

DEPARTMENT GENERAL ORDER 07-58

OFFICE of the CHIEF OF POLICE
REPLACES: General Order 03-14
SOP 501.07.00

DATE: February 22, 2007

ARREST PROCEDURES

I. PURPOSE.

In accordance with the statutory authority granted by the State of Missouri and the Charter of the City of Clayton, commissioned officers of the Clayton Police Department may execute arrests and conduct associated searches, both with and without a warrant in their possession. However, as the legal requirements necessary for particular types of arrests, coupled with the use of officer discretion, will govern the type of law enforcement action selected, the following shall provide a guideline for the proper execution of arrests and their associated administrative tasks.

II. DEFINITIONS.

Arrest - To deprive a person of his/her liberty by legal authority.

Arrest Warrant - A written order directing the arrest of a person or persons, issued by a court, body, or officials, having the authority to issue warrants of arrest.

Arresting Officer - A sworn law enforcement officer who takes a person into custody, with or without a warrant.

Discretion - The freedom to judge or choose.

Personally Involved - Where an off-duty officer, a family member, or a friend becomes engaged in a dispute or incident with the person to be arrested or any other person connected to the incident. However, this shall not apply to those situations where the police officer is a victim of a crime.

Probable Cause - A reasonable belief, based on reliable evidence, that a suspect has probably committed a crime. It must go beyond mere suspicion but requires less than absolute certainty.

Reasonable Suspicion - Specific objective facts about an individual or their conduct, and the logical conclusions that an officer may draw from these facts, based on their training and prior experience.

III. GENERAL INFORMATION.

Sworn members of the department, having probable cause to believe that an individual or individuals have committed either a felony or misdemeanor offense as stipulated by the laws of the State of Missouri and/or the City of Clayton, are empowered to arrest such suspects in accordance with existing statutory authority. The offense for which the person is being arrested need not have occurred in the officer's direct presence. However, officers of this command may exercise a certain amount of discretion in their enforcement of state and local law, the parameters of which are outlined in the general order covering, "Officer Discretion in Arrest Situations."

An officer may use whatever force, consistent with legal requirements and department guidelines (Refer to "Statutory Authority" and "Use of Force"), that is reasonably necessary to effect an arrest and/or maintain custody of a suspect.

At the time of a custodial arrest, an officer may conduct a full search of the suspect's clothing, outer body, and the immediate area within the suspect's reach and control (Refer to the general order addressing "Search and Seizure"). Strip searches shall be conducted only in those instances where the type of offense and/or associated circumstances dictate the necessity of a more intrusive type of search.

In those instances where an officer elects to initiate a full custodial arrest, the suspect(s) shall be searched, generally handcuffed behind their back, and conveyed to this department. Such subjects shall be issued the appropriate constitutional warnings in accordance with the Miranda Decision (Refer to "Constitutional Requirements: In-Custody Interview and Interrogation Processes") prior to any interrogation. Upon completion of interrogation, the prisoner will be booked, fingerprinted, photographed, and assigned an LID number as required by the guidelines presented elsewhere in this order. A report number shall be drawn and a formal incident report initiated by the arresting officer.

Following processing and/or interrogation, the arresting officer may, in his/her considered judgment, release the suspect directly from the Police Department pending application for warrant, or convey the subject to the St. Louis County Department of Corrections for confinement. Should an officer elect to lodge a suspect in the Justice Center, he/she may request a twenty-four hour hold be placed on the individual to accommodate further investigation and the solicitation for a warrant.

A formal police incident report detailing the arrest shall then be completed as soon as practical, with the printed departmental Miranda form and any written statement enclosed in the proper envelope and attached to incident report. A computer print-out of the suspect's prior criminal history, should such exist, shall not be attached to the report, but relevant information from same may be entered into the narrative of the incident report.

Evidence seized in conjunction with an arrest shall be properly marked, packaged, and entered into this agency's evidence control vault.

A. Discretionary Options

In those instances where an officer elects to issue a summons for a misdemeanor offense, the officer may, upon the receipt of proper personal identification and with all facts in hand, choose to do so directly at the scene of the crime. In such instances, the suspect will be released immediately following the issuance of a summons. A second discretionary option shall be for the officer to handcuff the suspect and convey them back to this agency for further investigation. Upon the completion of the investigation, and with no other incriminatory evidence having been produced, a summons may be issued at that time and the subject released.

