CITY OF LAKE OZARK

A Missouri Municipality of the 4th Class

BILL NO.: 2023-44 ORDINANCE NO.: 20223-44

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE OPERATIONAL POLICIES OF THE LAKE OZARK POLICE DEPARTMENT

WHEREAS, the City of Lake Ozark maintains a police force to serve and protect the lives and property the City's citizens; and

WHEREAS, to assure the professionalism and training of said force, the Police Department has adopted various Operational Policies to govern the conduct of the organization and individuals working in the Department; and

WHEREAS, the Chief of Police has determined that several existing Operational Guidelines of the Department are in need of updating to serve the best interests of the operations of the Department and safety of the community; and

WHEREAS, the Chief of Police recommends updating of the Department's Operational Guidelines by the adoption of the following policies attached hereto as Exhibit 1 to govern the following:

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NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT BE ORDAINED BY THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN OF THE CITY OF LAKE OZARK, MISSOURI AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Authority. City of Lake Ozark Police Department Operational Guidelines are hereby amended by the adoption of the policies as attached hereto as

"Exhibit 1". Any existing Operational Guidelines inconsistent with these policies are revoked upon adoption of these policies.

Section 2. Effective Date. This ordinance shall take effect and be in full force immediately after its adoption by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Lake Ozark.

First Reading: October 10, 2023

Second Reading: October 24, 2023

Alderman Watts Aye
Alderman Denny Aye
Alderman Thompson Aye
Alderman Neels Absent
Alderman Ridgely Aye
Alderman Jackson Aye

DULY READ AND APPROVED THIS 24th DAY OF OCTOBER 2023.

APPROVE:

ATTEST:

MAYOR:

CITY CLERK

Dennis Newberry

Kathy Vance



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Search and Seizure

311.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Both the federal and the state Constitutions provide every individual with the right to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures. This policy provides general guidelines for Lake Ozark Police Department personnel to consider when dealing with search and seizure issues.

311.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Lake Ozark Police Department to respect the fundamental privacy rights of individuals. Members of this department will conduct searches in strict observance of the constitutional rights of persons being searched. All seizures by this department will comply with relevant federal and state law governing the seizure of persons and property.

The Department will provide relevant and current training to officers as guidance for the application of current law as well as local community standards and prosecutorial considerations to specific search and seizure situations as appropriate.

311.3 SEARCHES

The U.S. Constitution generally provides that a valid warrant is required in order for a search to be valid. There are, however, several exceptions to the rule that permit a warrantless search.

Examples of law enforcement activities that are exceptions to the general warrant requirement include, but are not limited to, searches pursuant to the following:

- Valid consent
- Incident to a lawful arrest
- Legitimate community caretaking interests
- Vehicle searches under certain circumstances
- Exigent circumstances

Certain other activities are recognized by federal and state courts and by certain statutes as legitimate law enforcement activities that also do not require a warrant. Such activities may include seizure and examination of abandoned property and observations of activities and property located on open public areas.

Because case law regarding search and seizure is constantly changing and subject to interpretation by the courts, each member of this department is expected to act in each situation according to current training and his/her familiarity with clearly established rights as determined by case law.

Whenever practicable, officers are encouraged to contact a supervisor or other available resource to resolve questions regarding search and seizure issues prior to electing a course of action.

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311.4 SEARCH PROTOCOL

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

- (a) Members of this department will strive to conduct searches with dignity and courtesy.
- (b) Officers should explain to the person being searched the reason for the search and how the search will be conducted.
- (c) Searches should be carried out with due regard and respect for private property interests and in a manner that minimizes damage. Property should be left in a condition as close as reasonably possible to its pre-search condition.
- (d) In order to minimize the need for forcible entry, an attempt should be made to obtain keys, combinations or access codes when a search of locked property is anticipated.
- (e) When the person to be searched is of the opposite sex as the searching officer, a reasonable effort should be made to summon an officer of the same sex as the subject to conduct the search. When it is not practicable to summon an officer of the same sex as the subject, the following guidelines should be followed:
 - 1. Another officer or a supervisor should witness the search.
 - 2. The officer should not search areas of the body covered by tight-fitting clothing, sheer clothing or clothing that could not reasonably conceal a weapon.

311.5 DOCUMENTATION

Officers are responsible to document any search and to ensure that any required reports are sufficient including, at minimum, documentation of the following:

- Reason for the search
- Any efforts used to minimize the intrusiveness of any search (e.g., asking for consent or keys)
- What, if any, injuries or damage occurred
- All steps taken to secure property
- The results of the search including a description of any property or contraband seized
- If the person searched is the opposite sex, any efforts to summon an officer of the same sex as the person being searched and the identification of any witness officer

Supervisors shall review reports to ensure the reports are accurate, that actions are properly documented and that current legal requirements and department policy have been met.

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Report Preparation

322.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

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

322.1.1 REPORT PREPARATION

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

Employees who generate reports on computers are subject to all requirements of this policy.

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

322.2 REQUIRED REPORTING

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

322.2.1 CRIMINAL ACTIVITY REPORTING

When a member responds to a call for service, or as a result of self-initiated activity becomes aware of any activity where a crime has occurred, the member shall document the incident regardless of whether a victim desires prosecution.

Activity to be documented in a written report includes:

- (a) All arrests
- (b) All felony crimes
- (c) Non-felony incidents involving threats or stalking behavior
- (d) Situations covered by separate policy. These include:
 - Use of Force Policy
 - Domestic Violence Policy
 - 3. Child Abuse Policy

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Report Preparation

- 4. Adult Abuse Policy
- Hate Crimes Policy
- 6. Suspicious Activity Reporting Policy
- (e) All misdemeanor crimes where the victim desires a report

Misdemeanor crimes where the victim does not desire a report shall be documented using the departmentapproved alternative reporting method (e.g., dispatch log).

322,2.2 NON-CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

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

- (a) Anytime an officer points a firearm at any person
- (b) Any use of physical force by a member of this department (see the Use of Force Policy)
- (c) Any firearm discharge (see the Firearms Policy)
- (d) Anytime a person is reported missing (regardless of jurisdiction) (see the Missing Person Reporting Policy)
- (e) Any found property or found evidence
- (f) Any traffic accidents above the minimum reporting level (see the Traffic Accident Response and Reporting Policy)
- (g) Suspicious incidents that may indicate a potential for crimes against children or that a child's safety is in jeopardy
- (h) All protective custody detentions
- (i) Suspicious incidents that may place the public or others at risk
- (j) Whenever the employee believes the circumstances should be documented or at the direction of a supervisor

322,2,3 DEATH REPORTS

Death investigations require specific investigation methods depending on circumstances and should be handled in accordance with the Death Investigation Policy. An officer handling a death investigation should notify and apprise a supervisor of the circumstances surrounding the incident and a determination will be made on how to proceed. The following cases shall be appropriately investigated and documented using the approved report:

- (a) Sudden or accidental deaths
- (b) Suicides
- (c) Homicide or suspected homicide
- (d) Unattended deaths (no physician or qualified hospice care during the period immediately preceding death)

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Report Preparation

(e) Found dead bodies or body parts

322.2.4 INJURY OR DAMAGE BY CITY PERSONNEL

Reports shall be taken if an injury occurs that is a result of an act of a City employee. Reports also shall be taken when there is damage to City property or City equipment.

322.2.5 MISCELLANEOUS INJURIES

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

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

The above reporting requirements are not intended to be all-inclusive. A supervisor may direct an employee to document any incident he/she deems necessary.

