

**MOBILE POLICE DEPARTMENT
MOBILE, ALABAMA**

**GENERAL ORDER #41
02/25/2008
SUBJECT: FIELD OPERATIONS**

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41.1.1 CONTINUOUS PATROL COVERAGE

The Field Operations Division Patrol Section schedule shall provide overlapping shifts for the purpose of providing continuous patrol coverage.

The shift change schedule for the four police precincts will be as follows:

	<u>Day</u>	<u>Night</u>
Precinct 1	0600	1800
Precinct 2	0645	1845
A Squad	0645	1845
Precinct 3	0700	1900
Precinct 4	0700	1800
A Squad	0600	1800
Central Precinct	0700	1900

41.1.2 SHIFT ASSIGNMENTS

- A. Shift assignments: The Patrol Section personnel are assigned to shifts at area precincts based upon manpower needs and calls for service within the precincts.
- B. Shift rotation: Patrol shifts are ordinarily assigned for a one-month period at which time personnel will rotate. Shift change takes place every 28 days.

- C. Assignment to beats and beat rotation: Shift commanders shall have the responsibility for the assignment of officers to a designated patrol area or any other area as deemed necessary.
- D. Determination of days off: Scheduling of days off for patrol officers, sergeants and lieutenants are in accordance with the 12-hour Panama shift schedule.

41.1.3 ROLL CALL PROCEDURES

Roll call should be utilized to keep officers abreast of crime trends, new developments in applicable court decisions, new laws and ordinances, changes in applicable policies and procedures, and the latest developments in law enforcement methods and techniques. Roll call will ordinarily use the following procedures:

- A. Officers shall report to duty 15 minutes prior to the designated roll call time. The shift supervisor will conduct roll call within this time.
- B. Supervisors shall report to duty 20 minutes prior to roll call to make preparations for the upcoming shift and shall remain 10 minutes past the end of the shift for completion of paperwork or other outstanding duty assignments.
- C. Officers are required to be properly dressed and equipped for duty at the time designated for their watch.

41.1.4 VEHICLE INSPECTION

I. Vehicle Inspection Logbook

Each section shall maintain a vehicle inspection logbook for the purpose of recording damage to police vehicles assigned to the section. The logbook shall include pertinent information concerning damage, e.g. date, time, vehicle asset number, reporting officer, supervisor making the entry, description of damage, and the case number of applicable damage reports.

II. Officer's Responsibilities

Officers shall inspect their assigned vehicle prior to assuming patrol duties. The general condition of the vehicle shall be recorded on the Daily Activity Report (PD-26) to include vehicle damage, decals, striping, cleanliness, mechanical functioning, emergency equipment, and the general appearance of the unit. Deficiencies in any of the aforementioned areas shall be promptly reported to their immediate supervisor.

III. Supervisor's Responsibilities

Upon notification that a departmental vehicle is deficient in any of the aforementioned areas, the immediate supervisor will personally verify the condition of the vehicle and make a determination as to whether the vehicle can be safely operated prior to allowing the unit to be placed in service. In those instances where the supervisor determines that the vehicle cannot be safely operated due to mechanical failure or deficiency, he shall not allow the unit to be placed in service and arrange for the required repairs.

Upon notification that a departmental vehicle is damaged, the immediate supervisor shall inspect the damage and check the vehicle inspection logbook for previous reports of the damage. If the damage has not been previously reported, the supervisor shall: initiate an immediate investigation to determine the cause of damage; make the appropriate entry; and complete the required property damage report where applicable.

