

To be considered, the nominee should exhibit on-the-job performance that fulfills the following criteria:

Build Community

Promotes a sense of community (within work group, department/unit, or across campus) by bringing groups/individuals together for a common purpose.

Promote Inclusivity

Welcomes and values diversity of opinions in discussions, demonstrates tolerance of others, considers accessibility, diversity and inclusivity in aspects of job assignments, enhances the campus climate, adheres to respectful workplace expectations.

Demonstrate Leadership Qualities

Provides on-going high quality performance, directs people to resources, sees work assignments from a big picture point-of-view, seeks to improve university operations, handles difficult situations and assignments well, and personifies dependability. [This criterion does not require supervisory responsibilities or formal supervisor designation. Any employee who displays leadership skills meets this criterion.]

Exemplify Mission

Embodies the UO mission statement, purpose, vision and values, advances the priorities of his/her unit and department through completion of work assignments, recognizes his/her role in achieving university goals, motivated by the university's pursuit of being a comprehensive public research university committed to exceptional teaching, discovery, and service.

Nomination Process

Any UO employee can nominate an officer of administration (OA) or classified employee for an Outstanding Employee Award. Nominations are submitted through a two part process:

- Submit a Nomination Form to formally nominate an OA or classified member for consideration, and
- Submit Letters of Support for the nominee.

Selection Process

Outstanding Employee Award recipients are selected by a committee comprised of OAs and classified staff. Committee members are obtained from the following sources: OA and classified Senate representatives, Classified Staff Training and Development Advisory Committee (CSTDAC), OA Council, and diversity committees or units. The committee also includes a representative from Human Resources (Chief Human Resources Officer or her designee). The Employee Engagement Manager facilitates the selection process.

The committee makes selection decisions based on the information submitted on the nomination form and in the letters of support. Award recipients are determined by their demonstrated ability to meet the established criteria as detailed and explained in the nomination materials. Committee members do not seek additional information on nominees to make final decisions. Detailed information about a nominee as described by those submitting the nomination and contributing a letter of support is the determining factor.

At least one OA and one classified staff will be honored each year. The committee may choose to recognize multiple employees at its discretion.

The supervisor for each nominee is contacted by the Employee Engagement Manager to provide a supervisor response. This response is intended to substantiate a nomination and ensure that employees meeting performance expectations are considered for this prestigious honor. Employees with performance concerns may be excluded from consideration. The supervisor response is not used to collect additional information for the committee to consider in the selection process. Supervisors contribute to a nominee's consideration by submitting a letter of support in accordance with the nomination process.

VPFA Spotlight

The Finance and Administration portfolio will use the employee spotlight to highlight employee excellence in its various forms. We will feature spotlighted employees on the VPFA website and potentially also in other venues (e.g., departmental websites or newsletters, in links to postings for jobs within the VPFA portfolio, etc.) The spotlight may feature the employee's contributions to such things as team building, customer service, and/or diversity and inclusion.

The intent is to give recognition to valued employees, highlight strengths and uniqueness, and provide inspiration to, and promote a sense of community among, employees and prospective employees might who share things in common with the individual being featured. The spotlight also helps to convey our portfolio-wide dedication to diversity and inclusion in the workplace.

Ideally, spotlight employees should be:

- Willing participants: they should be enthusiastic about being spotlighted. Employees may even approach you to be interviewed.
- Interesting: perhaps the employee has had a unique career path or an unusual educational experience; perhaps they overcame adversity, etc.
- Everyday people: we are not looking for the 'best of the best'; this is not an employee recognition award. Instead, it aims to highlight the diverse array of people from different backgrounds and experiences that work together all over the VPFA portfolio.
- In a position that has not yet been (recently) highlighted: the interviews highlight interesting people AND the interesting job they do to provide services across campus.

Procedure 3.1.pdf



**UNIVERSITY OF OREGON POLICE DEPARTMENT
PROCEDURE 3.1**

3.1	EFFECTIVE: 01JAN20	<i>Jason Wade</i> Jason Wade, Captain
	EXPIRATION: Until Further Notice	
	REVIEW: 01JAN21	
Reference: UOPD Policy Manual	RESCINDED:	
Subject: Department Firearms Management	Initiated By: Captain Jason Wade	
Resulting Action:	PAGE: 1 of 5	

1. Introduction

The purpose of this procedure is to establish guidelines for the proper acquisition, inventorying, disposition, and conversion for any firearms or conducted energy weapons owned by the University of Oregon Police Department.