322.3 GENERAL POLICY OF EXPEDITIOUS REPORTING

In general, all employees and supervisors shall act with promptness and efficiency in the preparation and processing of all reports. An incomplete report, unorganized reports or reports delayed without supervisory approval are not acceptable. Reports shall be processed according to established priorities or according to special priority necessary under exceptional circumstances.

322.3.1 GENERAL USE OF OTHER HANDWRITTEN FORMS

County, state and federal agency forms may be block printed as appropriate. In general, the form itself may make the requirement for typing apparent.

322.4 REPORT CORRECTIONS

Supervisors shall review reports for content and accuracy. If a correction is necessary, the reviewing supervisor should complete the report correction form, stating the reasons for rejection. The original report and the correction form should be returned to the reporting employee for correction as soon as practicable. It shall be the responsibility of the originating employee to ensure that any report returned for correction is processed in a timely manner.

322.5 REPORT CHANGES OR ALTERATIONS

Reports that have been approved by a supervisor and submitted to the Records Section for filing and distribution shall not be modified or altered except by way of a supplemental report. Reviewed reports that have not yet been submitted to the Records Section may be corrected or modified by the authoring employee only with the knowledge and authorization of the reviewing supervisor.

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Report Preparation

322.6 ELECTRONIC SIGNATURES

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

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

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Death Investigation

330.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The investigation of cases involving a death includes those ranging from natural causes to homicide. Some causes of death may not be readily apparent and some cases differ substantially from what they appear to be initially. The thoroughness of death investigations to include evidence gathering and witness identification is paramount.

330.2 INVESTIGATION CONSIDERATIONS

Death investigation cases require certain actions be taken. Emergency Medical Services shall be called in all suspected death cases, unless the death is obvious (e.g., the person has been decapitated or the body is decomposed). Officers are not authorized to pronounce death unless they are also a Medical Examiner, a Deputy Medical Examiner or an appointed Medical Examiner Investigator. A supervisor shall be notified in all death investigations.

330.2.1 MEDICAL EXAMINER REQUEST

The office of the Medical Examiner shall be called and provided with known facts concerning the time, place, manner and circumstances of the death involving any of the following circumstances (§ 58.720.1, RSMo; § 58.720.2, RSMo):

- (a) Violence by homicide, suicide or accident
- (b) From thermal, chemical, electrical or radiation injury
- (c) From criminal abortion, including any situation where such abortion may have been self-induced
- (d) From a disease which may be hazardous, contagious, may constitute a threat to the health of the general public or when a person dies
- (e) When the death was sudden and happened to a person who was in good health
- (f) Where no physician, chiropractor or accredited Christian Science practitioner is in attendance within the 36-hour period immediately preceding death
- (g) While in the custody of law enforcement officials or while incarcerated in a public institution
- (h) From external violence, unexplained cause or under suspicious circumstances
- (i) When a death occurs outside a licensed health care facility and a member of this department is the first official to learn of the death

330.2.2 SEARCHING DEAD BODIES

The Medical Examiner or an assistant and authorized investigators are generally the only persons that should move, handle or search a body. The Medical Examiner, with the permission of the Department, may take property, objects or articles found on the deceased or in the deceased's

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Death Investigation

immediate vicinity that may be necessary for conducting an investigation to determine the identity of the deceased or the cause or manner of death.

Should exigent circumstances indicate to an officer that any other search of a known dead body is warranted prior to the arrival of the Medical Examiner, the investigating officer should first obtain verbal consent from the Medical Examiner when practicable.

An officer may make a reasonable search of an individual who it is reasonable to believe is dead, or near death, for the purpose of identification or for information identifying the individual as a donor. If a donor document is located, the Medical Examiner shall be promptly notified.

Whenever reasonably possible, a witness, preferably a relative of the deceased or a member of the household, should be requested to remain nearby the scene and available to the officer pending the arrival of the Medical Examiner. The name and address of this person shall be included in the narrative of the death report.

Whenever personal effects are removed from the body of the deceased by the Medical Examiner, a receipt shall be obtained. This receipt shall be attached to the death report.

330.2.3 DEATH NOTIFICATION

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

If a deceased person has been identified as a missing person, this department shall attempt to locate family members and inform them of the death and location of the deceased missing person's remains. All efforts to locate and notify family members shall be recorded in appropriate reports and properly retained.

330.2.4 UNIDENTIFIED DEAD BODIES

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

330.2.5 UNIDENTIFIED BODIES DATA ENTRY

As soon as reasonably possible, but no later than 30 working days after the date a death is reported to the Department, all available identifying features of the unidentified body, including dental records, fingerprints, any unusual physical characteristics and a description of clothing or personal belongings found on or with the body, should be forwarded to the appropriate agency for entry into the Missouri state database and the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) file.

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Death Investigation

330,2.6 DEATH INVESTIGATION REPORTING

All incidents involving a death shall be documented on the appropriate form. In addition, an officer should complete an infant death investigation checklist during any unexplained infant death investigation.

330,2,7 SUSPECTED HOMICIDE

If the initially assigned officer suspects that the death involves a homicide or other suspicious circumstances, the officer shall take steps to protect the scene. The Investigations Section Section shall be notified to determine the possible need for an investigator to respond to the scene for further immediate investigation.

If the on-scene supervisor, through consultation with the supervisor or Investigations Section supervisor, is unable to determine the manner of death, the investigation shall proceed as though it is a homicide.

The assigned investigator investigating a homicide or a death under suspicious circumstances may, with the approval of his/her supervisor, request the Medical Examiner to conduct physical examinations and tests, and to provide a report.

330.2.8 EMPLOYMENT-RELATED DEATHS OR INJURIES

Any member of this agency who responds to and determines that a death, serious illness or serious injury has occurred as a result of an accident at or in connection with the victim's employment, may ensure that the regional Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) office is notified by telephone or teletype with all pertinent information.

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Identity Theft

331.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Identity theft is a growing trend that frequently involves related crimes in multiple jurisdictions. This policy is intended to provide guidelines for the reporting and investigation of such crimes.

331.2 REPORTING

- (a) Upon request from a victim, officers shall complete a report for identity theft crimes occurring in the City, and for victims who either reside or are present in the City regardless of where the crime occurred (§ 595.232, RSMo).
- (b) If the identity theft crime did not occur in the City or the victim is not a resident, the officer may complete a courtesy report to be forwarded to the agency where the crime was committed or, if the location is unknown, to the victim's residence agency.
- (c) While the crime of identity theft should be reported to the law enforcement agency where the victim resides, officers of this department should investigate and report crimes occurring within this jurisdiction that have resulted from the original identity theft (e.g., the identity theft occurred elsewhere but the fraud, usage of services or receipt of goods were acquired or occurred in this jurisdiction).
- (d) Officers should include all known incidents of fraudulent activity (e.g., credit card number applied for in victim's name when the victim has never made such an application).
- (e) Officers should also cross-reference all known reports made by the victim (e.g., U.S. Secret Service, credit reporting bureaus, U.S. Postal Service and Department of Motor Vehicles) with all known report numbers.
- (f) Following supervisory review and department processing, the initial report should be forwarded to the appropriate investigator for follow-up investigation, coordination with other agencies and prosecution as circumstances dictate.

331,3 PREVENTIVE MEASURES

The victim should be advised to place a security freeze on his/her consumer report with the three major credit bureaus. A victim may also access the Missouri Attorney General's website for further information.

The victim may file an identity theft complaint with the Missouri Attorney General's Office, Consumer Protection Unit.