41.2.1 RESPONDING TO CALLS

Pursuant to Code of Alabama Title 32-5A-115, Emergency Vehicles, this agency is permitted only two classifications of response to calls for service; emergency and non-emergency. A non-emergency response mandates adherence to all traffic laws applicable to the general public, while an emergency response waives such adherence. **Emergency calls for service are defined as calls that require an immediate response to the scene. These include calls such as crimes in progress, suspect(s) still on the scene or in the area, and situations where human life or property is in peril. Non-emergency calls for service are defined as complaints that do not require the immediate presence of an officer but still require an officer to respond. Examples of non-emergency calls would be traffic collisions with no injury, property crimes where no suspect(s) is present, and noise complaints.*

I. **Non-Emergency Calls for Service:*

- A. Operators of Department vehicles are required to abide by all traffic laws or ordinances whether patrolling or responding to a call. The exceptions to this rule are as follows:
 - 1. When in immediate pursuit of an actual or suspected violator and circumstances dictate the necessity of violating a traffic law or ordinance.
 - 2. When the immediate presence of the police is required.
- B. Under all circumstances, vehicle operators are responsible for ensuring that an intersection is clear before entering, to keep the vehicle under control, and to drive with regard for the safety of him and the public.
- C. When a unit is dispatched, he shall proceed without delay. Upon completion of the assignment, report back in service to the dispatcher using one of the following dispositions:
 - 1. 10-8-1 - Gone on Arrival
 - 2. 10-8-2 - Unfounded
 - 3. 10-8-3 - No Report Written
 - 4. 10-8-4 - Report Written
 - 5. 10-8-5 - Accident Report Written
 - 6. 10-8-6 - Traffic Citation Issued
 - 7. 10-8-7 - False Alarm
 - 8. 10-8-9 - Off Duty Action
- D. A unit is classified "busy" from the time it is dispatched until it reports back in service. The exception to this is when a unit is given a delayed call (call to be answered at a later time or at the convenience of the unit).

II. Emergency Calls for Service:

- A. When a unit encounters a situation requiring emergency escort, i.e. a medical

emergency, officers will provide an emergency escort utilizing blue lights and siren. He shall notify the dispatcher of his status, nature of the medical emergency and the points of origin and destination. At no time will the escort proceed at a speed greater than 10 M.P.H. over the posted limit.

- B. When a fire vehicle or ambulance is on emergency call, police vehicles will yield right-of-way unless the police vehicle is on an emergency escort.

III. Use of Blue Light and Siren:

- A. The siren or blue light shall not be used unless dictated by the circumstances. These devices may be used advantageously when the situation requires such use. Their improper use may also cause disadvantages. This is especially true of the siren.
- B. Safety procedures:
 - 1. Do not roll up immediately behind another vehicle and sound the siren. The motorist may suddenly stop.
 - 2. Do not pass to the right of a vehicle unless absolutely necessary.
 - 3. Do not sound the siren at a constant pitch but fluctuate it. This enables other motorists to identify your siren and you to identify other sirens.
 - 4. Drive defensively. Always keep your vehicle under control.
 - 5. Remember that some motorists may have windows up, air conditioning or radio on, or may be hearing impaired.

IV. Field Officer Responsibility:

In keeping the assigned territory in good order, patrol officers shall inspect:

- A. The territory for vagrants, beggars, public drunkards, those disturbing the peace, other criminal violators, and vendors without a license or proper permit. When these are found, officers shall make arrests or take other positive action.
- B. Business places and other locations likely to be burglarized after closing hours. This inspection includes leaving the car and making physical contact with doors, windows, and other likely ways of entry in the back, sides, and front of the building.
 - 1. When performing such duties, solo officers will report to the operator before leaving the unit, giving the exact location and an estimate of time to be out of the car.
 - 2. If, when approaching a building or other location, a solo officer detects the slightest sign of danger, he will:
 - a. Notify the operator to dispatch assistance, giving the exact location, reason and amount of help needed.
 - b. Guard the location from the most strategic observation point, being as obscure as possible.
 - c. By radio, direct the approaching units as to your location and the area of the building that they are to approach and secure. Assisting officers will follow instructions of the officer originally at the scene, unless otherwise directed by a supervisor.