As with a full custodial arrest, depending upon the circumstances surrounding the arrest, Miranda Warnings may or may not be required. A report number shall be drawn and a formal incident report initiated. A copy of the summons shall be attached to the report. Should evidence exist, it shall be handled in the appropriate manner.

B. Compliance with Legal and Constitutional Requirements

Sworn members of this police agency shall comply with all applicable constitutional requirements in conjunction with arrest situations. As such, precautions shall be taken to avoid:

1. Coercion or other involuntary means to obtain confessions and/or admissions.
2. Delay in arraignment.
3. Failure to inform a defendant of their constitutional rights.
4. Deprivation of counsel.
5. Pretrial publicity tending to prejudice a fair trial.

IV. ARREST WITH WARRANT.

An arrest warrant will routinely be obtained by presenting a judicial officer, such as a magistrate, an affidavit or sworn complaint, containing statements that establish probable cause to believe that the individual to be arrested committed the crime as charged. The sworn statement must present the judicial officer with sufficient facts to enable him/her to make an independent determination that there are reasonable grounds to believe the suspect committed the crime as described.

In those instances where an officer is assigned to execute an arrest warrant issued upon a sworn complaint, the officer shall not be required to verify the validity of the warrant. Once the warrant has been determined to be duly signed by a judicial officer, contains the name of the suspect, and identifies the charge, the officer may execute the warrant with clear protection from civil penalty. In addition, an officer shall not be required to have physical possession of an arrest warrant at the time an arrest is made. The officer need only have personal knowledge of the warrant's existence to justify the arrest of the individual named in the warrant.

Arrest warrants should be executed without unreasonable delay. In those instances where execution may be deliberately delayed so as to seize additional evidence or contraband incident to the arrest, the delay may in fact render any evidence seized, tainted and inadmissible, even though the arrest itself may be valid.

As a general rule, an officer may not, in an effort to make an arrest pursuant to a felony warrant, force entry into a private premises until such time as the officer has identified himself, stated his purpose, and been refused admittance. Forced entry includes not only the use of actual force but the opening of a locked door with a passkey, or the opening of a closed but unlocked door. However, an officer may force entry if, following a reasonable amount of time, no response to an announcement of identity and purpose is forthcoming, and the officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the person to be arrested is on premises that they own or control. Forcible entry may also be permitted without knocking or announcement of statement and purpose, if reason exists to believe that such conduct would endanger the safety of either the officer(s) or occupants of the premises.

Force should not be used to gain entry to a dwelling or private premises pursuant to a misdemeanor warrant, unless an emergency or other circumstances exist to make such entry imperative.

Should an officer possess an arrest warrant for a subject believed to be located in the residence of a third party, the officer shall be required to: 1. Obtain the consent of one of the owners to gain entry, 2. act on emergency circumstances that are not police initiated, or 3. obtain a search warrant.

As soon as practical following an arrest where the officer is in possession of an arrest warrant, the officer shall serve the warrant on the subject named therein. Service shall consist of the officer reading the particulars of the warrant to the suspect. The officer shall then complete the service data on the rear of the warrant and cause same to be forwarded to the appropriate judicial officer.

Booking and processing procedures shall be accomplished in accordance with the appropriate sections of this order.

V. ARREST WITHOUT WARRANT.

An officer may initiate a full custodial arrest without an arrest warrant in a public place or under such circumstances where safety and/or time factors would preclude the officer from obtaining an arrest warrant. The only requirement shall be that the officer have "Probable Cause" to believe that a person or persons have committed a crime or are in the process of committing a crime.

Probable cause may be obtained from personal observation, police radio broadcasts, victims, witnesses, anonymous tips, informants, or a combination of each.

The use of force in order to effect an arrest, the conduct of a search incident to the arrest, the seizure of evidence, the decision to issue Miranda warnings, and the booking/processing requirements shall all conform to the policy/procedural guidelines set forth in the general orders and standard operating procedures established by this department.

VI. U.U.W. ARRESTS AT COURTHOUSE.

The St. Louis County Police Department will assign uniformed officers to administer the security checkpoint within the St. Louis County Courts Building and the Justice Center. These officers shall evaluate the totality of the circumstances involved with each particular weapons violation prior to deciding upon a specific course of action. Such discretionary authority will permit the seizure of weapons in some cases, with no further police action required. In other instances, the weapons may be seized, the bearer detained, and this department notified.