This policy applies to all live-fire, Simunition, traded, converted, operable and inoperable firearms that are either currently or have been previously subject to federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives regulations.

2. Procurement

- a. The Rangemaster shall take possession and perform the intake of all firearms and conducted energy weapons before they may be issued or maintained in any unit inventory.
 - i. Only the Chief of Police or the Rangemaster may authorize the procurement of any department owned firearms or conducted energy weapon.
 - ii. Any authorization will be documented via memo directed to or from the chief of police with the articulation of the facts and departmental need for the procurement of the weapon.



- b.** Upon intake of any firearm or conducted energy weapon, the serial number, photographs, and purchasing documentation including any receipt will be input into the firearms tracking database.
 - i.** The serial number shall be verified against the vendor invoice/receipt. The copy of the invoice/receipt shall be stored in the weapon database along with each weapons information.
 - ii.** The appropriate Armorer or instructor shall perform an inspection of any firearm.
 - 1.** The inspection will be documented, and paperwork stored in the firearms tracking database.

3. Inventorying

- a.** The Rangemaster will be responsible for conducting a firearm and conducted energy weapons inventory count to determine the existence, location, and status of all firearms.
 - i.** This inventory shall be conducted yearly and in conjunction with annual inspections of all weapons as required by policy.
 - 1.** The firearms inspection shall be performed by the Armorer.
 - 2.** The conducted energy weapon shall be performed by the conducted energy weapon instructor along with data downloads and firmwear updates.
 - ii.** Any discrepancies in the inventory or missing items shall be reported through the chain of command to Chief of Police.
- b.** The completed inventory shall be provided to through the chain of command to the Chief of Police.

4. Issuance

- a.** Only the Rangemaster or Armorer may permanently issue a weapon to a member of the department.
 - i.** The weapon shall be documented on the correct form and signed by the issuing member of the department and the officer that received the weapon.



- ii. The completed form shall be attached to the weapon inventory database.
 - b. The department can assign auxiliary weapons to members of the department.
 - i. These auxiliary weapons shall be stored only in department approved locations, as designated by the Rangemaster.
 - ii. Officers are responsible for the
 - c. In cases where an officer's weapon has become damaged, non-functional, or needs to be replaced due to an investigation a supervisor may issue the officer a temporary replacement.
 - i. The supervisor shall complete the issuance form and forward it through their chain of command to the Rangemaster. In addition, the supervisor shall document on the form the reason for the temporary issuance of the weapon.

5. Conversion

- a. Upon receipt of a court order or other official documentation ordering the disposition of a firearm, the Property and Evidence Technician shall notify the rangemaster of the court order and the reasoning disposition.
 - i. If the firearm or conducted energy weapon is viable to be converted to department use for training or special assignment, then a memo will be directed by the Rangemaster to the Chief of Police.
 - 1. This memo will document the weapon information, the department need, and the corresponding court documentation.
 - ii. If the weapon is unsafe or determined to not have a departmental value, the Rangemaster and the Property and Evidence Technician will oversee the destruction of the weapon in accordance with best practices.
- b. If the Rangemaster determines that any weapons are to be traded or converted for other use, the Rangemaster shall notify the Chief of Police and documented via memorandum.



- i. No weapon shall be sold or given to a private party or member of the department without the expressed written permission of the Chief of Police and in accordance with the rules of the Business Affairs Office for the University of Oregon.
- ii. Any weapon designated to be traded, shall only be traded to a non-affiliated authorized ATF Federal Firearms Licensed Dealer.

6. Disposition

- a. Whenever possible and applicable, units should trade in firearms they no longer need for other firearms.
 - i. If trade in is not possible or desired, firearms must be disposed of.
 - ii. Due to the nature of the weapons the Police Department shall retain custody and will not transfer the weapon to University Surplus Property Unit.
 - iii. The weapon shall be disposed of in a manner that is defined at the time as best practices and documented via memo and photographs.