331.4 INFORMATION

The victim should be encouraged to contact the Federal Trade Commission (FTC), which is responsible for receiving and processing complaints under the Identity Theft and Assumption

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Deterrence Act. The victim can contact the FTC online at http://www.ftc.gov/bcp/menus/consumer/data/idt.shtm or by telephone at 877-ID Theft (877-438-4338). Additional information may be found at the U.S. Department of Justice website, http://www.usdoj.gov, or a regional FBI division website.

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Private Person's Arrests

332.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance for handling private person's arrests and detentions made pursuant to Missouri law.

332.2 ADVISING PRIVATE PERSONS OF THE ARREST PROCESS

Officers should use sound discretion in determining whether to advise an individual of the arrest process.

- (a) When advising any individual regarding the right to make a private person's arrest, officers should refrain from encouraging or dissuading any individual from making such an arrest and should instead limit advice to the legal requirements for such an arrest, as listed below.
- (b) Private individuals should be discouraged from using force to effect a private person's arrest. Absent an immediate threat to their own safety or the safety of others, private individuals should be encouraged to refer matters to law enforcement officials for further investigation or arrest.

332.3 ARRESTS BY PRIVATE PERSONS

A private person may arrest another under the following circumstances (§ 563.051, RSMo):

- (a) When directed by any peace officer to assist a peace officer.
- (b) When there is a reasonable belief that an offense has been committed and the person to be arrested has committed the offense, when the private person's actions are immediately necessary to arrest the person or prevent his/her escape from custody.

332.4 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

Any officer presented with a private person who has made a private person's arrest must determine whether there is reasonable cause to believe that such an arrest would be lawful.

- (a) Should any officer determine that there is no reasonable cause to believe that a private person's arrest is lawful, the officer should take no action to further detain or restrain the individual beyond that which reasonably appears necessary to investigate the matter, to determine the lawfulness of the arrest and protect the public safety.
 - 1. Any officer who determines that a private person's arrest appears to be unlawful should promptly release the arrested individual. The officer must include the basis of such a determination in a related report.
 - 2. Absent reasonable cause to support a private person's arrest or other lawful grounds to support an independent arrest by the officer, the officer should

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Private Person's Arrests

advise the parties that no arrest will be made and that the circumstances will be documented in a related report.

- (b) Whenever an officer determines that there is reasonable cause to believe that a private person's arrest is lawful, the officer may exercise any of the following options:
 - 1. Take the individual into physical custody for booking.
 - 2. Release the individual upon a misdemeanor citation or pending formal charges.

332.5 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

In all circumstances in which a private person is claiming to have made an arrest, the individual must complete and sign a statement. If the person fails or refuses to do so, the arrested subject shall be released unless the officer has an independent reason to take the person into custody.

In addition to the signed statement (and any other related documents, such as citations and booking forms), officers shall complete a narrative report regarding the circumstances and disposition of the incident.

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Limited English Proficiency Services

333.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

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

333.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Authorized interpreter - A person who has been screened and authorized by the Department to act as an interpreter and/or translator for others.

Interpret or interpretation - The act of listening to a communication in one language (source language) and orally converting it to another language (target language), while retaining the same meaning.

Limited English proficient (LEP) - Any individual whose primary language is not English and who has a limited ability to read, write, speak or understand English. These individuals may be competent in certain types of communication (e.g., speaking or understanding) but still be LEP for other purposes (e.g., reading or writing). Similarly, LEP designations are context-specific; an individual may possess sufficient English language skills to function in one setting but these skills may be insufficient in other situations.

Qualified bilingual member - A member of the Lake Ozark Police Department, designated by the Department, who has the ability to communicate fluently, directly and accurately in both English and another language. Bilingual members may be fluent enough to communicate in a non-English language but may not be sufficiently fluent to interpret or translate from one language into another.

Translate or translation - The replacement of written text from one language (source language) into an equivalent written text (target language).

333.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Lake Ozark Police Department to reasonably ensure that LEP individuals have meaningful access to law enforcement services, programs and activities, while not imposing undue burdens on its members.

The Department will not discriminate against or deny any individual access to services, rights or programs based upon national origin or any other protected interest or right.

333.3 LEP COORDINATOR

The Chief of Police shall delegate certain responsibilities to an LEP Coordinator. The LEP Coordinator shall be appointed by, and directly responsible to, the Patrol Sergeant or the authorized designee.

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

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Limited English Proficiency Services

- (a) Coordinating and implementing all aspects of the Lake Ozark Police Department's LEP services to LEP individuals.
- (b) Developing procedures that will enable members to access LEP services, including telephonic interpreters, and ensuring the procedures are available to all members.
- (c) Ensuring that a list of all qualified bilingual members and authorized interpreters is maintained and available to each supervisor and Dispatch Supervisor. The list should include information regarding the following:
 - 1. Languages spoken
 - 2. Contact information
 - 3. Availability
- (d) Ensuring signage stating that interpreters are available free of charge to LEP individuals is posted in appropriate areas and in the most commonly spoken languages.
- (e) Reviewing existing and newly developed documents to determine which are vital documents and should be translated, and into which languages the documents should be translated.
- (f) Annually assessing demographic data and other resources, including contracted language services utilization data and community-based organizations, to determine if there are additional documents or languages that are appropriate for translation.
- (g) Identifying standards and assessments to be used by the Department to qualify individuals as qualified bilingual members or authorized interpreters.
- (h) Periodically reviewing efforts of the Department in providing meaningful access to LEP individuals, and, as appropriate, developing reports, new procedures or recommending modifications to this policy.
- (i) Receiving and responding to complaints regarding department LEP services.
- (j) Ensuring appropriate processes are in place to provide for the prompt and equitable resolution of complaints and inquiries regarding discrimination in access to department services, programs and activities.

333.4 FOUR-FACTOR ANALYSIS

Since there are many different languages that members could encounter, the Department will utilize the four-factor analysis outlined in the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) Guidance to Federal Financial Assistance Recipients, available at the DOJ website, to determine which measures will provide meaningful access to its services and programs. It is recognized that law enforcement contacts and circumstances will vary considerably. This analysis, therefore, must remain flexible and will require an ongoing balance of four factors, which are:

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Limited English Proficiency Services

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

333.5 TYPES OF LEP ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE

Lake Ozark Police Department members should never refuse service to an LEP individual who is requesting assistance, nor should they require an LEP individual to furnish an interpreter as a condition for receiving assistance. The Department will make every reasonable effort to provide meaningful and timely assistance to LEP individuals through a variety of services.

The Department will utilize all reasonably available tools, such as language identification cards, when attempting to determine an LEP individual's primary language.

LEP individuals may choose to accept department-provided LEP services at no cost or they may choose to provide their own.

Department-provided LEP services may include, but are not limited to, the assistance methods described in this policy.

333.6 WRITTEN FORMS AND GUIDELINES

Vital documents or those that are frequently used should be translated into languages most likely to be encountered. The LEP Coordinator will arrange to make these translated documents available to members and other appropriate individuals, as necessary.

333.7 AUDIO RECORDINGS

The Department may develop audio recordings of important or frequently requested information in a language most likely to be understood by those LEP individuals who are representative of the community being served.