Once a subject has been detained, county officers shall routinely conduct a record and wanted check on each detainee as a matter of procedure. They will also routinely advise officers of this command of their findings in an effort to promote officer safety. However, in each and every instance, Clayton officers shall conduct a record and wanted check via our own communications unit.

Should a question arise as to the legitimacy of a particular weapon, or derivative thereof, the Clayton officer or his/her immediate supervisor shall initiate contact with the prosecuting attorney and have the matter clarified. In such instances, and only in such instances, will the officer report the findings back to the supervisor of the security detail.

Guidelines in handling specific weapons cases at the courts facility are listed as follows:

- A. Firearms: Seizure of weapon(s) and full custodial arrest. The case shall be submitted to state court.
- B. Switchblade Knife: Seizure of weapon. Officer may initiate a full custodial Arrest or issue a summons depending upon the circumstances and individual involved.
- C. Dagger: Seizure of weapon. Officer may initiate a full custodial arrest or issue a summons depending upon the circumstances and individual involved.
- D. Butterfly Knife: Seizure of weapon. Officer may initiate a full custodial arrest or issue a summons depending upon the circumstances and individual involved.
- E. Stiletto: Seizure of weapon. Officer may initiate a full custodial arrest or issue a summons depending upon the circumstances and individual involved.
- F. Carpet/Tile Knife: Seizure of weapon. Officer may initiate full custodial arrest or issue a summons depending upon the circumstances and individual involved.
- G. Lock-Blade Knife: Seizure of weapon only if the blade exceeds four (4) inches in length. Officer may initiate a full custodial arrest in those cases where the blade dimensions exceed legal limits, or issue a summons depending upon the circumstances and individual involved.
- H. Metal knuckles: Seizure of weapon. Officer may initiate a full custodial arrest or issue a summons depending upon the circumstances and individual involved.
- I. Billy Club or Blackjack: Seizure of weapon. Officer may initiate a full custodial arrest or issue a summons depending upon the circumstances and individual involved.

J. Straight Razor: Seizure of weapon. Officer may initiate a full custodial arrest or issue a summons depending upon the circumstances and individual involved.

K. Explosive Device: Seizure of weapon and full custodial arrest. The case shall be submitted to state court.

Whenever the preceding guidelines permit, officers who respond to a U.U.W. assignment at the St. Louis Courts Building should issue the suspect a summons for a violation of the city Code of Ordinances dealing with, "Weapons - Carrying Concealed," and refer the case to the City of Clayton Municipal Court. In most instances, particularly where the suspect possesses no outstanding wants or warrants, the summons may be issued directly at the scene and the subject released. However, the responding officer shall possess the necessary discretion to initiate a full custodial arrest if, in the officer's judgment, the situation and/or individual involved justifies such action.

Should a summons be issued, the weapon involved shall be seized and returned to this department where it shall be packaged as evidence. A formal incident report shall be initiated and forwarded to the prosecuting attorney for the City of Clayton.

Should a full custodial arrest be made, the weapon involved shall be seized and returned to this department where it shall be packaged as evidence. The suspect shall then be booked, processed, and either released on their own recognizance, or lodged at the St. Louis County Department of Corrections. A formal incident report will be initiated and the case submitted to the St. Louis County Prosecuting Attorney's Office in a timely manner.

VII. FAILURE TO APPEAR ARRESTS.

Arrest warrants issued by the City of Clayton Municipal Court for the charge "Failure To Appear" will be received and maintained by this agency's Records Unit in association with ECDC. Such warrants will list the suspect's name, the charge, bond amount, and the name of the issuing judicial officer.

In those instances where a subject may be taken into custody for Failure to Appear, the arresting officer shall serve the warrant on the individual and assign the defendant a new court date. The suspect shall then be booked and processed in the prescribed manner and the arresting officer shall record the "Cause Number" in the appropriate space on the booking sheet. Upon completion of booking, the arresting officer shall then issue the suspect a summons for Failure to Appear, per Section 21-16 of the Code of Ordinances.

