

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 dispositions of criminal investigations.

600.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Glynn County Police Department to investigate crimes thoroughly, impartially, 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 there exists a reasonable indication that 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 civilian non-sworn officer assigned to any preliminary investigation is responsible for all investigative steps, except making any attempt to locate, contact or interview a suspect face-to-

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face or take any enforcement action. Should an initial investigation indicate that those steps are required, the assistance of an officer shall be requested.

600.4 CUSTODIAL INTERROGATION REQUIREMENTS

Suspects who are in custody and subjected to an interrogation shall be given the *Miranda* warning, unless an exception applies. Interview or interrogation of a juvenile shall be in accordance with the Temporary Custody of Juveniles Policy.

600.4.1 AUDIO/VIDEO RECORDINGS

Any custodial interrogation of an individual who is suspected of having committed any violent felony offense should be recorded (audio or video with audio as available) in its entirety. Regardless of where the interrogation occurs, every reasonable effort should be made to secure functional recording equipment to accomplish such recordings.

Consideration should also be given to recording a custodial interrogation, or any investigative interview, for any other offense when it is reasonable to believe it would be appropriate and beneficial to the investigation and is otherwise allowed by law.

No recording of a custodial interrogation shall be destroyed or altered without written authorization from the prosecuting attorney and the Criminal Investigations Division (C.I.D.) supervisor. Copies of recorded interrogations or interviews may be made in the same or a different format as the original recording, provided the copies are true, accurate and complete and are made only for authorized and legitimate law enforcement purposes.

Recordings should not take the place of a thorough report and investigative interviews. Written statements from suspects should continue to be obtained when applicable.

All custodial interrogations and recorded interviews shall be preserved, filed and retained in accordance with applicable records retention laws and policies.

600.5 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.

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- (c) The case has been submitted to the appropriate prosecutor but no charges have been filed and further investigation is not reasonable or has not been requested by the prosecutor.
- (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 proved that a crime was not committed (see the Sexual Assault Investigations Policy for special considerations in these cases).

The Family Violence, Child Abuse, Sexual Assault Investigations and Adult Abuse policies may also require an arrest or submittal of a case to a prosecutor.

600.5.1 NOTICE REQUIREMENT

In the event that a case is closed after an arrest has been made and without being forwarded to the prosecuting attorney, the arresting officer shall ensure (O.C.G.A. § 35-3-37(h)):

- (a) That notice of the decision to close the case is provided to the Georgia Crime and Information Center within 30 days of the decision.
- (b) That a copy of the notice is forwarded to the person arrested and to his/her attorney, if any, within seven days.

600.6 COMPUTERS AND DIGITAL EVIDENCE

The collection, preservation, transportation and storage of computers, cell phones and other digital devices may require specialized handling to preserve the value of the related evidence. If it is anticipated that computers or similar equipment will be seized, officers should request that computer forensic examiners assist with seizing computers and related evidence. If a forensic examiner is unavailable, officers should take reasonable steps to prepare for such seizure and use the resources that are available.

600.7 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 while on-duty and using department equipment.

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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).

600.7.1 ACCESS RESTRICTIONS

Information that can be obtained from any Internet source using 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 only.

The creation of an account, password, email address, alias, pseudonym, or other identifier, or other use of nongovernment IP addresses the purpose of which is to conceal the true identity of the account owner or user while accessing information from any Internet source requires prior supervisory approval. The supervisor will review the justification for accessing the information to ensure the access is for legitimate investigative purposes only, and consult with legal counsel as necessary to identify any policy or legal restrictions. The supervisory approval and the use of such investigative techniques shall be documented in the related investigative reports. The Investigations Division Commander shall maintain a log of any such active accounts, passwords, email addresses, aliases, pseudonyms, or other identifiers, or other nongovernment IP addresses including the date they were created, the cases for which they were used, and the date, if any, upon which they were canceled or deactivated.

Accessing information that requires the use of a third party's account or online identifier requires supervisor approval and 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.

600.7.2 INTERCEPTING ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATION

Intercepting social media communications in real time may be subject to federal and state wiretap laws. Officers should seek legal counsel before any such interception.

600.8 IDENTITY FRAUD

A report should be taken any time a person living within the jurisdiction of the Glynn County Police Department reports that he/she has been a victim of identity fraud. This includes:

- (a) Taking a report, even if the location of the crime is outside the jurisdiction of this department or has not been determined.

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- (b) Providing the victim with the appropriate information, as set forth in the Victim and Witness Assistance Policy. Department members should encourage the individual to review the material and should assist with any questions.

A report should also be taken if a person living outside department jurisdiction reports an identity fraud that may have been committed or facilitated within this jurisdiction (e.g., use of a post office box in Glynn County to facilitate the crime).

A member investigating a case of identity fraud should ensure that the case is referred to the appropriate agency if it is determined that this department should not be the investigating agency (e.g., an identity fraud ring working from out of state). The victim should be advised that the case is being transferred to the agency of jurisdiction. The appropriate entries should be made into any databases that have been authorized for department use and are specific to this type of investigation.

600.9 MODIFICATION OF CHARGES FILED

Members are not authorized to recommend to the prosecutor or to any other official of the court that felony charges on a pending case be amended or dismissed without the authorization of the Chief of Police. Members are not authorized to recommend to the prosecutor or to any other official of the court that misdemeanor charges on a pending case be amended or dismissed without the authorization of their Division Commander. Any authorized request to modify the charges or to recommend dismissal of charges shall be made to the prosecutor and shall be documented in the case report along with the justification therefor.

Sexual Assault Investigations

601.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for the investigation of sexual assaults. These guidelines will address some of the unique aspects of such cases and the effects that these crimes have on the victims.

Mandatory notification requirements are addressed in the Child Abuse and Adult Abuse policies.

601.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Sexual assault - Any crime or attempted crime of a sexual nature, to include, but not limited to, offenses defined in the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, Title 16, Chapter 6 (Sexual Offenses).

Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) - A multidisciplinary team generally comprised of advocates; law enforcement officers; forensic medical examiners, including sexual assault forensic examiners (SAFEs) or sexual assault nurse examiners (SANEs) if possible; forensic laboratory personnel; and prosecutors. The team is designed to coordinate a broad response to sexual assault victims.

601.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Glynn County 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. To this end, the Glynn County Police Department shall adhere to the provisions of the Brunswick Judicial Circuit Sexual Assault Protocol in responding to, investigating and prosecuting cases arising from an alleged sexual assault as ordered by the Superior Court of Glynn County on November 12, 2019. [See attachment: Glynn County Sexual Assault Investigation Protocol.pdf](#)

601.3 QUALIFIED INVESTIGATORS

Qualified investigators should be available for assignment of sexual assault investigations. These investigators should:

- (a) Have specialized training in, and be familiar with, interview techniques and the medical and legal issues that are specific to sexual assault investigations.
- (b) Conduct follow-up interviews and investigation.
- (c) Present appropriate cases of alleged sexual assault to the prosecutor for review.
- (d) Coordinate with other enforcement agencies, social service agencies and medical personnel as needed.
- (e) Provide referrals to therapy services, victim advocates and support for the victim.