3. Inspections normally will be conducted during the evening and night shifts. However, officers shall conduct premise inspections during day shift hours, specifically on weekends and holidays when some commercial establishments may be closed.
 4. Residential inspections shall be conducted when an owner logs a request for a close patrol per MO-2005-26. Upon receipt of a close patrol, the assigned officer will make routine inspections of the premise and make the appropriate entry on his Daily Activity Report.
- C. When a patrol officer becomes aware of illegal conditions and is unable to make an arrest and specialized assistance is required, he will reduce the information to writing and submit it to his immediate supervisor. The supervisor will submit the report to the senior officer of the specialized unit involved who will evaluate the information and take appropriate follow-up action.

V. Preliminary Investigations

- A. The field officer is the first responder on the scene. Therefore, he shall have responsibility for the preliminary investigation.
- B. The field officer's responsibilities shall include but are not limited to the following:
1. Crime scene security.
 2. Location and identification of witnesses and victims.
 3. Interviews of victims and witnesses.
 4. Preparation of all preliminary reports.
 5. Request of specialized units through his supervisor.
 6. Arrest and apprehension of violators and criminals.
- C. The field supervisor of the precinct concerned shall be notified of all major crimes or other crimes of significant or unusual circumstances.
- D. Field Supervisor Responsibilities:
1. When a field officer requests a specialized unit, the field supervisor will evaluate the necessity for the specialized unit. If he deems the unit necessary, he shall notify the operator to dispatch the needed unit.
 2. Respond to any call involving officer injury or an "officer involved" incident (i.e., accident, use of force, etc.).

VI. Submission of Incident/Event Reports:

- A. The officer assigned to an incident for investigation or a "call for service" shall be responsible for completing all the required **reports* and properly conducting the preliminary investigation.
- B. Before going off duty, the officer assigned to investigate the incident or "call for service" shall submit the completed report(s) **into the RMS system for supervisory review and approval.*

VII. General Patrol:

- A. Officers have the responsibility of generally patrolling their entire assigned territory.
- B. While on patrol duty officers shall:
 - 1. Stay in radio contact with the operator.
 - 2. Stay within their assigned territory except:
 - a. When permission is granted by a supervisor to leave the boundaries.
 - b. When in immediate pursuit of a violator.
 - c. When ordered to leave the boundaries by the operator or a supervisor.
 - d. When giving assistance in the protection of persons or property requiring immediate attention.

VIII. One-man Car Answering Calls:

- A. Field officers and supervisors may be more acquainted with the area and circumstances; therefore, additional units may be dispatched when:
 - 1. The field supervisor believes that more than one unit should be dispatched.
 - 2. The solo officer dispatched believes that he will need assistance.
 - 3. Another officer through previous experience with the problem believes that the solo officer will need assistance.
- B. When a solo officer first comes within view of the scene, he will evaluate the situation and, if it appears that he will be placing himself in danger by proceeding alone, call for assistance. He should then stand by within view of the scene until assistance arrives, if practical.
- C. At times, it will not be practical for the first officer to stand by and wait for assistance before taking action. In those instances, the solo officer is expected to contain the situation until assistance arrives.
- D. When solo officers have the need for police service brought to their attention, they will notify the operator then proceed according to the same requirements of this order.
- E. Supervisors should bear in mind that the officer at the scene is acquainted with the circumstances and in the best position to direct approaching assistance. Supervisors should only make corrections when necessary.
- F. When a burglar is believed to be in a building or a building is found open after closing hours, officers will await the arrival of a supervisor. If it is not practical to await the presence of a supervisor, officers will conduct a building search and report it to the supervisor when he becomes available.
- G. No member of the Department will enter a building after closing hours unless at least one other officer is present.

IX. Improper Vehicle Tag

- A. Improper Tag (Abandoned Vehicles): The investigating officer should use discretion in his decision to impound the vehicle. Should the registration indicate a one number or letter error, this may be a typographical error or some other error. A recheck should then be made of the registration through the VIN. When the officer is reasonably certain that the tag is improper or the investigation reveals that the car needs further investigation, such as stolen, the car will be impounded.
- B. Improper Tag (Occupied Vehicles): When a registration check is made on a tag and it is found to be improper, the driver will be issued a ticket for Improper Tag. If no other discrepancies are found after checks are made, release the vehicle and the driver. The officer will take custody of the improper tag, complete the necessary paperwork, and turn the tag in to the Property Section.