Following the completion of the return data at the bottom of the warrant, the officer will then attempt to collect the bond posted on the warrant. Should the defendant post the bond amount set by the court, all monies shall be placed in a sealed envelope and, along with the completed warrant and bond form, be placed in a secure lock-box located in the Records Unit. The warrant, bond form and bond money shall then be forwarded to the court clerk. Should the suspect be unable to satisfy the bond requirement, the officer shall complete the bond form, and show that the defendant was released on their own recognizance. In either instance, the defendant will receive a copy of the bond form while the remaining two copies shall be retained for distribution. The bond form shall be placed in the Bond Form Register for accountability.

The officer handling the case shall prepare an incident report in regard to the arrest and a copy of the report, bond forms, and necessary attachments shall be forwarded to the court clerk at a later time. The computer entry shall also be canceled.

A. Second Offense FTA Arrests

Once a suspect is arrested and charged with Failure to Appear a second time, release on recognizance is no longer an option. The arresting officer shall follow the procedures established in the General Order covering Municipal Sentencing and Incarceration. This grants officers the authority to confine repeat offenders to the St. Louis County Department of Corrections. Officers will also attempt to ensure that intake personnel do not mark "72 hour hold" on the booking sheets. Officers are to advise intake staff that this agency will contact them in regard to the release of the suspect(s).

Information on each FTA incident of this type shall be forwarded to the Commander to the Field Operations Bureau as soon as practical. He, in turn, shall make the proper notifications to City officials so that the case may be heard and/or adjudicated in a reasonable time.

B. FTA Arrests by Another Agency

When ECDC receives notification from another law enforcement agency concerning a Clayton "Failure to Appear" warrant, ECDC personnel will verify that the warrant is still currently active. Confirmation notices will then document the verification process between ECDC and the notifying agency.

When the holding agency advises that the subject is ready for conveyance, the supervisory or command rank officer on duty will assign an officer or officers to proceed to take custody of the prisoner and return him/her to this department. However, should the subject request to post bond for the Clayton offense at the other agency, they must be permitted to do so. This type request and the return authorization shall be documented via teletype messages between ECDC and holding agency. These teletypes will advise the amount of the subject's bond and the next court date being assigned. The holding

agency shall send a teletype advising that both the bond monies and the court date have been received. It shall then be the responsibility of the outside agency to forward the collected bond monies to the Clayton Municipal Court. An officer will be notified to document the incident in a formal report and verify that the wanted has been cancelled. The report, warrant, and related documents will then be forwarded to the court clerk.

C. FTA Arrests for Another Agency

Individuals who are arrested as a fugitive for FTA from another law enforcement agency shall be booked and processed in accordance with established procedure. However, should the individual desire to post their bond at this department, a bond form, which is separate and distinct from that intended for internal use, shall be completed. Out of town bond forms and an associated log are maintained in the Administrative Division. A number shall be assigned to the top right corner of the bond form taken from the next available number in the log. Additional information that should then be entered into the log is:

1. Defendant's name.
2. Bond amount.
3. Originating agency.
4. Date.

Monies which are collected shall be sealed in an envelope and forwarded to the Traffic Violations Bureau along with the original copy of the bond form. TVB personnel shall then sign the bond form acknowledging the receipt of the cash, and make such arrangements as are necessary to disseminate the money to the appropriate agency.

The arresting officer will also ensure that the defendant is provided with a copy of the completed bond form.

VIII. EXPANDED ARREST POWERS.

Pursuant to an amendment to RSMo 70.820, police officers certified under RSMo 590, who work in any county of the first class having a charter form of government (St. Louis County), or any city not within a county (City of St. Louis), are granted the authority to make arrests for felony and misdemeanor violations of state statutes in all first class counties (with or without a charter form of government) within the State of Missouri, as well as the City of St. Louis.

Current first class counties are identified as follows:

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|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Boone County | 7. Franklin County |
| 2. Buchanan County | 8. Greene County |
| 3. Clay County | 9. Jackson County |
| 4. Platte County | 10. Jasper County |
| 5. St. Charles County | 11. Jefferson County |

6. St. Louis County

The authority to make arrests outside of an agency's normal jurisdiction is extended only to paid, full-time police officers and, contingent with the following regulatory provisions, shall apply equally to both on-duty and off-duty officers.

The home jurisdiction will maintain liability protection of police officers performing their official duties, provided there is no willful act to cause injury or damage, and the officer acted in a manner which the officer knew, or reasonably should have known, was not in conflict with department policy.