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- (f) Participate in or coordinate with the SART or other multidisciplinary investigative teams as applicable.

601.4 REPORTING

In all reported or suspected cases of sexual assault, a report should be written and assigned for follow-up investigation. This includes incidents in which the allegations appear unfounded or unsubstantiated.

601.5 VICTIM INTERVIEWS

The primary considerations in sexual assault investigations, which begin with the initial call to 911 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.

Whenever possible, a member of the SART should be included in the initial victim interviews.

An in-depth follow-up interview should not be conducted until after the medical and forensic examinations are completed and the personal needs of the victim have been met (e.g., change of clothes, bathing). The follow-up interview may be delayed to the following day based upon the circumstances. Whenever practicable, the follow-up interview should be conducted by a qualified investigator.

No opinion of whether the case is unfounded should be included in a report.

Victims shall not be asked or required to take a polygraph examination as a condition for proceeding with an investigation (34 USC § 10451; O.C.G.A. § 17-5-73).

Victims should be apprised of applicable victim's rights provisions, as outlined in the Victim and Witness Assistance Policy.

601.6 COLLECTION AND TESTING OF BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Whenever possible, a SART member should be involved in the collection of forensic evidence from the victim.

When the facts of the case indicate that collection of biological evidence is warranted, it should be collected regardless of how much time has elapsed since the reported assault.

If a drug-facilitated sexual assault is suspected, urine and blood samples should be collected from the victim as soon as practicable.

Subject to the requirements set forth in this policy, biological evidence from all sexual assault cases, including cases where the suspect is known by the victim, should be submitted for testing.

Victims who choose not to assist with an investigation, do not desire that the matter be investigated or wish to remain anonymous may still consent to the collection of evidence under their control. In these circumstances, the evidence should be collected and stored appropriately.

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A victim shall have the right to a forensic medical examination regardless of whether the victim chooses to cooperate with the investigation (O.C.G.A. § 17-5-72).

601.6.1 COLLECTION AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS

Members investigating sexual assaults or handling related evidence are required to (O.C.G.A. § 35-1-2):

- (a) Take possession of a sexual assault kit within 96 hours of receiving notice from a health care provider that a sexual assault kit has been collected.
- (b) Submit any such kits to the Division of Forensic Sciences of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation pursuant to the procedures established by the Division within 30 days.

Additional guidance regarding evidence retention and destruction is found in the Crime Scene and Evidence Unit Policy.

601.6.2 DNA TEST RESULTS

Members investigating sexual assault cases should notify victims of any DNA test results as soon as reasonably practicable.

A SART member should be consulted regarding the best way to deliver biological testing results to a victim so as to minimize victim trauma, especially in cases where there has been significant delay in getting biological testing results (e.g., delays in testing the evidence or delayed DNA databank hits). Members should make reasonable efforts to assist the victim by providing available information on local assistance programs and organizations as provided in the Victim and Witness Assistance Policy.

Members investigating sexual assaults cases should ensure that DNA results are entered into databases when appropriate and as soon as practicable.

601.7 DISPOSITION OF CASES

If the assigned investigator has reason to believe the case is without merit, the case may be classified as unfounded only upon review and approval of the Investigations supervisor.

Classification of a sexual assault case as unfounded requires the Investigations 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.

601.8 CASE REVIEW

The Investigations Division Commander should ensure cases are reviewed on a periodic basis, at least annually, using an identified group that is independent of the investigation process. The reviews should include an analysis of:

- Case dispositions.
- Decisions to collect biological evidence.

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- Submissions of biological evidence for lab testing.

The SART and/or victim advocates should be considered for involvement in this audit. Summary reports on these reviews should be forwarded through the chain of command to the Chief of Police.

601.9 RELEASING INFORMATION TO THE PUBLIC

In cases where the perpetrator is not known to the victim, and especially if there are multiple crimes where more than one appear to be related, consideration should be given to releasing information to the public whenever there is a reasonable likelihood that doing so may result in developing helpful investigative leads. The Investigations supervisor should weigh the risk of alerting the suspect to the investigation with the need to protect the victim and the public, and to prevent more crimes.

601.10 TRAINING

Subject to available resources, periodic training should be provided to:

- (a) Members who are first responders. Training should include:
 1. Initial response to sexual assaults.
 2. Legal issues.
 3. Victim advocacy.
 4. Victim's response to trauma.
- (b) Qualified investigators, who should receive advanced training on additional topics. Advanced training should include:
 1. Interviewing sexual assault victims.
 2. SART.
 3. Medical and legal aspects of sexual assault investigations.
 4. Serial crimes investigations.
 5. Use of community and other federal and state investigative resources, such as the Violent Criminal Apprehension Program (VICAP).
 6. Techniques for communicating with victims to minimize trauma.

Asset Forfeiture

602.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy describes the authority and procedure for the seizure, forfeiture and liquidation of property associated with designated offenses.

602.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Fiscal agent - The person designated by the Chief of Police to be responsible for securing and maintaining seized assets and distributing any proceeds realized from any forfeiture proceedings. This includes any time the Glynn County Police Department seizes property for forfeiture or when the Glynn County Finance Department is acting as the fiscal agent pursuant to a multi-agency agreement. The Glynn County Police Department Budget Analyst shall monitor the receipt of funds realized from forfeiture proceedings and keep the Chief of Police informed of the availability and amount of such funds upon their distribution.

Forfeiture - The process by which legal ownership of an asset is transferred to a government or other authority.

Asset Forfeiture Reviewer - The department member assigned by the Chief of Police who is responsible for reviewing all forfeiture cases and acting as the liaison between the Department and the forfeiture counsel (i.e., generally the District Attorney, Brunswick Judicial District).