41.2.2 PURSUIT OF MOTOR VEHICLES

I. Definitions

Motor-Vehicle Pursuit: An active attempt by a law enforcement officer operating a motor vehicle and simultaneously utilizing red/blue lights and siren to apprehend one or more occupants of another motor vehicle when the driver of the fleeing vehicle is aware of the attempt and is resisting apprehension by maintaining or increasing speed, extinguishing headlights or taillights, or using other means to elude the police officer.

II. Pursuit Initiation

A pursuit should be considered when a violator or suspect clearly exhibits behavior which indicates an attempt to avoid contact with the police or when he is otherwise driving in a manner which requires pursuit driving in order to apprehend.

Upon initiating a pursuit, an officer shall immediately communicate clearly, his location and reason or nature for the pursuit.

Officers will not continue in motor-vehicle pursuits for traffic offenses, property crimes, whether felony or misdemeanor, or when the suspect flees for unknown reasons without the approval of a supervisor.

A motor-vehicle pursuit is permissive to the extent that it does not pose unnecessary endangerment to life and property. Officer(s) and/or shift commander(s) will continually evaluate the nature of the pursuit with respect to its danger and make judgment whenever necessary to terminate the pursuit.

The following factors, although not all-inclusive, are some considerations in the decision to initiate, continue, or terminate a pursuit:

1. Nature of the violation
2. Time of day
3. Weather conditions
4. Road conditions
5. Speeds involved
6. Geographic location

7. Population density
8. Familiarity with the area
9. The safety of the responding officer
10. The safety of the occupants of the pursued vehicle
11. The safety of innocent bystanders
12. The subject, if allowed to flee, would present imminent danger to the safety of others
13. The possibility of identifying the suspect at a later time

III. Emergency Equipment

Officers will activate both the emergency lights and siren when pursuit requires vehicular operation irrespective of traffic regulations.

IV. Communications

The Communications Detail upon notification of a pursuit shall immediately notify the shift commander or supervisor who will give permission to continue or terminate the pursuit. Communications shall assign a secondary unit and monitor the pursuit in its entirety. All times and information shall be documented in chronological order. Communications shall monitor the pursuit and only transmit when required.

V. Assignment of Pursuit Vehicles

A. Primary Unit:

1. The primary unit is the unit that initiates the pursuit or any other unit that assumes control of the pursuit.
2. When the officer that initiates the pursuit is operating a van, unmarked vehicle, or a motorcycle, he will immediately notify the dispatcher and request a marked patrol unit to assume the position of primary unit. When the marked unit has joined the pursuit, the initial unit will abandon direct pursuit and proceed to the termination point of the pursuit using normal driving precautions.

B. Secondary unit:

1. The secondary unit is actively engaged in a pursuit but is not the initiating vehicle and is not in control of the pursuit.
2. The secondary pursuit unit should be the primary communicator for the involved units, leaving the primary unit to monitor the conditions of the pursuit and to capture the fleeing individuals.
3. The dispatcher will designate a marked unit to join the immediate pursuit as a secondary unit.
4. In the event of mechanical failure or accident resulting in the primary unit being unable to continue or maintain immediate pursuit, the secondary unit will automatically assume the position of primary unit and the dispatcher will assign another secondary unit.

The number of units in a pursuit will be limited to two unless the initiating officer requests additional aid. There will be no caravanning of police units, paralleling the pursuit or attempting to join the pursuit unless the initiating officer requests additional aid and/or the field supervisor deems it necessary to safely affect the arrest of the suspect(s).