333.8 QUALIFIED BILINGUAL MEMBERS

Bilingual members may be qualified to provide LEP services when they have demonstrated through established department procedures a sufficient level of skill and competence to fluently communicate in both English and a non-English language. Members utilized for LEP services must demonstrate knowledge of the functions of an interpreter/translator and the ethical issues involved when acting as a language conduit. Additionally, bilingual members must be able to communicate technical and law enforcement terminology, and be sufficiently proficient in the non-English language to perform complicated tasks, such as conducting interrogations, taking statements, collecting evidence or conveying rights or responsibilities.

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Limited English Proficiency Services

When a qualified bilingual member from this department is not available, personnel from other City departments, who have been identified by the Department as having the requisite skills and competence, may be requested.

333.9 AUTHORIZED INTERPRETERS

Any person designated by the Department to act as an authorized interpreter and/or translator must have demonstrated competence in both English and the involved non-English language, must have an understanding of the functions of an interpreter that allows for correct and effective translation, and should not be a person with an interest in the department case or investigation involving the LEP individual. A person providing interpretation or translation services may be required to establish the accuracy and trustworthiness of the interpretation or translation in a court proceeding.

Authorized interpreters must pass a screening process established by the LEP Coordinator which demonstrates that their skills and abilities include:

- (a) The competence and ability to communicate information accurately in both English and in the target language.
- (b) Knowledge, in both languages, of any specialized terms or concepts peculiar to this department and of any particularized vocabulary or phraseology used by the LEP individual.
- (c) The ability to understand and adhere to the interpreter role without deviating into other roles, such as counselor or legal adviser.
- (d) Knowledge of the ethical issues involved when acting as a language conduit.

333.9.1 SOURCES OF AUTHORIZED INTERPRETERS

The Department may contract with authorized interpreters who are available over the telephone. (Available Language Lines) Members may use these services with the approval of a supervisor and in compliance with established procedures.

Other sources may include:

- Qualified bilingual members of this department or personnel from other City departments.
- Individuals employed exclusively to perform interpretation services.
- Contracted in-person interpreters, such as state or federal court interpreters, among others.
- Interpreters from other agencies who have been qualified as interpreters by this
 department, and with whom the Department has a resource-sharing or other
 arrangement that they will interpret according to department guidelines.

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Limited English Proficiency Services

333.9.2 COMMUNITY VOLUNTEERS AND OTHER SOURCES OF LANGUAGE ASSISTANCE

Language assistance may be available from community volunteers who have demonstrated competence in either monolingual (direct) communication and/or in interpretation or translation (as noted above) and have been approved by the Department to communicate with LEP individuals.

Where qualified bilingual members or other authorized interpreters are unavailable to assist, approved community volunteers who have demonstrated competence may be called upon when appropriate. However, department members must carefully consider the nature of the contact and the relationship between the LEP individual and the volunteer to ensure that the volunteer can provide neutral and unbiased assistance.

While family or friends of an LEP individual may offer to assist with communication or interpretation, members should carefully consider the circumstances before relying on such individuals. For example, children should not be relied upon except in exigent or very informal and non-confrontational situations.

333.10 CONTACT AND REPORTING

While all law enforcement contacts, services and individual rights are important, this department will utilize the four-factor analysis to prioritize service to LEP individuals so that such services may be targeted where they are most needed, according to the nature and importance of the particular law enforcement activity involved.

Whenever any member of this department is required to complete a report or other documentation, and interpretation services are provided to any involved LEP individual, such services should be noted in the related report. Members should document the type of interpretation services utilized and whether the individual elected to use services provided by the Department or some other identified source.

333.11 RECEIVING AND RESPONDING TO REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE

The Lake Ozark Police Department will take reasonable steps and will work with the City Human Resources to develop in-house language capacity by hiring or appointing qualified members proficient in languages representative of the community being served.

333,11.1 EMERGENCY CALLS TO 9-1-1

Department members will make every reasonable effort to promptly accommodate LEP individuals utilizing 9-1-1 lines. When a 9-1-1 call-taker receives a call and determines that the caller is an LEP individual, the call-taker shall quickly determine whether sufficient information can be obtained to initiate an appropriate emergency response. If language assistance is still needed, the language is known and a qualified bilingual member is available in Dispatch, the call shall immediately be handled by the qualified bilingual member.

If a qualified bilingual member is not available or the call-taker is unable to identify the caller's language, the call-taker will contact the contracted telephone interpretation service and establish a three-way call between the call-taker, the LEP individual and the interpreter.

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Dispatchers will make every reasonable effort to dispatch a qualified bilingual member to the assignment, if available and appropriate.

While 9-1-1 calls shall receive top priority, reasonable efforts should also be made to accommodate LEP individuals seeking routine access to services and information by utilizing the resources listed in this policy.

333.12 FIELD ENFORCEMENT

Field enforcement will generally include such contacts as traffic stops, pedestrian stops, serving warrants and restraining orders, crowd/traffic control and other routine field contacts that may involve LEP individuals. The scope and nature of these activities and contacts will inevitably vary. Members and/or supervisors must assess each situation to determine the need and availability of language assistance to all involved LEP individuals and utilize the methods outlined in this policy to provide such assistance.

Although not every situation can be addressed in this policy, it is important that members are able to effectively communicate the reason for a contact, the need for information and the meaning or consequences of any enforcement action. For example, it would be meaningless to request consent to search if the officer is unable to effectively communicate with an LEP individual.

If available, officers should obtain the assistance of a qualified bilingual member or an authorized interpreter before placing an LEP individual under arrest.

333.13 INVESTIGATIVE FIELD INTERVIEWS

In any situation where an interview may reveal information that could be used as the basis for arrest or prosecution of an LEP individual and a qualified bilingual member is unavailable or lacks the skills to directly communicate with the LEP individual, an authorized interpreter should be used. This includes interviews conducted during an investigation with victims, witnesses and suspects. In such situations, audio recordings of the interviews should be made when reasonably possible. Identification and contact information for the interpreter (e.g., name, address) should be documented so that the person can be subpoensed for trial if necessary.

If an authorized interpreter is needed, officers should consider calling for an authorized interpreter in the following order:

- An authorized department member or allied agency interpreter
- An authorized telephone interpreter
- Any other authorized interpreter

Any *Miranda* warnings shall be provided to suspects in their primary language by an authorized interpreter or, if the suspect is literate, by providing a translated *Miranda* warning card.

The use of an LEP individual's bilingual friends, family members, children, neighbors or bystanders may be used only when a qualified bilingual member or authorized interpreter is unavailable and there is an immediate need to interview an LEP individual.

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333.14 CUSTODIAL INTERROGATIONS

Miscommunication during custodial interrogations may have a substantial impact on the evidence presented in a criminal prosecution. Only qualified bilingual members or, if none is available or appropriate, authorized interpreters shall be used during custodial interrogations. *Miranda* warnings shall be provided to suspects in their primary language by the qualified bilingual member or an authorized interpreter.

In order to ensure that translations during custodial interrogations are accurately documented and are admissible as evidence, interrogations should be recorded whenever reasonably possible. See guidance on recording custodial interrogations in the Investigation and Prosecution Policy.

333.15 BOOKINGS

When gathering information during the booking process, members should remain alert to the impediments that language barriers can create. In the interest of the arrestee's health and welfare, the safety and security of the facility, and to protect individual rights, it is important that accurate medical screening and booking information be obtained. Members should seek the assistance of a qualified bilingual member whenever there is concern that accurate information cannot be obtained or that booking instructions may not be properly understood by an LEP individual.

333.16 COMPLAINTS

The Department shall ensure that LEP individuals who wish to file a complaint regarding members of this department are able to do so. The Department may provide an authorized interpreter or translated forms, as appropriate. Complaints will be referred to the LEP Coordinator.