Property subject to forfeiture - The following property may be subject to forfeiture:

- (a) Any property used or intended to be used, either directly or indirectly, to commit any of the following crimes and any proceeds from such crimes (O.C.G.A. § 9-16-2):
 - (a) Burglary or armed robbery (O.C.G.A. § 16-16-2)
 - (b) Keeping a place of prostitution, pimping, or pandering (O.C.G.A. § 16-6-13.2; O.C.G.A. § 16-6-13.3)
 - (c) Hijacking a motor vehicle and any proceeds therefrom (O.C.G.A. § 16-5-44.1)
 - (d) Trafficking of persons for labor or sexual servitude (O.C.G.A. § 16-5-46)
 - (e) Sexual exploitation of children (O.C.G.A. § 16-12-100)
 - (f) Use of destructive device, explosive, poison gas or detonator (O.C.G.A. § 16-7-95)
 - (g) Retail property fencing (O.C.G.A. § 16-8-5.2)
 - (h) Any violation of the Georgia Residential Mortgage Fraud Act (O.C.G.A. § 16-8-106)
 - (i) Manufacturing, selling or distributing false identification documents (O.C.G.A. § 16-9-4)
 - (j) Gambling or gambling related offenses (O.C.G.A. § 16-12-32)

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- (k) Any violation of the Georgia Controlled Substances Act (O.C.G.A. § 16-13-20 et seq.)
- (l) Any violation of the Georgia RICO (Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations) Act (O.C.G.A. § 16-14-1 et seq.)
- (m) Any violation of the Georgia Street Gang Terrorism and Prevention Act (O.C.G.A. § 16-15-5)
- (n) Medicaid fraud in the provision of services or equipment under the Georgia Medical Assistance Act of 1977 (O.C.G.A. § 49-4-140 et seq.; O.C.G.A. § 49-4-146.3)
- (o) Forged or counterfeited trademarks, service marks or copyrighted designs (O.C.G.A. § 10-1-454)
- (p) Motor vehicles operated by a person who has been declared a habitual violator, whose license has been revoked and who has been arrested for driving under the influence (O.C.G.A. § 40-6-391.2)
- (q) Vehicles, vessels, conveyances, appliances and containers used in conveying, removing, concealing or storing any distilled spirits in violation of the law (O.C.G.A. § 3-10-10; O.C.G.A. § 3-10-11)

Seizure - The act of law enforcement officials taking property, cash or assets that have been used in connection with or acquired by specified illegal activities.

602.2 POLICY

The Glynn County 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 of revenue shall not be allowed to jeopardize the effective investigation and prosecution of criminal offenses, officer safety, the integrity of ongoing investigations or any person's due process rights.

It is the policy of the Glynn County 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 forfeitures.

602.3 ASSET SEIZURE

Property may be seized for forfeiture as provided in this policy.

602.3.1 PROPERTY SUBJECT TO SEIZURE

The following property may be seized upon review and approval of a supervisor and in conjunction with the forfeiture reviewer (O.C.G.A. § 9-16-6):

- (a) Property subject to seizure by an order of the court.
- (b) Property subject to forfeiture may be seized without a court order when there is probable cause to believe that the property is subject to forfeiture, or the seizure is

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made incident to an arrest, a search pursuant to a search warrant or an inspection under an inspection warrant.

Whenever practicable, obtaining a search warrant or court order for seizure prior to making a seizure is the preferred method.

A large amount of money standing alone is insufficient to establish the probable cause required to make a seizure.

602.3.2 PROPERTY NOT SUBJECT TO SEIZURE

The following property should not be seized for forfeiture:

- (a) Cash and property that does not meet the forfeiture counsel's current minimum forfeiture thresholds.
- (b) The officer has reason to suspect the property belongs to an "innocent owner."

602.4 PROCESSING SEIZED PROPERTY FOR FORFEITURE PROCEEDINGS

When property or cash subject to this policy is seized, the officer making the seizure should ensure compliance with the following (O.C.G.A. § 9-16-7):

- (a) Complete the 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. [See attachment: Report of Seizure to District Attorney.pdf](#)
- (c) Forward the original seizure forms and related reports to the forfeiture reviewer within two days of seizure.
- (d) All property received for forfeiture is checked to determine if the property has been stolen.

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.

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602.5 MAINTAINING SEIZED PROPERTY

The Crime Scene and Evidence Unit 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 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.
- (c) Property received for forfeiture is not used unless the forfeiture action has been completed.
- (d) Forfeitable property is retained until such time as its use as evidence is no longer required.

602.6 ASSET FORFEITURE REVIEWER

The Chief of Police will appoint an Asset 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 Asset Forfeiture Reviewer include:

- (a) Remaining familiar with forfeiture laws, particularly the Georgia Uniform Civil Forfeiture Procedure Act, the Georgia Controlled Substances Act, other statutes cited in this policy and the forfeiture policies of forfeiture counsel (O.C.G.A. § 9-16-1 et seq.).
- (b) Serving as the liaison between the Department and the forfeiture counsel and ensuring prompt legal review of all seizures.
- (c) Ensuring notification to the forfeiture counsel of all seizures related to this policy within 30 days (O.C.G.A. § 9-16-7).
- (d) Making reasonable efforts to obtain annual training that includes best practices in pursuing, seizing and tracking forfeitures.
- (e) 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.
- (f) Ensuring that responsibilities, including the designation of a fiscal agent, are clearly established whenever multiple agencies are cooperating in a forfeiture case. [See attachment: MOU between GCPD and BPD re Sharing of Investigative Resources - SIGNED.pdf](#)
- (g) Ensuring that seizure forms are available and appropriate for department use.
- (h) 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

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(DTBs) or General Orders. The training should cover this policy and address any relevant statutory changes and court decisions.

- (i) Reviewing each asset forfeiture case to ensure that:
 - 1. Written documentation of the seizure and the items seized is in the case file.
 - 2. Independent legal review of the circumstances and propriety of the seizure is made in a timely manner.
 - 3. Notice of seizure has been given in a timely manner to those who hold an interest in the seized property.
 - (a) A reasonable effort to locate the owner of a seized vehicle shall be made in order to inform the owner of the seizure (O.C.G.A. § 9-16-5).
 - 4. Property is promptly released to those entitled to its return (O.C.G.A. § 9-16-9).
 - 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 (O.C.G.A. § 9-16-10).
 - 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.
- (j) Ensuring that a written plan should be 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 personnel and attorneys who may assist in these matters.
- (k) Ensuring that the process of selling or adding forfeited property to department inventory is in accordance with all applicable laws and consistent with the use and disposition of similar property (O.C.G.A § 9-16-19).
- (l) Upon completion of any forfeiture process, ensuring that no property is retained by the Glynn County Police Department unless the Chief of Police authorizes in writing the retention of the property for official use.
- (m) Ensuring that an annual report is submitted by January 31 of each year to the Carl Vinson Institute of Government of the University of Georgia pursuant to O.C.G.A. § 9-16-19 and O.C.G.A. § 36-80-21.

Forfeiture proceeds should be maintained in a separate fund or account subject to appropriate accounting control, with regular reviews or audits of all deposits and expenditures.

Forfeiture reporting and expenditures should be completed in the manner prescribed by the law and County financial directives.

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602.7 DISPOSITION OF FORFEITED PROPERTY

Funds from forfeited property shall be received and utilized as provided by Georgia law unless otherwise required by federal law (O.C.G.A. § 9-16-21).

When proceeds are received that may be used for law enforcement purposes, these funds shall not be used for the payment of salaries or rewards to members (O.C.G.A. § 9-16-19).

No member of this department may use property that has been seized for forfeiture until the forfeiture action has been completed and the Chief of Police has given written authorization to retain the property for official use. department.

Property received by this department pursuant to an order of distribution shall be used for an official law enforcement purpose unless another use for the property is specifically designated in the order (O.C.G.A. § 9-16-19).