VI. Apprehension Tactics

The objective of a motor-vehicle pursuit is to maintain police contact with a fleeing driver without unnecessary endangerment to life and property, until the fleeing driver or occupant(s) of the fleeing vehicle can be apprehended.

Officers shall not bump or ram the suspect's vehicle, use vehicles as barricades to terminate the pursuit, or fire upon a vehicle unless there is probable cause to believe the occupant(s) of the fleeing vehicle have committed or attempted to commit a violent felony which involves the infliction or threatened infliction of death or serious physical injury; or are attempting to escape by use of a deadly weapon; or otherwise indicate they will endanger human life or inflict serious physical injury unless arrested without delay and there exists no safe alternative. Use of any of the aforesaid methods to terminate a pursuit may constitute deadly force and require justification under the authorized use of deadly force, G.O. 1.3.2.

**In the event that serious bodily injury or death occurs to the fleeing suspect(s) or an uninvolved person(s), a criminal and administrative investigation shall be conducted as per G.O. 1.3.6.*

The use of Stop Sticks shall be per MO-2010-12.

VII. Pursuits Into Other Jurisdictions

When the pursuit proceeds outside the jurisdictional boundaries of the City of Mobile, the primary unit will notify the dispatcher, who in turn, will notify other law enforcement agencies having jurisdiction in the area of the pursuit.

When an enforcement unit from another jurisdiction joins the pursuit in its jurisdiction, it will become the primary unit when practical and the primary pursuit unit from this Department will become the secondary unit. The original secondary unit from this Department then becomes an assisting unit. Additional units to be committed outside of this jurisdiction must be authorized by a supervisor.

VIII. Pursuits Into This Jurisdiction

When a pursuit originates in another jurisdiction and proceeds within the city limits, officers of this Department will assist the pursuing officers in the following manner:

- A. The dispatcher will assign police units to assist in the pursuit, using guidelines established in this policy insofar as practical and within the jurisdiction of this Department. Continuance of the pursuit shall require supervisor approval.
- B. The dispatcher will maintain communications with the agency initiating the pursuit when possible and relay all pertinent information to the officers of this Department assigned to assist in the pursuit.

- C. Officers will not continue assistance in a pursuit beyond this. Department's jurisdictional boundaries when initiated by another jurisdiction unless requested by the outside agency and specifically authorized by a supervisor.

IX. Termination of Pursuit

A pursuit shall be immediately terminated under the following conditions:

- A. No field supervisor or shift commander can be contacted to approve the pursuit's continuation.
- B. A shift commander or field supervisor orders the pursuit terminated.
- C. Officers lose visual contact with the suspect vehicle.
- D. The identity of the suspect(s) has been established to the point that later apprehension can be accomplished and the necessity of immediate apprehension does not outweigh the level of inherent danger in continuing the pursuit.
- E. In the opinion of the initiating officer, field supervisor or shift commander, the level of danger created by the pursuit outweighs the necessity of immediate apprehension.

X. Supervisor Responsibility

A shift commander or field supervisor shall be notified immediately when a unit initiates a pursuit. After evaluating the circumstances surrounding the pursuit, the shift commander or field supervisor shall make a decision on allowing the pursuit to continue and shall transmit that decision to the pursuing unit. He shall monitor the progress of the continuing pursuit and may cancel the pursuit at any time based on his evaluation of existing conditions and other considerations by notifying the dispatcher of such decision.

A field supervisor shall go to the scene of a terminated pursuit and be responsible for supervising police action at the scene. When contact with a suspect vehicle is lost, a search for the suspect vehicle will be conducted at the supervisor's discretion.

XI. Required Documentation

A. Pursuit Report:

1. Upon completion or termination of a pursuit, the field supervisor will interview involved officers and complete a pursuit form, which will summarize the pursuit from the initial notification through the termination of the pursuit. Any and all pursuits will be documented even if the pursuit was terminated prior to the apprehension of the pursued subject(s). The supervisor shall articulate the reasons for either continuation or termination of the pursuit. The report shall be submitted prior to the end of watch.
2. Whenever a citizen or officer is injured, claims to be injured, or there is property damage as the result of the pursuit, the supervisor will proceed to the scene and conduct an administrative investigation of the incident.
- 3.