Investigations into such complaints shall be handled in accordance with the Personnel Complaints Policy. Authorized interpreters used for any interview with an LEP individual during an investigation should not be members of this department.

Any notice required to be sent to an LEP individual as a complaining party pursuant to the Personnel Complaints Policy should be translated or otherwise communicated in a language-accessible manner.

333.17 TRAINING

To ensure that all members who may have contact with LEP individuals are properly trained, the Department will provide periodic training on this policy and related procedures, including how to access department-authorized telephonic and in-person interpreters and other available resources.

The Training Officer shall be responsible for ensuring new members receive LEP training. Those who may have contact with LEP individuals should receive refresher training at least once every two years thereafter. The Training Officer shall maintain records of all LEP training provided, and will retain a copy in each member's training file in accordance with established records retention schedules.

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333.17.1 TRAINING FOR AUTHORIZED INTERPRETERS

All members on the authorized interpreter list must successfully complete prescribed interpreter training. To complete interpreter training successfully, an interpreter must demonstrate proficiency in and ability to communicate information accurately in both English and in the target language, demonstrate knowledge in both languages of any specialized terms or phraseology, and understand and adhere to the interpreter role without deviating into other roles, such as counselor or legal adviser.

Members on the authorized interpreter list must receive refresher training annually or they will be removed from the authorized interpreter list. This annual training should include language skills competency (including specialized terminology) and ethical considerations.

The Training Officer shall be responsible for coordinating the annual refresher training and will maintain a record of all training the interpreters have received.

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Communications with Persons with Disabilities

334.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidance to members when communicating with individuals with disabilities, including those who are deaf or hard of hearing, have impaired speech or vision, or are blind.

334.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Auxiliary aids - Tools used to communicate with people who have a disability or impairment. They include, but are not limited to, the use of gestures or visual aids to supplement oral communication; use of a notepad and pen or pencil to exchange written notes; use of a computer or typewriter; use of an assistive listening system or device to amplify sound; use of a teletypewriter (TTY) or videophones (video relay service or VRS); taped text; qualified readers; or use of a qualified interpreter.

Disability or impairment – A physical or mental impairment that substantially limits a major life activity, including hearing or seeing, regardless of whether the disabled person uses assistive or adaptive devices or auxiliary aids. Individuals who wear ordinary eyeglasses or contact lenses are not considered to have a disability (42 USC § 12102). This includes a speech disability that prevents a person from speaking clearly or understandably in a normal conversational tone, regardless of the use of assistive devices (§ 209.261, RSMo).

Qualified interpreter - A person who is able to interpret effectively, accurately and impartially, both receptively and expressively, using any necessary specialized vocabulary. Qualified interpreters include oral interpreters, transliterators, sign language interpreters and intermediary interpreters. Qualified interpreters should have a valid certification issued by the Missouri Commission for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing and a license issued by the Division of Professional Registration (§ 209.285, RSMo; § 209.321, RSMo; 5 CSR 100-200.035).

334.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Lake Ozark Police Department to reasonably ensure that people with disabilities, including victims, witnesses, suspects and arrestees have equal access to law enforcement services, programs and activities. Members must make efforts to communicate effectively with individuals with disabilities.

The Department will not discriminate against or deny any individual access to services, rights or programs based upon disabilities.

334.3 AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES (ADA) COORDINATOR

The Chief of Police shall delegate certain responsibilities to an ADA Coordinator (28 CFR 35.107). The ADA Coordinator shall be appointed by, and directly responsible, to the Patrol Sergeant or the authorized designee.

The responsibilities of the ADA Coordinator shall include, but not be limited to:

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- (a) Working with the City ADA coordinator regarding the Lake Ozark Police Department's efforts to ensure equal access to services, programs and activities.
- (b) Developing reports, new procedures, or recommending modifications to this policy.
- (c) Acting as a liaison with local disability advocacy groups or other disability groups regarding access to department services, programs and activities.
- (d) Ensuring that a list of qualified interpreter services is maintained and available to each supervisor and Dispatch Supervisor. The list should include information regarding the following:
 - 1. Contact information
 - 2. Availability
- (e) Developing procedures that will enable members to access auxiliary aids or services, including qualified interpreters, and ensure the procedures are available to all members.
- (f) Ensuring signage is posted in appropriate areas, indicating that auxiliary aids are available free of charge to people with disabilities.
- (g) Ensuring appropriate processes are in place to provide for the prompt and equitable resolution of complaints and inquiries regarding discrimination in access to department services, programs and activities.

334.4 FACTORS TO CONSIDER

Because the nature of any law enforcement contact may vary substantially from one situation to the next, members of this department should consider all information reasonably available to them when determining how to communicate with an individual with a disability. Members should carefully balance all known factors in an effort to reasonably ensure people who are disabled have equal access to services, programs and activities. These factors may include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Members should not always assume that effective communication is being achieved. The fact that an individual appears to be nodding in agreement does not always mean he/she completely understands the message. When there is any doubt, members should ask the individual to communicate back or otherwise demonstrate their understanding.
- (b) The nature of the disability (e.g., deafness or blindness vs. hard of hearing or low vision).
- (c) The nature of the law enforcement contact (e.g., emergency vs. non-emergency, custodial vs. consensual contact).
- (d) The availability of auxiliary aids. The fact that a particular aid is not available does not eliminate the obligation to reasonably ensure access. However, in an emergency, availability may factor into the type of aid used.

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334.5 INITIAL AND IMMEDIATE CONSIDERATIONS

Recognizing that various law enforcement encounters may be potentially volatile and/or emotionally charged, members should remain alert to the possibility of communication problems.

Members should exercise special care in the use of all gestures, and verbal and written communication to minimize initial confusion and misunderstanding when dealing with any individual with known or suspected disabilities.

In a non-emergency situation, when a member knows or suspects an individual requires assistance to effectively communicate, the member shall identify the individual's choice of auxiliary aid or service.

The individual's preferred communication method must be honored unless another effective method of communication exists under the circumstances (28 CFR 35.160).

Factors to consider when determining whether an alternative method is effective include:

- (a) The methods of communication usually used by the individual.
- (b) The nature, length and complexity of the communication involved.
- (c) The context of the communication.

In emergency situations involving an imminent threat to the safety or welfare of any person, members may use whatever auxiliary aids and services that reasonably appear effective under the circumstances. This may include, for example, exchanging written notes or using the services of a person who knows sign language but is not a qualified interpreter, even if the person who is deaf or hard of hearing would prefer a qualified sign language interpreter or another appropriate auxiliary aid or service. Once the emergency has ended, the continued method of communication should be reconsidered. The member should inquire as to the individual's preference and give primary consideration to that preference.

If an individual who is deaf, hard of hearing or has impaired speech must be handcuffed while in the custody of the Lake Ozark Police Department, consideration should be given, safety permitting, to placing the handcuffs in the front of the body to facilitate communication using sign language or writing.

334.6 TYPES OF ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE

Lake Ozark Police Department members shall never refuse to assist an individual with disabilities who is requesting assistance. The Department will not charge anyone to receive auxiliary aids, nor shall they require anyone to furnish their own auxiliary aid or service as a condition for receiving assistance. The Department will make every reasonable effort to provide equal access and timely assistance to individuals who are disabled through a variety of services.

A person who is disabled may choose to accept department-provided auxiliary aids or services or they may choose to provide their own.

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Department-provided auxiliary aids or services may include, but are not limited to, the assistance methods described in this policy.