Informants

603.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for the use of informants.

603.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Informant - A person who covertly interacts with other individuals or suspects at the direction or request of, or by agreement with, the Glynn County Police Department for law enforcement purposes. This also includes a person agreeing to supply information to the Glynn County Police Department for a benefit (e.g., a quid pro quo in the form of a reduced criminal penalty, money).

603.2 POLICY

The Glynn County 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.

603.3 USE OF INFORMANTS

603.3.1 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.

603.3.2 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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603.3.3 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.

603.4 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, Special Investigations Unit 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 Glynn County 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 Special Investigations Unit 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 unless accompanied by at least one additional officer.
- (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.
- (i) All electronic communications between an informant and an investigator shall be recorded using the CALLYO system.

603.4.1 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

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unsuitable will notify the supervisor, who will initiate a review to determine suitability. Until a 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 detailing the issues that caused this classification and mark the file "DEACTIVATED" 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.

603.5 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 Special Investigations Unit. The Special Investigations Unit 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, Special Investigations Unit supervisor or their authorized designees.

The Investigations 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 Special Investigations Unit 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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Only authorized members of the Glynn County Police Department may access informant files. Disclosure of the material contained in informant files is prohibited when the disclosure will (O.C.G.A. § 50-18-72):

- (a) Reveal the identity of a confidential source.
- (b) Endanger the life or physical safety of any person or persons.
- (c) Disclose the existence of a confidential surveillance or investigation.

603.5.1 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
- (j) Name of the officer initiating use of the informant
- (k) Signed informant agreement
- (l) Update on active or inactive status of informant

603.6 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

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The Special Investigations Unit supervisor will discuss the above factors with the Investigations Division Commander and recommend the type and level of payment, subject to approval by the Chief of Police or designee.

603.6.1 PAYMENT PROCESS

There shall be maintained by the Special Investigations Unit supervisor a financial ledger documenting the current balance of the Purchase Evidence/Purchase Intel (PEPI) Fund, and the associated case number, date of, and circumstances surrounding each deposit into and withdrawal from the PEPI Fund.

Approved payments to an informant should be in cash using the following process:

- (a) Payments shall be made in cash from the Special Investigations Unit Purchase Evidence/Purchase Intel (PEPI) Fund.
 1. The Special Investigations Unit supervisor shall sign a voucher for cash payouts from the PEPI Fund. Completed vouchers for expended funds shall be submitted to the County Finance Department. Upon receipt of a properly completed voucher, the County Finance Department shall issue a check in the name of the Special Investigations Unit supervisor for the amount of the voucher. The Special Investigations Unit supervisor shall cash the check and deposit the money into the PEPI fund.
 2. Investigators seeking funds for payment of informants shall submit a request for disbursement of funds on an approved form. The Special Investigations Unit supervisor shall review the request and, upon approval, issue the requested funds. The investigator receiving money from the PEPI fund shall sign a confidential informant payment receipt for the funds received.
 3. To complete the payment process for any amount, the officer delivering the payment shall complete a cash voucher and receipt on the approved forms.
 - (a) The cash voucher and receipt shall include:
 - (a) Date.
 - (b) Payment amount.
 - (c) Glynn County Police Department case number.
 - (d) A unique voucher number.
 - (e) A statement that the informant is acknowledging the receipt of funds.
 - (f) The confidential informant payment receipt shall be signed by the informant, the investigator and a witness.
 - (g) The confidential informant payment receipt will be kept in the informant's file.
 - (h) The completed voucher shall be submitted to the County Finance Department to replenish the PEPI Fund.

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603.6.2 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.

The informant shall sign and acknowledge a confidential informant payment receipt which advises the informant that he/she must report on a tax return the cash as "other income". The completed confidential informant payment receipt shall be retained in the informant's file.

603.6.3 AUDIT OF PAYMENTS

The Special Investigations Unit supervisor or the authorized designee shall be responsible for compliance with any audit requirements associated with grant provisions and applicable state and federal law.

At least once every six months, the Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall conduct an audit of all informant funds for the purpose of accountability and security of the funds. The PEPI Fund ledger and related documents (e.g., buy/expense fund records, cash transfer forms, invoices, receipts and logs) will assist with the audit process.

Eyewitness Identification

604.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy sets forth guidelines to be used when members of this department employ eyewitness identification techniques (O.C.G.A. § 17-20-2).

604.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this 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.

604.2 POLICY

The Glynn County 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.

604.3 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.

604.4 EYEWITNESS IDENTIFICATION PROCESS AND FORM

The Investigations Division Commander 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 individuals present during the identification procedure.
- (e) An instruction to the witness that it is as important to exclude innocent persons as it is to identify a perpetrator.
- (f) An instruction to the witness that the perpetrator may or may not be among those presented and that the witness is not obligated to make an identification (O.C.G.A. § 17-20-2).
- (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 or non-identification (O.C.G.A. § 17-20-2).

The process and related forms should be reviewed at least annually and modified when necessary.

604.5 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.

604.6 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 (O.C.G.A. § 17-20-2). Techniques to achieve this include randomly numbering photographs, shuffling folders or using a computer program to order the persons in the lineup.

Lineup members should reasonably match the description of the perpetrator provided by the witness and should bear similar characteristics to avoid causing any person to unreasonably

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stand out (O.C.G.A. § 17-20-2). 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 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.

604.6.1 NUMBER OF LINEUP MEMBERS

Lineups shall consist of the following number of members, not including the suspect (O.C.G.A. 17-20-2):

- (a) For a live lineup, at least four persons in addition to the suspect.
- (b) For a photo lineup, at least five photographs in addition to the suspect.

604.7 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 identification. A field elimination show-up or one-on-one 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.

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- (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) The person who is the subject of the show-up should not be required to put on clothing worn by the suspect, to speak words uttered by the suspect or to perform other actions mimicking those of the suspect.
- (h) If a witness positively identifies a subject of 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.

604.8 DOCUMENTATION

A thorough description of the eyewitness process and the result 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.

604.9 PUBLIC ACCESS TO POLICY

This policy shall be subject to public disclosure and inspection (O.C.G.A. § 17-20-2).

Brady Information

605.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes guidelines for identifying and releasing potentially exculpatory or impeachment information (so-called “*Brady* information”) to a prosecuting attorney.

605.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Brady information - Information known or possessed by the Glynn County Police Department that is both favorable and material to the current prosecution or defense of a criminal defendant.

605.2 POLICY

The Glynn County 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 Glynn County 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.

605.3 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.

Prosecutors have an affirmative duty to disclose any exculpatory evidence to the accused in a criminal proceeding that is both favorable and material to his guilt or punishment. Exculpatory evidence includes any information that might be used to impeach the credibility of prosecution witnesses, including the police. Evidence or facts are considered material if there is a reasonable probability that, had the evidence been disclosed to the defense, the result of the proceeding would have been different. A reasonable probability is a probability sufficient to undermine confidence in the outcome. 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.