Procedure 3.2.pdf



**UNIVERSITY OF OREGON POLICE DEPARTMENT
PROCEDURE 3.2**

3.2	EFFECTIVE: 05FEB20	<i>Jason Wade</i> _____ Jason Wade, Captain
	EXPIRATION: Until Further Notice	
	REVIEW: 05FEB21	
Reference: UOPD Policy Manual		RESCINDED:
Subject: Firearms Training Protocols		Initiated By: Captain Jason Wade
Resulting Action: Development of Firearms Training Guidelines		PAGE: 1 of 7

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to list the rules of conduct, safety measures and regulations/procedures as they relate to the University of Oregon Police Department Firearms Training.

II. PROCEDURE

It is the procedure of the University of Oregon Police Department to utilize its firearms training program to train its police officers on a continuous basis in order to perform at the highest degree of proficiency during the stress of an armed encounter. Furthermore, all personnel who participate in the firearms training program must commit to its safe and effective use. The safety of all personnel is a primary concern and all individuals are expected to adhere to the highest safety measures during the use of the range.

III. ADMINISTRATIVE RANGE RULES

1. Range access can only be authorized by the Administrative Captain or their designee.
2. The Rangemaster shall have the authority to determine the priorities of firearms training.
3. All courses will be scheduled through the Rangemaster or designee.

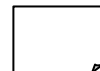


4. Prior to all firearms training, a lesson plan will be submitted to and approved by the Rangemaster or designee.
5. Pertaining to range safety issues, the Range Master or their designee shall have complete authority over personnel using the range facility, regardless of rank, or assignment.
6. Officers who have been trained as Certified Firearms Instructors may be appointed by the Administrative Captain to Department Firearms Instructors. Department Firearms Instructors will be given further access to restricted areas (weapons locker, ammunition storage, and range locations) and will receive additional responsibilities during firearms training. A list of Department Firearms Instructors will be maintained by the Range Master.
7. Department Firearms Instructors or the Range Master shall have the responsibility for the safe conduct of all firearms courses. They will also ensure that the range maintenance duties are completed after firearms training. Any damage or malfunctions to the range shall be recorded via memo to the Range Master.
8. When conducting live firearms training, should have the appropriate number of instructors per number of shooters for safety purposes. See the below list, which identifies the appropriate number of instructors per shooters during a course of fire. One of the instructors (“Safety Instructor”) shall be dedicated to the overall safety of the training course of fire. This instructor must be a current firearm certified instructor or have received specific training to act as Range Safety Officers. The overall safety shall include monitoring all areas of the shooting range. The “Safety Instructor” may monitor the training from a location he/she deems appropriate for the course of fire.

Instructor/Shooter Requirements:

One (1) to Two (2) active shooters requires one (1) instructor who is in charge of the range and overall safety.

Three (3) to Five (5) active shooters requires two (2) instructors total with one assigned to overall safety but can act as a coach or co-instructor.



Six (6) to Ten (10) active shooters requires three (3) instructors total with one dedicated to overall safety but can act as a coach or co-instructor.

9. If Department Certified Firearms Instructors wish to conduct training in the range outside of the above requirements, they can obtain approval via a Rangemaster or designee.
10. For any dry fire exercises on the range, Department Certified Firearms Instructors shall physically verify that each officer being trained has no ammunition on their person during the training exercises. Once the training has started, no officers shall be allowed to leave the range without notifying an instructor of their intent to leave. Upon the officer's return, they shall check back into the same instructor and the instructor shall again physically verify that the officer has no ammunition on their person prior to resuming training. The Department Certified Firearms Instructors shall remind officers to properly reload their firearms once the dry fire exercises are complete.

IV. FIREARMS TRAINING RANGE RULES

1. ALWAYS treat all firearms as if they were loaded.
2. NEVER allow the muzzle of any firearm to point at anything you are not willing to destroy.
3. NEVER put your finger near the trigger until you are ready to fire.
4. ALWAYS be sure of your target, and what is behind and in front of it.
5. It is the responsibility of ALL personnel to commit to the safe use of the range.
6. Prior to using the range, all personnel shall first receive general instructions.
7. Students must have all necessary equipment for class per General Order.
8. Weapons are to be loaded and unloaded from the designated area ONLY.



9. Firearms will be made clear and safe and cleaned in the Annex B weapon cleaning area. Once the firearm is cleaned and ready to return to duty.
10. Range clean-up is the student's responsibility.
11. Do not loiter in the range area after completing training.
12. No cell phones are to be used or handled while on the range.
13. Food/Beverages are prohibited on the range (lead exposure).
14. Routine safety inspections will be conducted; any violation of range rules may result in immediate expulsion from the range and/or discipline.