334.7 AUDIO RECORDINGS AND ENLARGED PRINT

The Department may develop audio recordings to assist people who are blind or have a visual impairment with accessing important information. If such a recording is not available, members may read aloud from the appropriate form, for example a personnel complaint form, or provide forms with enlarged print.

334.8 QUALIFIED INTERPRETERS

A qualified interpreter may be needed in lengthy or complex transactions (e.g., interviewing a victim, witness, suspect or arrestee), if the individual to be interviewed normally relies on sign language or speechreading (lip-reading) to understand what others are saying. The qualified interpreter should not be a person with an interest in the case or the investigation. A person providing interpretation services may be required to establish the accuracy and trustworthiness of the interpretation in a court proceeding.

Qualified interpreters should be:

- (a) Available within a reasonable amount of time but in no event longer than one hour if requested.
- (b) Experienced in providing interpretation services related to law enforcement matters.
- (c) Familiar with the use of VRS and/or video remote interpreting services.
- (d) Certified in either American Sign Language (ASL) or Signed English (SE).
- (e) Able to understand and adhere to the interpreter role without deviating into other roles, such as counselor or legal adviser.
- (f) Knowledgeable of the ethical issues involved when providing interpreter services.

Members should use department-approved procedures to request a qualified interpreter at the earliest reasonable opportunity, and generally not more than 15 minutes after a request for an interpreter has been made or it is reasonably apparent that an interpreter is needed. No individual who is disabled shall be required to provide his/her own interpreter (28 CFR 35.160).

334.9 TTY AND RELAY SERVICES

In situations where an individual without a disability would have access to a telephone (e.g., booking or attorney contacts), members must also provide those who are deaf, hard of hearing or have impaired speech the opportunity to place calls using an available TTY (also known as a telecommunications device for deaf people, or TDD). Members shall provide additional time, as needed, for effective communication due to the slower nature of TTY and TDD communications.

The Department will accept all TTY or TDD calls placed by those who are deaf or hard of hearing and received via a telecommunications relay service (28 CFR 35.162).

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Note that relay services translate verbatim, so the conversation must be conducted as if speaking directly to the caller.

334.10 COMMUNITY VOLUNTEERS

Interpreter services may be available from community volunteers who have demonstrated competence in communication services, such as ASL or SE, and have been approved by the Department to provide interpreter services.

Where qualified interpreters are unavailable to assist, approved community volunteers who have demonstrated competence may be called upon when appropriate. However, department members must carefully consider the nature of the contact and the relationship between the individual with the disability and the volunteer to ensure that the volunteer can provide neutral and unbiased assistance.

334.11 FAMILY AND FRIENDS

While family or friends may offer to assist with interpretation, members should carefully consider the circumstances before relying on such individuals. The nature of the contact and relationship between the individual with the disability and the person offering services must be carefully considered (e.g., victim/suspect).

Children shall not be relied upon except in emergency or critical situations when there is no qualified interpreter reasonably available.

Adults may be relied upon when (28 CFR 35.160):

- (a) There is an emergency or critical situation and there is no qualified interpreter reasonably available.
- (b) The person with the disability requests that the adult interpret or facilitate communication and the adult agrees to provide such assistance, and reliance on that adult for such assistance is reasonable under the circumstances.

334.12 REPORTING

Whenever any member of this department is required to complete a report or other documentation, and communication assistance has been provided, such services should be noted in the related report. Members should document the type of communication services utilized and whether the individual elected to use services provided by the Department or some other identified source. If the individual's express preference is not honored, the member must document why another method of communication was used.

All written communications exchanged in a criminal case shall be attached to the report or placed into evidence.

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334.13 FIELD ENFORCEMENT

Field enforcement will generally include such contacts as traffic stops, pedestrian stops, serving warrants and restraining orders, crowd/traffic control and other routine field contacts that may involve individuals with disabilities. The scope and nature of these activities and contacts will inevitably vary.

The Department recognizes that it would be virtually impossible to provide immediate access to complete communication services to every member of this department. Members and/or supervisors must assess each situation and consider the length, complexity and importance of the communication, as well as the individual's preferred method of communication, when determining the type of resources to use and whether a qualified interpreter is needed.

Although not every situation can be addressed in this policy, it is important that members are able to effectively communicate the reason for a contact, the need for information and the meaning or consequences of any enforcement action. For example, it would be meaningless to verbally request consent to search if the officer is unable to effectively communicate with an individual who is deaf or hard of hearing and requires communications assistance.

If available, officers should obtain the assistance of a qualified interpreter before placing an individual with a disability under arrest. Individuals who are arrested and are assisted by service animals should be permitted to make arrangements for the care of such animals prior to transport.

334.13.1 FIELD RESOURCES

Examples of methods that may be sufficient for transactions, such as checking a license or giving directions to a location or for urgent situations such as responding to a violent crime in progress, may, depending on the circumstances, include such simple things as:

- (a) Hand gestures or visual aids with an individual who is deaf, hard of hearing or has impaired speech.
- (b) Exchange of written notes or communications.
- (c) Verbal communication with an individual who can speechread by facing the individual and speaking slowly and clearly.
- (d) Use of computer, word processing, personal communication device or similar device to exchange texts or notes.
- (e) Slowly and clearly speaking or reading simple terms to individuals who have a visual or mental impairment.

Members should be aware that these techniques may not provide effective communication as required by law and this policy depending on the circumstances.

334.14 CUSTODIAL INTERROGATIONS

In an effort to ensure that the rights of individuals who are deaf, hard of hearing or have speech impairment are protected during a custodial interrogation, this department will provide interpreter services before beginning an interrogation, unless exigent circumstances exist or the individual

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has made a clear indication that he/she understands the process and desires to proceed without an interpreter. The use of a video remote interpreting service should be considered, where appropriate, if a live interpreter is not available. *Miranda* warnings shall be provided to suspects who are deaf or hard of hearing by a qualified interpreter or by providing a written *Miranda* warning card.

In order to ensure that communications during custodial investigations are accurately documented and are admissible as evidence, interrogations should be recorded whenever reasonably possible. See guidance on recording custodial interrogations in the Investigation and Prosecution Policy.

334.15 ARRESTS AND BOOKINGS

If an individual with speech or hearing disabilities is arrested, the arresting officer shall use department-approved procedures to provide a qualified interpreter at the place of arrest or booking as soon as reasonably practicable, unless the individual indicates that he/she prefers a different auxiliary aid or service or the officer reasonably determines another effective method of communication exists under the circumstances.

When gathering information during the booking process, members should remain alert to the impediments that often exist when communicating with those who are deaf, hard of hearing, who have impaired speech or vision, are blind, or have other disabilities. In the interest of the arrestee's health and welfare, the safety and security of the facility and to protect individual rights, it is important that accurate medical screening and booking information be obtained. If necessary, members should seek the assistance of a qualified interpreter whenever there is concern that accurate information cannot be obtained or that booking instructions may not be properly understood by the individual.

Individuals who require and possess personally owned communication aids (e.g., hearing aids, cochlear processors) should be permitted to retain them while in custody.

334.16 COMPLAINTS

The Department shall ensure that individuals with disabilities who wish to file a complaint regarding members of this department are able to do so. The Department may provide a qualified interpreter or forms in enlarged print, as appropriate. Complaints will be referred to the department ADA Coordinator.

Investigations into such complaints shall be handled in accordance with the Personnel Complaints Policy. Qualified interpreters used during the investigation of a complaint should not be members of this Department.