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If information is believed to be privileged or confidential (e.g., informant, 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.

605.4 BRADY PROCESS

The Chief of Police shall select a member of the Department to coordinate requests for *Brady* information. This person shall be directly responsible to the Administrative Division Commander or the authorized designee.

The responsibilities of the coordinator include but are not limited to:

- (a) Working with the appropriate prosecutors' offices and the County Attorney's office to establish systems and processes to determine what constitutes *Brady* information and the method for notification and disclosure.
- (b) Maintaining a current list of members who have *Brady* information in their files or backgrounds.
 1. Updating this list whenever potential *Brady* information concerning any department member becomes known to the Department or is placed into a personnel or internal affairs file.

605.5 DISCLOSURE OF REQUESTED 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 whose file is related to the motion shall be notified of the potential presence of *Brady* information in the member's personnel file.
- (b) The prosecuting attorney or County Attorney 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 Custodian of Records should work with the appropriate 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 and address any issues or questions raised by the court in determining whether any information contained in the files is both material and favorable to the criminal defendant.
- (d) If the court determines that there is relevant *Brady* information contained in the files, only that information ordered released will be copied and released to the parties filing the motion.
 1. Prior to the release of any information pursuant to this process, a protective order should be requested from the court limiting the use of such information to the involved case and requiring the return of all copies upon completion of the case.

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- (e) If a court has determined that relevant *Brady* information is contained in a member's file in any case, the prosecutor should be notified of that fact in all future cases involving that member.

605.6 INVESTIGATING BRADY ISSUES

If the Department receives information from any source that a member may have issues of credibility, dishonesty or has been engaged in an act of moral turpitude or criminal conduct, the information shall be investigated and processed in accordance with the Personnel Complaints Policy.

605.7 SUBPOENA PROCESSING

The individual processing subpoenas (or the supervisor of the subpoenaed member) shall check the subpoenaed member's name against the current list of those who are known to have *Brady* information in their files or background, and shall alert the coordinator if a person on the list is subpoenaed.

605.8 TRAINING

Department personnel should receive periodic training on the requirements of this policy.

Unmanned Aircraft System

606.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for the use of an unmanned aircraft system (UAS) and for the storage, retrieval and dissemination of images and data captured by the UAS.

606.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Unmanned Aircraft 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 (O.C.G.A. § 6-1-4).

Certificate of Authorization (COA) -- A COA is an authorization issued by the FAA for public operation of UAS.

606.2 POLICY

Unmanned aircraft systems may be utilized to enhance the department's mission of protecting lives and property when other means and resources are not available or are less effective. Any use of a UAS will be in strict accordance with constitutional and privacy rights and Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) regulations.

606.3 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.

606.4 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.
- Ensuring that all authorized operators and required observers have completed all required FAA and department-approved training in the operation, applicable laws, policies and procedures regarding use of the UAS.
- Developing uniform protocol for submission and evaluation of requests to deploy a UAS, including urgent requests made during ongoing or emerging incidents.

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Deployment of a UAS shall require written authorization of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee, depending on the type of mission.

- Developing protocol for conducting criminal investigations involving a UAS, including documentation of time spent monitoring a subject.
- Implementing a system for public notification of UAS deployment.
- Developing an operational protocol governing the deployment and operation of a UAS including, but not limited to, safety oversight, use of visual observers, establishment of lost link procedures and secure communication with air traffic control facilities.
- Developing a protocol for fully documenting all missions.
- Developing a UAS inspection, maintenance and record-keeping protocol to ensure continuing airworthiness of a UAS, up to and including its overhaul or life limits.
- Developing protocols to ensure that all data intended to be used as evidence are accessed, maintained, stored and retrieved in a manner that ensures its integrity as evidence, including strict adherence to chain of custody requirements. 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.

606.5 USE OF UAS

Deployment of a UAS by the Glynn County Police Department must only be for law enforcement purposes and executed in a manner consistent with FAA guidelines and regulations. It is the operator's responsibility to inform any requesting supervisor or command staff of those guidelines if they feel that the requested deployment may violate any federal regulation.

Deployment of a UAS is intended to provide an aerial visual perspective that will further the Glynn County Police Department's mission and enhance the safety of the public and law enforcement officers. Such deployments include but are not limited to:

- (a) **Public Relations:** The UAS may be used to record, document, and display the use at events sponsored by the department.
- (b) **Area Searches:** The UAS may be deployed when conducting an area search where a ground search may pose a danger to officers or the public. The UAS may be deployed while conducting Security Checks of businesses or private lots in furtherance of the department's goals.

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- (c) **Security Checks:** The UAS may be deployed while conducting Security Checks of businesses or private lots in furtherance of the department's goals.
- (d) **Crime Scene/Area Documentation:** The UAS may be deployed to assist in documenting crime scenes that cover large areas, or are located in areas that may be unsafe for personnel. The UAS may also be deployed to document any scene where an aerial perspective is needed.
- (e) **Search and Rescue:** The UAS may be deployed during search and rescue operations to assist in locating lost persons, subjects of AMBER Alerts, Mattie's Call or other search and rescue operations.
- (f) **Tactical Situations:** The UAS may be deployed in an effort to protect officers from unnecessary exposure to danger and minimize the risk of injury to bystanders, officers and suspects, and enhance the likelihood of bringing peaceful resolutions to potentially deadly incidents. Use of the UAS for these safety purposes should be limited to incidents involving violent felony suspects, or involving persons who are emotionally or mentally debilitated and pose a risk of serious bodily injury or death to themselves or others, or those fleeing from police apprehension, or any situation requiring the unique capabilities of air support. Examples of these types of incidents include, but are not limited to, armed barricaded suspects, armed suicidal suspects, high risk search warrants, high risk violent offender apprehension, hostage situations and bomb threat/improvised explosive device investigations. These types of incidents will likely require remote manual operation of the UAS.
- (g) **Traffic, Crash, or Crime Scene Mapping:** The UAS may be used to map an active traffic, crash, or crime scene for the purposes of assisting investigators in processing the scene.

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.

606.6 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.

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- To conduct personal business of any type.

The UAS shall not be weaponized or used to transport any weapons, explosives, or incendiary devices. Exceptions to this policy may include a request by EOD or Bomb Squad when dealing with a suspicious package where use of the UAS will prevent law enforcement officers or the public from being exposed to unnecessary danger. Use of the UAS in this manner can only be approved by the Chief of Police.

606.7 DEPLOYMENT OF UAS

The Glynn County Emergency Management/Homeland Security Agency (EMA) and the County Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Department maintain UAS infra-red search and advanced photographic/mapping capability which is available to assist the Glynn County Police Department upon request. Requests for access to a UAS to assist with Glynn County Police Department investigations may be made by the on-duty Watch Commander or his designee to the E-911 Service Desk for the purposes outlined in this policy.