A. On-Duty Arrests

1). Notification.

Except in emergency situations, officers shall notify the local jurisdiction of a planned arrest in sufficient time for local officers to be present at the arrest. In emergency situations, the local jurisdiction should be notified as soon as possible after the arrest.

2). Arrests Without Warrant

Arrests should only be made when: a). there is immediate need for the prevention of a crime, protection of persons, or the apprehension of a suspect; b). the officer has direct knowledge of, or witnessed the suspect commit the crime; and c). the arresting officer is in possession of his badge, police identification card, and weapon.

3). Warrant Arrests

The arresting officer shall notify the local jurisdiction in advance of the arrest and determine if they want one of their own officers present.

4). Search Warrants

The search team supervisor shall notify the local police jurisdiction of the search warrant. Notification should be made in sufficient time for officers of the jurisdiction to respond to assist with the execution of the search warrant.

B. Off-Duty Arrests

1). Responsibilities

- a). While off-duty, it shall be the responsibility of the officer to immediately report any suspected or observed criminal activities to local on-duty officers.
- b). Except as allowed by this order, off-duty officers shall not enforce summary offenses or minor violations of state law such as harassment, disorderly conduct, or other quality of life offenses. Local on-duty police personnel shall be contacted to respond to such situations when an off-duty officer becomes aware of a violation.
- c). When an arrest is necessary, off-duty officers shall abide by all department policies and procedures.
- d). Off-duty officers shall not attempt to stop other vehicles while operating their own personal vehicle.

2). Permitted Off-Duty Arrests

When off-duty, a police officer may only make an arrest when: a) the arresting officer is not personally involved in the incident underlying the arrest; b) there is an immediate need for the prevention of a crime or apprehension of a suspect; c) the crime would normally be charged as a jailable offense requiring a full custody arrest; and d) the officer is in possession of proper police identification.

3). Prohibited Off-Duty Arrests

Officers may not make an arrest when: a) the arresting officer is personally involved in the incident underlying an arrest; b) the officer is engaged in secondary employment of a non-police nature and the officer's actions are only in furtherance of the interests of the private employer; and c) the intended arrest is solely as a result of a minor traffic violation.

IX. INVESTIGATIVE DETENTION.

Pursuant to “Terry v Ohio” the U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that when a police officer observes unusual conduct and has “reasonable suspicion” to believe that a crime has been committed, is being committed, or is about to be committed, the officer may initiate an investigative detention/stop and frisk a person’s outer clothing for weapons. The officer may use whatever reasonable and necessary non-deadly force is necessary to effect an investigative stop, and to apply same as necessary to maintain control of the situation and prevent the flight of the person being investigated. However, the application of any force must be in accordance with policy and procedural requirements.

Other than a justifiable pat-down of a subject’s outer clothing, the scope of any search which may be conducted during this type of stop shall be limited to plain view or a consent search.

An investigative detention must be conducted within a reasonable amount of time.

Dependent upon the evidence, information, statements, and/or witnesses that may be generated as a result of an investigative detention, a stop and frisk situation may escalate into a full custodial arrest. Should that be the case, Miranda warnings shall be issued as necessary.

X. CONSENTUAL ENCOUNTER.

An officer may initiate contact with a citizen on “mere suspicion” that the individual’s behavior, actions, and/or presence in an area are unusual, or out of the ordinary, and should be checked. The officer may not use force either to initiate or maintain the contact, and the subject of the encounter shall be under no obligation to answer questions. In addition, the subject shall be free to terminate contact with the officer at any time and leave.

No Miranda warnings are required during this type of police-citizen encounter, and unless the individual consents to a search of their person or belongings, no search is permissible. However, should the person’s behavior and circumstances be such that further police action is indicated, the consensual encounter may progress to an investigation detention or arrest situation.

XI. JUVENILE ARRESTS.

Refer to the appropriate General Order or SOP.

XII. BOOKING.

A record of arrest (booking sheet) shall be completed on each individual who has been placed under full custodial arrest utilizing the REJIS LEWeb on-line booking system. The arresting/booking officer shall complete all required entries on the form to include the arrest number, complaint number, arresting agency's ORI, full pedigree information on the prisoner, emergency notification data, date and time of arrest, date and time of booking, arresting officer's name, booking officer's name, location of arrest, charges (specifying whether the charge is a felony or misdemeanor), threat warning and medical information, and warrant data as applicable.