334.17 TRAINING

To ensure that all members who may have contact with individuals who are disabled are properly trained, the Department will provide periodic training that should include:

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- (a) Awareness and understanding of this policy and related procedures, related forms and available resources.
- (b) Procedures for accessing qualified interpreters and other available resources.
- (c) Working with in-person and telephone interpreters and related equipment.

The Training Officer shall be responsible for ensuring new members receive training related to interacting with individuals who have disabilities, including individuals who are deaf, hard of hearing, who have impaired speech or vision, or are blind. Those who may have contact with such individuals should receive refresher training at least once every two years thereafter. The Training Officer shall maintain records of all training provided, and will retain a copy in each member's training file in accordance with established records retention schedules.

334.17.1 CALL-TAKER TRAINING

Emergency call-takers shall be trained in the use of TTY equipment protocols for communicating with individuals who are deaf, hard of hearing or have impaired speech. Such training and information should include:

- (a) The requirements of the ADA and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act for telephone emergency service providers.
- (b) ASL syntax and accepted abbreviations.
- (c) Practical instruction on identifying and processing TTY or TDD calls, including the importance of recognizing silent TTY or TDD calls, using proper syntax, abbreviations and protocol when responding to TTY or TDD calls.
- (d) Hands-on experience in TTY and TDD communications, including identification of TTY or TDD tones.

Training should be mandatory for all Dispatch members who may have contact with individuals from the public who are deaf, hard of hearing or have impaired speech. Refresher training should occur every six months.

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Pupil Arrest Reporting

335.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to describe the procedures to follow when a pupil is arrested for specific offenses (§ 167.115.1, RSMo).

335.2 PUPIL ARREST REPORTING

In the event a school pupil is arrested for committing any acts provided in § 167.115.1, RSMo, the arresting officer shall include in the report the necessary information to ensure that the Records Section notifies the superintendent or an appropriate designee of the school district in which the pupil is enrolled:

- First- or second-degree murder (§ 565.020, RSMo; § 565.021, RSMo)
- Kidnapping as it existed prior to January 1, 2017 (§ 565.110, RSMo)
- Kidnapping in the first degree (§ 565.110, RSMo)
- First-degree assault (§ 565.050, RSMo)
- Second-degree assault as it existed prior to January 1, 2017 (§ 565.060, RSMo)
- Second-degree assault (§ 565.052, RSMo)
- Rape or sodomy in the first degree (§ 566.030, RSMo; § 566.060, RSMo)
- First-degree burglary (§ 569.160, RSMo)
- First-degree robbery as it existed prior to January 1, 2017 (§ 569.020, RSMo)
- First-degree robbery (§ 570.023, RSMo)
- Distribution of drugs, including distribution to a minor as it existed prior to January 1, 2017 (§ 195.211, RSMo; § 195.212, RSMo)
- Manufacture of a controlled substance (§ 579.055, RSMo)
- Delivery of a controlled substance (§ 579.020, RSMo)
- First-degree arson (§ 569.040, RSMo)
- Voluntary and involuntary manslaughter (§ 565.023, RSMo; § 565.024, RSMo; § 565.027, RSMo)
- Rape in the second degree or sodomy in the second degree (§ 566.031, RSMo; § 566.040, RSMo; § 566.061, RSMo; § 566.070, RSMo)
- Felonious restraint as it existed prior to January 1, 2017 (§ 565.120, RSMo)
- Second-degree kidnapping committed after December 31, 2016 (§ 565.120, RSMo)
- Property damage in the first degree (§ 569.100, RSMo)

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- Possession of a weapon (Chapter 571, RSMo)
- Child molestation as it existed prior to January 1, 2017 (§ 566.067, RSMo)
- First-, second- or third-degree child molestation committed after December 31, 2016 (§ 566.067, RSMo; § 566.068, RSMo; § 566.069, RSMo)
- Sexual misconduct involving a child (§ 566.083, RSMo)
- Sexual abuse in the first degree (§ 566.100, RSMo)

335.2.1 RECORDS SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The Records Supervisor shall be responsible for ensuring that (§ 167.115.2, RSMo):

- (a) The school superintendent or an appropriate designee is notified within five days of a petition being filed against a pupil.
- (b) The notification, either written or verbal shall:
 - Provide a complete description of the conduct the pupil is alleged to have committed.
 - 2. Provide the dates the conduct occurred.
 - 3. Have the names of any victims redacted prior to the notification.

335.2.2 PUPIL ARREST AFTER NOTIFICATION

Based upon the circumstances of the investigation, it may be appropriate to notify the school prior to the arrest. Prior notification and assistance from the school may reduce disruption to school operations and other students.

335.2.3 PUPIL ARREST BEFORE NOTIFICATION

Based upon the circumstances of the investigation, it may be appropriate to arrest the pupil before notifying the school. This may be appropriate if the pupil is a flight risk, if prior notification will impede the investigation or if notification creates additional risks to students, faculty, the officer or the public.

Proper notification to the school after the pupil's arrest should then be made when circumstances reasonably allow.

335.2.4 PARENTAL NOTIFICATION

Upon arrest, it is the arresting officer's responsibility to ensure that the parents of the arrested pupil are properly notified. Notification shall be made by the officer, regardless of subsequent notifications by the juvenile detention facility. Notifications should be documented and include the charges and information regarding where the pupil will be taken.

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Biological Samples

336.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for the collection of biological samples from those individuals required to provide samples upon conviction or arrest for certain offenses. This policy does not apply to biological samples collected at a crime scene or taken from a person in conjunction with a criminal investigation. Nor does it apply to biological samples collected from those required to register, for example, as sex offenders.

336.2 POLICY

The Lake Ozark Police Department will assist in the expeditious collection of required biological samples from arrestees and offenders in accordance with the laws of this state and with as little reliance on force as practicable.

336.3 PERSONS SUBJECT TO DNA COLLECTION

The following persons must submit a biological sample (§ 650.055, RSMo):

- (a) Persons convicted of felonies or sex offenses under Chapter 566, RSMo, who are not going to be supervised by the Missouri Department of Corrections.
- (b) Arrestees who are 17 years or older and arrested for:
 - Burglary in the first degree (§ 569.160, RSMo).
 - Burglary in the second degree (§ 569.170, RSMo).
 - A felony offense under Chapter 565, RSMo (crimes against persons), Chapter 566, RSMo (sex offenses), Chapter 567, RSMo (prostitution), Chapter 568, RSMo (crimes against family) or Chapter 573, RSMo (pornography).

336.4 PROCEDURE

When an individual is required to provide a biological sample, a trained employee shall attempt to obtain the sample in accordance with this policy.

336.4.1 COLLECTION

The following steps should be taken to collect a sample:

- (a) Verify that the individual is required to provide a sample (§ 650.055, RSMo).
- (b) Verify that a biological sample has not been previously collected from the offender by querying the Missouri Uniform Law Enforcement System (MULES) or contacting the Profiling Section of the Missouri State Highway Patrol (MSHP) Crime Lab. There is no need to obtain a biological sample if one has been previously obtained.

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(c) Use the designated collection kit provided by the MSHP to perform the collection and take steps to avoid cross contamination.