Prior to deployment of any UAS the operator will ensure that all permits and authorizations (COA) from the FAA are in place.

- (a) Only authorized approved personnel will be permitted to deploy the UAV. Personnel deploying the UAS will be trained under the supervision of and authorized by the UAS Supervisor.
- (b) The UAS operator will inspect all equipment to include the unit, controller, batteries, and display prior to deployment. Any unserviceable or malfunctioning equipment will be reported to the UAS Supervisor.
- (c) Each UAS will be the responsibility of the assigned operator. The UAS operator is authorized to decline to fly the UAS when they feel the flight would be unsafe or in violation of FAA regulations.
- (d) Each deployment of the UAS will be documented. When deployed in conjunction with a police investigation, the assigned officer will outline in the report the specific need for the UAV, the location and circumstances of its deployment, and the results thereof. When deployed for an area check or for training, documentation may be accomplished through the CAD system.
- (e) When available, the UAS Operator will deploy the UAS with the aid of a UAS Observer. The observer can be co-located with the UAS Operator or positioned at a ground site to give a better line of site. All UAS Observers will be ground based and should not be deployed from a moving vehicle. The UAS Operator can request additional observers if needed. All UAS Observers will be properly trained. At no time will a second UAS be used as an observation platform for the primary UAS.
- (f) The UAS is equipped with forward looking cameras. These cameras transmit to the control station. This image is to be used for reference and to further the mission. The forward-looking camera is not to be used as an instrument to move and control the UAS outside of FAA Visual Flight Rules (VFR). The UAS should always be flown utilizing VFR emergencies notwithstanding.

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Video footage from UAV deployments will be preserved in the same manner as all other digital video evidence.

The UAS supervisor will be designated by the County agency (EMA or GIS) having overall control of the maintenance, records, and deployment of the UAS. The UAS supervisor will also be responsible for any necessary licensing or approval required by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and ensure that all UAS operators are aware of and comply with FAA regulations.

UAS operators will be assigned by the UAS Supervisor or his designee and are responsible for the safe and effective operation of a UAS during an assigned mission.

UAS observers are trained officers who act as spotters to assist the UAS Operator in safely navigating the UAS so as to visually identify and avoid aerial or ground-based hazards.

606.8 RETENTION OF UAS DATA

Data collected by the UAS shall be retained as provided in the established records retention schedule. Notwithstanding the established records retention schedule, data collected by a UAS pertaining to a specific investigation shall be retained until pending or anticipated criminal or civil litigation has been resolved.

Warrant Service

607.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes guidelines for the planning and serving of arrest and search warrants by members of this department. It is understood that this policy cannot address every variable or circumstance that can arise in the service of a search or arrest warrant, as these tasks can involve rapidly evolving and unique circumstances.

This policy is intended to be used in conjunction with the Operations Planning and Deconfliction Policy, which has additional guidance on planning and serving high-risk warrants.

This policy is not intended to address the service of search warrants on locations or property already secured or routine field warrant arrests by patrol officers.

607.1.1 DEFINITIONS

No-Knock Warrants - A warrant wherein a judge or magistrate, upon cause shown in the warrant application, specifically authorizes that the warrant may be executed in a "no knock-and-announce" fashion.

607.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Glynn County Police Department to balance the safety needs of the public, the safety of department members, privacy interests and other relevant factors when making decisions related to the service of search and arrest warrants.

In the absence of exigent circumstances, and where not otherwise provided in the warrant itself, before entering the premises at which a warrant is to be served, officers shall first knock, announce their presence (e.g., "Police officers with a warrant. Open the door!"), and wait a reasonable period of time for the occupant or occupants of the residence to open the door and permit the officers to make a peaceable entry before using force to gain access to the premises.

Officers may forgo further delay in making entry to premises upon which they intend to serve a warrant after first announcing their presence and intentions when there exists a reasonable and articulable basis to believe that, under the particular circumstances, such further delay would inhibit the effective accomplishment of their purpose by creating an unreasonable threat to the safety of the officers or others, would likely result in the destruction of evidence, or would be futile.

607.3 OPERATIONS DIRECTOR

The commander of the Investigations Division shall act as the Operations Director. The Operations Director (see the Operations Planning and Deconfliction Policy) shall review all risk assessment forms with the involved supervisor to determine the risk level of the warrant service. [See attachment: GCPD - Operations Plan and Risk Assessment.pdf](#) ; [See attachment: Template - Use of Force Threat Assessment Matrix Form.pdf](#) .

Warrant Service

The Operations Director will also have the responsibility to coordinate service of those warrants that are categorized as high risk. Deconfliction, risk assessment, operational planning, briefing and debriefing should follow guidelines in the Operations Planning and Deconfliction Policy.

607.4 SEARCH WARRANTS

Officers should receive authorization from a supervisor before presenting a search warrant application to a judicial authority. Officers will also complete the risk assessment form and submit it, along with the warrant affidavit, for searches of all unsecured residential structures, commercial structures, and vessels, to the appropriate supervisor and the operations director for review and classification of risk (see the Operations Planning and Deconfliction Policy). A supervisor may require a risk assessment form be completed and submitted for other situations which may pose a higher risk than commonly faced on a daily basis.

607.5 ARREST WARRANTS

If an officer reasonably believes that serving an arrest warrant may pose a higher risk than commonly faced on a daily basis, the officer should complete the risk assessment form and submit it to the appropriate supervisor and the operations director for review and classification of risk (see the Operations Planning and Deconfliction Policy).

If the warrant is classified as high risk, service will be coordinated by the operations director. If the warrant is not classified as high risk, the supervisor should weigh the risk of entry into a residence to make an arrest against other alternatives, such as arresting the person outside the residence where circumstances may pose a lower risk.

607.6 WARRANT PREPARATION

An officer who prepares a warrant should ensure the documentation in support of the warrant contains as applicable:

- (a) Probable cause to support the search or arrest, including relevant dates and times to demonstrate timeliness and facts to support any request for nighttime or no-knock warrant execution.
- (b) A clear explanation of the affiant's training, experience and relevant education.
- (c) Adequately supported opinions, when relevant, that are not left to unsubstantiated conclusions.
- (d) A nexus between the place to be searched and the persons or items central to the investigation. The facts supporting this nexus should be clear and current. For example, the affidavit shall explain why there is probable cause to believe that a particular person is currently residing at a particular location or that the items sought are present at a particular location.
- (e) Full disclosure of known or suspected residents at the involved location and any indication of separate living spaces at the involved location. For example, it should be disclosed that several people may be renting bedrooms at a single location, even if the exact location of the rooms is not known.

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- (f) A specific description of the location to be searched, including photographs of the location, if reasonably available.
- (g) A sufficient description of the items to be seized.
- (h) Full disclosure of any known exculpatory information relevant to the warrant application (refer to the *Brady* Information Policy).