This investigation will include, but is not limited to, the circumstances surrounding the pursuit, injuries sustained, medical attention provided, medical condition, and the findings and recommendations of the supervisor in adherence to the rules, regulations, policy, and procedure of the Department.

41.2.3 ANNUAL ANALYSIS OF PURSUITS

The original pursuit form shall be forwarded to the Planning and Research Unit. The Planning commander or his designee shall conduct an annual analysis of all pursuits to determine if there are any trends requiring training needs or directive changes. The annual report shall be compiled to include a statistical summary of pursuits and forwarded to the Chief of Police with recommendations.

41.2.4 CONDUCT OF FIELD INTERVIEWS

Police initiated field interviews will be based upon the minimum legal standard required to affect an investigative detention. Officers should conduct field interviews when circumstances are such that suspicion is aroused by the presence and actions of an individual or individuals. Time, day, place, appearances and other considerations are examples of circumstances under which such interviews may be appropriate. (Reference Code of Alabama Title 15-5- 30 and Title 15-5-31.)

When an officer makes an investigative inquiry, he should complete a Field Interview card and submit it to his superior for review. All field interview cards are to be forwarded to the Data Entry Detail. The Data Entry Detail shall enter the information into the City of Mobile Police Information System (COMPIS) and forward the Field Interview card to the unit designated on the card. The Field Interview information shall be used for law enforcement purposes only and access to the data files are limited to sworn personnel.

- A. A field interview is the stopping and questioning of a person by an officer because the officer:
 - 1. Has reasonable suspicion that the subject may have committed, may be committing, or may be about to commit a crime.
 - 2. Believes the subject may be a hazard.

- B. When conducting field interviews, the following procedures apply:
 - 1. An officer may, when he has reason to believe any of the aforesaid, approach a person for the purpose of investigating possible criminal behavior even though there is not probable cause to make an arrest. The officer should be able to articulate his suspicions.
 - 2. On grounds short of arrest, a police officer may stop a suspicious person and ask the person's name and reason for being in the area. If the person refuses to answer, the police officer must evaluate whether or not he has valid grounds for arrest and proceed accordingly.
 - 3. A police officer, in light of experience, confronted with suspicious circumstances, may make inquiries of an investigative nature without first giving the Miranda Warning.

41.2.5 SPECIAL NOTIFICATIONS

A. MEDICAL EXAMINER

The death of any person, exclusive of one under the care of an attending physician, will be followed by an investigation. The officer shall determine and record, if possible, the following information:

1. Identity of the deceased.
2. Circumstances surrounding the death.
3. Position of the body.
4. Relevant medical history to include medication.
5. Identities of anyone in attendance at the time of death.
6. Medical intervention employed and by whom.
7. Any other pertinent information.

After gathering the aforesaid information, the officer shall notify the medical examiner and provide him with the available information. The medical examiner will determine whether an on-scene response is necessary.

B. PUBLIC UTILITIES

Any loss of service or significant diminution of services will be reported to the appropriate utility vendor through the Communications Detail. Utility notification is appropriate for, but not limited to, power outages, down telephone or power lines, gas leaks, and shorts or sparking in electrical equipment.

C. STREET/HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT

Officers shall report to communications any of the following circumstances:

1. Road defects or hazards.
2. Traffic signal malfunctions.
3. Regulatory sign damage or absence.
4. Water main breaks as well as transient hazards such as snow or icy areas.
5. Water flooding and oil or chemical spills.

Communications will notify the appropriate governmental agency for remedial action. Officers are encouraged to report any chronic road problems or traffic impediments that may require engineering or equipment modifications.