336.5 USE OF FORCE TO OBTAIN SAMPLES

If a person refuses to cooperate with the sample collection process, officers should attempt to identify the reason for refusal and seek voluntary compliance without resorting to using force. Force will not be used in the collection of samples except as authorized by court order and only with the approval of a supervisor. Methods to consider when seeking voluntary compliance include contacting:

- (a) The person's parole or probation officer when applicable.
- (b) The prosecuting attorney to seek additional charges against the person for failure to comply or to otherwise bring the refusal before a judge.
- (c) The judge at the person's next court appearance.
- (d) The person's attorney.
- (e) A chaplain.
- (f) Another custody facility with additional resources, where an arrestee can be transferred to better facilitate sample collection.
- (g) A supervisor who may be able to authorize custodial disciplinary actions to compel compliance, if any are available.

The supervisor shall review and approve any plan to use force and be present to document the process.

336.5.1 VIDEO RECORDING

A video recording should be made any time force is used to obtain a biological sample. The recording should document all staff participating in the process, in addition to the methods and all force used during the collection. The recording should be part of the investigation file, if any, or otherwise retained in accordance with the department's records retention schedule.

336.6 LEGAL MANDATES AND RELEVANT LAWS

Missouri law provides for the following:

336.6.1 DESIGNATED COLLECTION SITE

The patrol supervisor will maintain documentation of verification from the MSHP/Department of Corrections that any site used by the Lake Ozark Police Department is a designated biological sample collection site (§ 650.055, RSMo).

336.6.2 COMMUNICATION TO PERSON PROVIDING SAMPLE

Upon inquiry, the person providing the sample should be informed:

(a) That he/she is required by state law to provide a biological sample.

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- (b) That there is no right to refuse the collection.
- (c) That the sample will be sent to the MSHP Crime Lab for analysis and entry into the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS).

336.6.3 EXPUNGEMENT

If the prosecutor decides not to file charges, the sample taken upon arrest must be expunged. It is the responsibility of the arresting officer to notify the MSHP by completing and sending an Expungement Notification Form (SHP-420) within 90 days so that the sample may be removed from the database (§ 650.055, RSMo).

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Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation

342.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy is intended to ensure the protection and security of ancient or historic grave sites, including notification of personnel responsible for cultural items, in compliance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) (25 USC § 3001 et seq.).

342.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include (43 CFR 10.2):

Funerary objects and associated funerary objects - Objects that, as part of the death rite or ceremony of a culture, are reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally at the time of death or later with or near individual human remains, or that were made exclusively for burial purposes or to contain human remains.

Native American human remains - The physical remains of the body of a person of Native American ancestry.

Objects of cultural patrimony - Objects having ongoing historical, traditional or cultural importance that is central to the Native American group or culture itself and therefore cannot be appropriated or conveyed by any individual, including members of the Native American group or Native Hawaiian organization. Such objects must have been considered inalienable by the Native American group at the time the object was separated from the group.

Sacred objects - Specific ceremonial objects needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions.

342.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Lake Ozark Police Department that the protection of Native American human remains, funerary objects, associated funerary objects, sacred objects or objects of cultural patrimony is the responsibility of all members. Such protection includes minimizing destruction, contamination, inadvertent disruption or complicated custody transfer processes.

342.3 COMPLIANCE WITH THE NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION AND REPATRIATION ACT

Upon discovery or arrival upon a scene where it reasonably appears that a Native American grave, human remains, funerary objects, associated funerary objects, sacred objects or objects of cultural patrimony are exposed or otherwise unsecured, members shall secure the site in the same manner as a crime scene. All activity at the scene other than scene preservation activity must cease (43 CFR 10.4).

No photography or video recording may be permitted by the media or any group or individual who may wish to exhibit the remains.

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Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation

Without delay, the appropriate agency or group shall be notified to respond and take control of the scene. These include the following (43 CFR 10.4):

- When appropriate, the Medical Examiner.
- Federal land Appropriate agency at the U.S. Department of the Interior or the U.S.
 Department of Agriculture
- State land Appropriate Missouri land management agency.
- Tribal land Responsible Indian tribal official.

342.4 EVIDENCE AND PROPERTY RELEASE

If a location has been investigated as a possible homicide scene prior to its identification as a NAGPRA site, investigators shall work with other appropriate agencies and individuals to ensure the proper transfer and repatriation of any material collected. Members shall ensure that any remains or artifacts located at the site are expediently processed (43 CFR 10.6).

Policy Manual

Patrol Function

400.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to define the functions of the patrol unit of the Department to ensure intraorganizational cooperation and information sharing.

400.1.1 FUNCTION

Officers will generally patrol in clearly marked vehicles. They will patrol assigned jurisdictional areas of LOPD, identify community needs, provide support and assistance to the community, respond to calls for assistance, act as a deterrent to crime, enforce state and local laws and respond to emergencies 24 hours a day seven days a week.

Patrol will generally provide services within the limits of available resources. These include:

- (a) Patrol that is directed at the prevention of criminal acts, traffic violations and collisions, the maintenance of public order and the discovery of hazardous situations or conditions.
- (b) Crime prevention activities, such as residential checks, business checks and community presentations.
- (c) Calls for service, both routine and emergency.
- (d) Investigation of both criminal and non-criminal acts.
- (e) The apprehension of criminal offenders.
- (f) Community Oriented Policing and problem-solving activities, such as citizen assists and individual citizen contacts of a positive nature.
- (g) The sharing of information between the patrol and other sections within the Department, as well as other government agencies.
- (h) The application of resources to specific problems or situations within the community that may be improved or resolved by Community Oriented Policing and problemsolving strategies.
- (i) Traffic direction and control.

400.1.2 TERRORISM

It is the goal of the Lake Ozark Police Department to make every reasonable effort to accurately and appropriately gather and report any information that may relate to either foreign or domestic terrorism. Officers should advise a supervisor as soon as practicable of any activity believed to be terrorism-related and should document such incidents with a written report.

The supervisor should ensure that all terrorism-related reports are forwarded to the Investigations Section supervisor in a timely fashion. The Investigations Section supervisor shall review all

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Patrol Function

terrorism-related reports as soon as practicable and contact the Missouri Office of Homeland Security when there is a reasonable suspicion that a terrorism threat exists.

400.2 PATROL INFORMATION SHARING PROCEDURES

The following guidelines are intended to develop and maintain intraorganizational cooperation and information flow between the various sections of the Lake Ozark Police Department.

400.2.1 CRIME REPORTS

A crime report may be completed by any patrol officer who receives criminal information. The report will be processed and forwarded to the appropriate bureau for retention or follow-up investigation.

400.2.2 PATROL BRIEFINGS

Supervisors are encouraged to share information as much as reasonably possible. All supervisors and officers are encouraged to email important shift information to the department at the end of their shift.

400.2.3 BULLETIN BOARDS

A bulletin board will be kept in the patrol room for display of suspect information, investigative reports and photographs. New Special Orders will be made available for patrol supervisors and will be discussed at briefings and shift meetings. A copy of the Special Order will be emailed out to members.

400.3 CROWDS, EVENTS AND GATHERINGS

Officers may encounter gatherings of people, including but not limited to, civil demonstrations, civic, social and business events, public displays, parades and sporting events. Officers should monitor such events as time permits in an effort to keep the peace and protect the safety and rights of those present. A patrol supervisor should be notified when it becomes reasonably foreseeable that such an event may require increased monitoring, contact or intervention.

Officers responding to an event or gathering that warrants law enforcement involvement should carefully balance the speech and association rights of those present with applicable public safety concerns before taking enforcement action. Officers are encouraged to contact organizers or responsible persons to seek voluntary compliance that may address relevant public safety/order concerns.

Officers should consider enforcement of applicable state and local laws when the activity blocks the entrance or egress of a facility or location and when voluntary compliance with the law is not achieved.