607.7 HIGH-RISK WARRANT SERVICE

The operations director or the authorized designee shall coordinate the service of warrants that are categorized as high risk and shall have sole authority in determining the manner in which the warrant will be served, including the number of officers deployed.

The member responsible for directing the service should ensure the following as applicable:

- (a) When practicable and when doing so does not cause unreasonable risk, video or photographic documentation is made of the condition of the location prior to execution of a search warrant. The images should include the surrounding area and persons present.
- (b) The warrant service is audio- and video-recorded when practicable and reasonable to do so.
- (c) Evidence is handled and collected only by those members who are designated to do so. All other members involved in the service of the warrant should alert one of the designated members to the presence of potential evidence and not touch or disturb the items.
- (d) Reasonable efforts are made during the search to maintain or restore the condition of the location.
- (e) Persons who are detained as part of the warrant service are handled appropriately under the circumstances.
- (f) Reasonable care provisions are made for children and dependent adults (see the Child and Dependent Adult Safety Policy).
- (g) A list is made of all items seized and a copy provided to the person in charge of the premises if present or otherwise left in a conspicuous place.
- (h) A copy of the search warrant is left at the location.
- (i) The condition of the property is documented with video recording or photographs before and after the search.

607.8 DETENTIONS DURING WARRANT SERVICE

Officers must be sensitive to the safety risks of all persons involved with the service of a warrant. Depending on circumstances and facts present, it may be appropriate to control movements of any or all persons present at a warrant service, including those who may not be the subject of a warrant or a suspect in the case. However, officers must be mindful that only reasonable force may be used and weapons should be displayed no longer than the officer reasonably believes is necessary (see the Use of Force Policy).

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As soon as it can be determined that an individual is not subject to the scope of a warrant and that no further reasonable suspicion or safety concerns exist to justify further detention, the person should be promptly released.

Officers should, when and to the extent reasonable, accommodate the privacy and personal needs of people who have been detained.

607.9 ACTIONS AFTER WARRANT SERVICE

The supervisor shall ensure that all affidavits, warrants, receipts and returns, regardless of any associated cases, are filed with the issuing judge or magistrate as soon as reasonably possible, but in any event no later than any date specified on the warrant. Where the use of force was required, either to gain access to the premises or to overcome resistance to the peaceable service of the warrant upon entry, supervisor shall ensure that the report includes all of the facts and circumstances justifying the use of such force.

607.10 OUTSIDE AGENCIES AND CROSS-JURISDICTIONAL WARRANTS

The Operations Director will ensure that cooperative efforts with other agencies in the service of warrants conform to existing mutual aid agreements or other memorandums of understanding and will work cooperatively to mitigate risks including, but not limited to, the following:

- Identity of team members
- Roles and responsibilities
- Familiarity with equipment
- Rules of engagement
- Asset forfeiture procedures

Any outside agency requesting assistance in the service of a warrant within this jurisdiction should be referred to the Operations Director. The director should review and confirm the warrant, including the warrant location, and should discuss the service with the appropriate supervisor from the other agency. The director should ensure that members of the Glynn County Police Department are utilized appropriately. Any concerns regarding the requested use of Glynn County Police Department members should be brought to the attention of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee. The actual service of the warrant will remain the responsibility of the agency requesting assistance.

If the Operations Director is unavailable, and has not otherwise delegated this authority, the Watch Commander should assume this role.

If officers intend to serve a warrant outside Glynn County Police Department jurisdiction, the Operations Director should provide reasonable advance notice to the applicable agency, request assistance as needed and work cooperatively on operational planning and the mitigation of risks detailed in this policy.

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Officers will remain subject to the policies of the Glynn County Police Department when assisting outside agencies or serving a warrant outside Glynn County Police Department jurisdiction.

607.11 MEDIA ACCESS

No advance information regarding warrant service operations shall be released without the approval of the Chief of Police. Any media inquiries or press release after the fact shall be handled in accordance with the Media Relations Policy.

607.12 TRAINING

The Training Manager should ensure officers receive periodic training on this policy and associated topics, such as legal issues, warrant preparation, warrant service and reporting requirements.

Operations Planning and Deconfliction

608.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for planning, deconfliction and execution of high-risk operations.

Additional guidance on planning and serving high-risk warrants is provided in the Warrant Service Policy.

608.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

High-risk operations - Operations, including service of search and arrest warrants and sting operations, that are likely to present higher risks than are commonly faced by officers on a daily basis, including suspected fortified locations, reasonable risk of violence or confrontation with multiple persons, or reason to suspect that persons anticipate the operation.

608.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Glynn County Police Department to properly plan and carry out high-risk operations, including participation in a regional deconfliction system, in order to provide coordination, enhance the safety of members and the public, decrease the risk of compromising investigations and prevent duplicating efforts.

608.3 OPERATIONS DIRECTOR

The Chief of Police will designate a member of this department to be the Operations Director. See the Warrant Service policy for this designation.

The Operations Director will develop and maintain a risk assessment form to assess, plan and coordinate operations. This form should provide a process to identify high-risk operations.

The Operations Director will review risk assessment forms with involved supervisors to determine whether a particular incident qualifies as a high-risk operation. The director will also have the responsibility for coordinating operations that are categorized as high risk. [See attachment: GCPD - Operations Plan and Risk Assessment.pdf](#) ; [See attachment: Template - Use of Force Threat Assessment Matrix Form.pdf](#) .

608.4 RISK ASSESSMENT

608.4.1 RISK ASSESSMENT FORM PREPARATION

Officers assigned as operational leads for any operation that may qualify as a high-risk operation shall complete a risk assessment form.

When preparing the form, the officer should query all relevant and reasonably available intelligence resources for information about the subject of investigation, others who may be present and the involved location. These sources may include regional intelligence and criminal justice databases,

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target deconfliction systems, firearm records, commercial databases and property records. Where appropriate, the officer should also submit information to these resources.

The officer should gather available information that includes, but is not limited to:

- (a) Photographs, including aerial photographs, if available, of the involved location, neighboring yards and obstacles.
- (b) Maps of the location.
- (c) Diagrams of any property and the interior of any buildings that are involved.
- (d) Historical information about the subject of investigation (e.g., history of weapon possession or use, known mental illness, known drug use, threats against police, gang affiliation, criminal history).
- (e) Historical information about others who may be present at the location (e.g., other criminals, innocent third parties, dependent adults, children, animals).
- (f) Obstacles associated with the location (e.g., fortification, booby traps, reinforced doors/windows, surveillance measures, number and type of buildings, geographic and perimeter barriers, the number and types of weapons likely to be present, information that suggests the presence of explosives, chemicals or other hazardous materials, the potential for multiple dwellings or living spaces, availability of keys/door combinations).
- (g) Other environmental factors (e.g., nearby venues such as schools and day care centers, proximity of adjacent homes or other occupied buildings, anticipated pedestrian and vehicle traffic at the time of service).
- (h) Other available options that may minimize the risk to officers and others (e.g., making an off-site arrest or detention of the subject of investigation).