D. NEWS MEDIA

The shift commander may notify the news media to inform the public about unusual situations that have arisen necessitating detours or significant delays, or where the need for special caution is indicated. The media may also be notified to warn the public about imminent danger generated by criminal activity, industrial or other accidents, and natural calamities such as flooding or tornadoes. Coordination of these media releases should be made through the agency Public Information Officer. The shift commander may notify the media in person or through communications when emergency conditions exist.

41.2.6 **MISSING PERSONS**

See MO-2010-07 Missing Persons.

41.3.2 **VEHICLE EQUIPMENT**

Each vehicle used in routine or general patrol service will be equipped with at least the following operational equipment:

1. Mobile radio transceiver
2. Public address system
3. Exterior spotlights
4. Fire extinguisher
5. Siren
6. Emergency lights

41.3.3 **OCCUPANT RESTRAINING DEVICES**

All persons shall use the safety belt restraining system while operating or riding in a departmental vehicle. Arrested persons being transported in a departmental vehicle equipped with a vehicle safety barrier are exempt from using the safety belt restraining system.

41.3.4 **PERSONAL EQUIPMENT AND APPAREL**

Reference General Order 22.

41.3.5 **BODY ARMOR**

Department issued body armor shall be worn by all sworn personnel below the rank of Lieutenant while on duty and assigned to the duties listed below. All others have the option of wearing the vest while on duty; however, officers who do not wear the vest shall have ready access to it at all times while on duty or off duty while engaged in extra duty employment. Mandatory wear of body armor includes:

1. All precinct patrol, crime detail and central **precinct* officers.
2. All traffic officers assigned to street duties.
3. All SWAT and Mounted Unit officers when performing street duties.
4. All Narcotics and Canine Detail officers when performing street duties.
5. **All Cyber Intelligence and Tactical Intelligence officers performing certain tasks.*

Personnel assigned to an undercover investigation where the wearing of body armor may compromise the investigation may be exempted from wearing body armor with the permission of their supervisor.

On duty sworn personnel above the rank of Sergeant, detectives, and other non-uniformed personnel are not required to wear body armor but must have it readily available for immediate use when responding to hazardous situations.

An exemption may be granted to officers who are determined by a Department approved physician to have a medical condition that would preclude wearing body armor.

Officers who opt to wear the vest externally shall utilize the approved matching shirt vest carrier described in GO 22.2.8.

Each officer shall inspect his vest periodically for excessive wear and/or damage. If the vest has notable signs of wear such as holes, cracks, rips, etc., the officer shall submit a narrative to his supervisor. The supervisor shall inspect the vest and make a determination as to the cause of the damage, e.g., negligence or carelessness or normal wear, prior to forwarding the narrative and vest to the Property Unit for replacement. In those instances where the supervisor finds that the damage occurred through negligence or carelessness, he shall:

1. Forward the replacement request to the Property Unit for the issuance of a serviceable vest.
2. Complete a misconduct report.
3. The Property Unit shall retain the original vest until completion of the disciplinary action.

Officers shall not swap vests without the prior approval of the Property Unit Commander.

41.3.6 MANDATORY USE OF BODY ARMOR

It shall be mandatory for officers to wear their issued body armor during pre-planned high-risk situations as follows:

1. Tactical call outs
2. Warrant service
3. When executing pre-planned felony vehicle stops.
4. Search warrants, drug raids, and pre-planned tactical situations.
5. As directed by supervisors or other ranking personnel.

41.3.7 MOBILE DIGITAL TERMINALS (MDT)

The Mobile Digital Terminals (MDT's) are for official law enforcement use only. All data obtained through the use of MDT's are strictly regulated by the rules and regulations of the Department, the Alabama Criminal Justice Information Center (ACJIC), and the National Crime Information Center (NCIC). Misuse of this information for personal or private use is a criminal offense.

Each employee of the Department shall receive initial ACJIC/NCIC certification training prior to being allowed access to MDT computer system. Recertification training shall be conducted every two years after the initial training.

By order of:



Lawrence L. Battiste, IV
Chief of Police