*Any deviation from these range rules requires the approval of a Training Unit Supervisor.

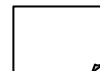
V. FIREARMS TRAINING

All Department Firearms Training conducted either by the University of Oregon Police Department, will be under the direct supervision of a Department Firearms Instructor.

Officer shall wear appropriate attire and arrive prepared to engage in training at the range.

Firearms Instructors conducting training will conduct a safety briefing prior to conducting firearms training.

1. This will include an emergency medical treatment and evacuation plan. All instructors involved in the training will be briefed on the plan.
2. The lead or ranking firearms instructor will be responsible for ensuring that all students and instructors conduct training in a safe and professional manner.



VI. FIREARMS QUALIFICATIONS

At least twice each year, all commissioned officers will be required to fire a minimum qualifying score as indicated on an approved course of fire with all firearms authorized to be carried in their official capacity. Approved courses are those established by the Range Master and based upon DPSST Qualification Guidelines.

All commissioned officers shall qualify annually with the AR-15 patrol carbine or its equivalent, the make and model with which qualification is conducted being dependent on the patrol carbine issued/deployed/made available/or authorized for personal purchase by the police department.

VII. WEAPONS INSPECTIONS

1. All newly acquired weapons will be inspected and tested upon delivery to the agency.
2. Inspection Criteria.
 - a. Firearms will be checked for proper functioning to include test firing, proper cycling, magazine ejection and mechanical operation.
 - b. Electronic Control Devices will be checked for proper functioning to include test firing, removal and attachment of cartridges, proper functioning of safety devices and proper functioning of the software and CID.
 - c. Weapons not passing an initial inspection will be returned to the vendor and/or manufacturer for replacement or repair.
3. Inspection Records.
 - a. Inspections will be documented on the appropriate weapon inspection form.
 - b. Inspection records for departmentally and personally owned weapons/tools will be maintained by the training component.
4. Departmental Weapons.



- a. All weapons will be inspected before issue to department personnel.
 - b. Annually, during firearms qualifications, a qualified instructor will complete an inspection for each firearm with which an officer qualifies and document such inspection on the appropriate weapon inspection record.
 - c. Annually, a baton instructor will complete an inspection for each baton issued and document such inspection on the appropriate weapon inspection record.
 - d. Annually, an O.C. instructor will complete an inspection for each O.C. canister issued and document such inspection on the appropriate weapon inspection record.
 - e. Weapons that fail to pass an inspection will not be returned to the officer. A copy of the inspection record will be forwarded to the Range Master along with any relevant information concerning the failed inspection. The weapon will be returned to the armory until repairs are made. Officers will be issued another weapon, which has passed the applicable inspection before returning to duty.
5. Personally Owned Firearm.
- a. All weapons will be inspected before authorization to carry.
 - b. Annually, the officer shall present evidence that a qualified weapons armorer has inspected the firearm.
 - c. Officers who fail to comply with the required inspection, or who owns a firearm that fails to pass inspection, will have the authorization to carry immediately revoked. Authorization to carry may not be reinstated until the firearm passes inspection.

VIII. CARE OF FIREARMS

1. Approved firearms carried on duty will be loaded, clean and in proper working order.



2. Firearms will be inspected and cleaned periodically to insure proper functioning. Proper steps will be taken to ensure firearms are unloaded before any cleaning or inspection procedures are commenced.
3. After firing, the firearm will be cleaned thoroughly with solvent and a brush. Powder residue will be cleaned from all surfaces.
4. Care should be taken to remove excess solvents, lubricants or penetrates from the firearm and these liquids should not come into contact with ammunition.
5. The exterior of the firearm shall be wiped clean with a cloth.
6. Department issued firearms may be repaired only by a UOPD Armorer or designated gunsmith. Personally owned firearms that are used in an official capacity may be repaired either by a UOPD Armorer or an outside armorer paid for by the officer that owns the weapon. After repairs on a personally owned weapon the Range Master or designee shall perform an inspection.
7. Weapons that fail to pass an inspection will not be returned to the officer. A copy of the inspection record will be forwarded to the Firearms Proficiency Officer along with any relevant information concerning the failed inspection. The weapon will be returned to the armory until repairs are made. Officers will be issued another weapon, which has passed the applicable inspection before returning to duty.

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