608.4.2 RISK ASSESSMENT REVIEW

Officers will present the risk assessment form and other relevant documents (such as copies of search warrants and affidavits and arrest warrants) to their supervisor and the Operations Director.

The supervisor and Operations Director shall confer and determine the level of risk. Supervisors should take reasonable actions if there is a change in circumstances that elevates the risks associated with the operation.

608.4.3 HIGH-RISK OPERATIONS

If the Operations Director, after consultation with the involved supervisor, determines that the operation is high risk, the Operations Director should:

- (a) Determine what resources will be needed at the location, and contact and/or place on standby any of the following appropriate and available resources:
 - 1. Special Response Team/Hostage Negotiation Team (SRT/HNT)
 - 2. Additional personnel
 - 3. Outside agency assistance

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4. Special equipment
 5. Medical personnel
 6. Persons trained in negotiation
 7. Additional surveillance
 8. Canines
 9. Crime Scene and Evidence Unit or analytical personnel to assist with cataloguing seizures
 10. Forensic specialists
 11. Specialized mapping for larger or complex locations
- (b) Contact the appropriate department members or other agencies as warranted to begin preparation.
 - (c) Ensure that all legal documents such as search warrants are complete and have any modifications reasonably necessary to support the operation.
 - (d) Coordinate the actual operation.

608.5 DECONFLICTION

Deconfliction systems are designed to identify persons and locations associated with investigations or law enforcement operations and alert participating agencies when others are planning or conducting operations in close proximity or time or are investigating the same individuals, groups or locations.

The officer who is the operations lead shall ensure the subject of investigation and operations information have been entered in an applicable deconfliction system to determine if there is reported conflicting activity. This should occur as early in the process as practicable, but no later than two hours prior to the commencement of the operation. The officer should also enter relevant updated information when it is received.

If any conflict is discovered, the supervisor will contact the involved jurisdiction and resolve the potential conflict before proceeding.

608.6 OPERATIONS PLAN

The Operations Director should ensure that a written operations plan is developed for all high-risk operations. Plans should also be considered for other operations that would benefit from having a formal plan.

The plan should address such issues as:

- (a) Operation goals, objectives and strategies.
- (b) Operation location and people:

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1. The subject of investigation (e.g., history of weapon possession/use, known mental illness issues, known drug use, threats against police, gang affiliation, criminal history)
 2. The location (e.g., fortification, booby traps, reinforced doors/windows, surveillance cameras and/or lookouts, number/type of buildings, geographic and perimeter barriers, the number and types of weapons likely to be present, information that suggests the presence of explosives, chemicals or other hazardous materials, the potential for multiple dwellings or living spaces, availability of keys/door combinations), including aerial photos, if available, and maps of neighboring yards and obstacles, diagrams and other visual aids
 3. Other environmental factors (e.g., nearby venues such as schools and day care centers, proximity of adjacent homes or other occupied buildings, anticipated pedestrian and vehicle traffic at the time of service)
 4. Identification of other people who may be present in or around the operation, such as other criminal suspects, innocent third parties and children
- (c) Information from the risk assessment form by attaching a completed copy in the operational plan.
1. The volume or complexity of the information may indicate that the plan includes a synopsis of the information contained on the risk assessment form to ensure clarity and highlighting of critical information.
- (d) Participants and their roles.
1. An adequate number of uniformed officers should be included in the operation team to provide reasonable notice of a legitimate law enforcement operation.
 2. How all participants will be identified as law enforcement.
- (e) Whether deconfliction submissions are current and all involved individuals, groups and locations have been deconflicted to the extent reasonably practicable.
- (f) Identification of all communications channels and call-signs.
- (g) Use of force issues.
- (h) Contingencies for handling medical emergencies (e.g., services available at the location, closest hospital, closest trauma center).
- (i) Plans for detaining people who are not under arrest.
- (j) Contingencies for handling children, dependent adults, animals and other people who might be at the location in accordance with the Child Abuse, Adult Abuse, Child and Dependent Adult Safety and Animal Control policies.
- (k) Communications plan.
- (l) Responsibilities for writing, collecting, reviewing and approving reports.

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608.6.1 OPERATIONS PLAN RETENTION

Since the operations plan contains intelligence information and descriptions of law enforcement tactics, it shall not be disclosed until it is thoroughly reviewed and redacted in accordance with the Georgia Open Records Law.

608.7 OPERATIONS BRIEFING

A briefing should be held prior to the commencement of any high-risk operation to allow all participants to understand the operation, see and identify each other, identify roles and responsibilities and ask questions or seek clarification as needed. Anyone who is not present at the briefing should not respond to the operation location without specific supervisory approval.

- (a) The briefing should include a verbal review of plan elements, using visual aids, to enhance the participants' understanding of the operations plan.
- (b) All participants should be provided a copy of the operations plan and search warrant, if applicable. Participating personnel should be directed to read the search warrant and initial a copy that is retained with the operation plan. Any items to be seized should be identified at the briefing.
- (c) The Operations Director shall ensure that all participants are visually identifiable as law enforcement officers.
 - (a) Exceptions may be made by the Operations Director for officers who are conducting surveillance or working under cover. However, those members exempt from visual identification should be able to transition to a visible law enforcement indicator at the time of enforcement actions, such as entries or arrests, if necessary.
- (d) The briefing should include details of the communications plan.
 - (a) It is the responsibility of the Operations Director to ensure that the 911 Center is notified of the time and location of the operation prior to execution of the operation.
 - (b) If the radio channel needs to be monitored by the 911 Center, the dispatcher assigned to monitor the operation may be requested by the Operations Director to attend the briefing and may be provided a copy of the communications plan at the time of execution.
 - (c) The briefing should include a communications check to ensure that all participants are able to communicate with the available equipment on the designated radio channel.

608.8 SRT/HNT PARTICIPATION

If the Operations Director determines that SRT/HNT participation is appropriate, the director and the SRT/HNT supervisors shall work together to develop a written plan. The SRT/HNT Commander shall assume operational control until all persons at the scene are appropriately detained and it is safe to begin a search. When this occurs, the SRT/HNT supervisor Commander shall transfer control of the scene to the handling supervisor. This transfer should be communicated to the officers present.

Operations Planning and Deconfliction

608.9 MEDIA ACCESS

No advance information regarding planned operations shall be released without the approval of the Chief of Police. Any media inquiries or press release after the fact shall be handled in accordance with the Media Relations Policy.

608.10 OPERATIONS DEBRIEFING

High-risk operations should be debriefed as soon as reasonably practicable. The debriefing should include as many participants as possible. This debrief may be separate from any SRT/HNT debriefing.

608.11 TRAINING

The Training Manager should ensure officers and SRT/HNT team members who participate in operations subject to this policy receive periodic training including, but not limited to, topics such as legal issues, deconfliction practices, operations planning concepts and reporting requirements.