The booking officer shall then inventory the prisoner's personal property and itemize same in the proper section of the booking sheet data entry. The officer conducting the search shall sign the inventory portion of the form when printed and obtain the prisoner's signature in the designated space as verification that the inventory is correct. Should the prisoner and property be released, the appropriate signatures will again be affixed to the property control segment of the booking sheet.

The fingerprints of the four fingers of the suspect's right hand shall be placed onto the appropriate box of the printed booking sheet. Prisoner release data will be completed by the by the booking officer and indicate whether the prisoner is to be released pending application for warrant, released to another authority, or to be confined at the St. Louis County Department of Corrections.

If a prisoner is to be delivered to the St. Louis County Department of Corrections, or released to another agency, release signatures shall be obtained on the printed booking sheet.

Booking sheets will be forwarded to records personnel for final processing.

XIII. PROCESSING.

Prisoners who have been placed under full custodial arrest shall generally be processed by a field investigator. However, should a field investigator be unavailable, the arresting and/or booking officer shall perform all necessary processing requirements. These shall consist of the suspect(s) being fingerprinted, and photographed.

A. Fingerprinting

Fingerprinting will be accomplished with the use of LIVESCAN automated digital fingerprinting computer system. In most cases, necessary arrest and pedigree information shall carry over from the LEWeb booking system. The processing officer should verify the content, accuracy, and completeness of the data.

LIVESCAN fingerprints will not be required in the case of a fugitive or FTA arrest where no other charges exist.

The LIVESCAN system will generate two printed cards after the completion of processing. One card is for the prosecuting attorney, while the second is for the appropriate court. These cards shall be affixed to the original investigative report, and upon review by a supervisor, shall be forwarded along with the report to the Administrative Division for filing.

The OCN number assigned to a fingerprinted suspect in the LIVESCAN system shall be incorporated into the officer's CARE report.

If a warrant application is made, and the St. Louis County Prosecuting Attorney's office issue on a criminal case, they may retain the above printed card copy to forward final disposition to the state. In many cases, the County Prosecuting Attorney will not retain the cards and will file their actions electronically using the OCN in the CARE report.

If warrant application is made and the St. Louis County Prosecutor refer the case to municipal court, the prosecuting attorney will directly forward the above printed cards to the municipal court clerk. The court clerk will then forward a final disposition to the Missouri State Highway patrol upon final adjudication of the case by municipal court.

In the event of a municipal case referred to the state, the court clerk will return the fingerprint cards to the records unit who will then forward the cards to the County Prosecuting Attorney.

Once fingerprint processing is completed, the captured prints and associated information are transmitted electronically to the Missouri State Highway Patrol. MSHP will then forward the appropriate information to the FBI.

Fingerprints from the first four fingers of the prisoner's right hand shall also be affixed to the appropriate space on the booking sheet using inked prints.

B. Photography

All adult prisoners who have been placed under full custodial arrest shall be photographed without exception. This shall be accomplished with the use of the REJIS digital IRIS photo system. These digital photos should include a frontal view, two profile views, and any distinguishing marks, scars, or tattoos.

XIV. LOCAL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER.

Every adult person arrested by this department will be assigned a local identification (LID) number. This number will be unique to each individual taken into custody and shall remain with the subject through any subsequent arrests.

A log book detailing LID numbers shall be maintained for that purpose. The numbers shall run sequentially from one to infinity. There shall be no duplication of numbers, nor shall the numbers commence anew with each calendar or fiscal year. In addition to the LID number, each log entry will contain the subject's name, race, sex, date of birth, and social security number.

Following an arrest, the arresting or booking officer shall, at some time during prisoner processing, verify if the individual has an LID number already on file with Clayton. If a number already exists, it shall be used for the current arrest as well. If a Clayton LID number has never been assigned, the officer will draw the next available number from the designated log book. This number shall then be entered as required on the documents generated during booking and prisoner processing.

XV. IMMUNITY FROM ARREST.

Refer to the appropriate general order.

XIV. PERIODIC UPDATES.

The information contained in this order shall be reviewed and periodically updated to reflect recent court decisions or legislative changes that are pertinent to the laws of arrest.

BY ORDER OF:

THOMAS J. BYRNE
Chief of Police

TJB:dld
CALEA Reference: 1.2.5