

DALTON POLICE DEPARTMENT

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I. Policy

It is the policy of the Dalton Police Department to practice traffic enforcement and direction techniques to make our streets safer for our citizens and reduce collisions. A traffic safety check point is an effective tool to educate the public, to bring awareness to traffic concerns, and for the detection of impaired drivers and shall be conducted for legitimate law enforcement purposes as outlined by applicable case law.

II. Definitions

- A. *Shift Supervisor* - an Officer who holds the rank of Sergeant or above and is tasked with supervisory tasks at the shift level.
- B. *Special Operations Supervisor* - an Officer who holds the rank of Sergeant and is tasked with the supervision of the Special Operations Unit.
- C. *Watch Commander* - the District Commander or Sergeant, designated by the District Commander, who is responsible for the overall operations of his / her watch or unit in accordance with the rules and regulations of the ~~Police~~ Department.

III. Procedures

- A. Traffic enforcement is of limited effectiveness without cooperation and compliance by the motoring public. It is incumbent on all Officers to perform this duty in a professional and courteous manner and to try to alter favorably the violator's future driving habits.
- B. Even though random enforcement is permissible, Officers ~~will~~ should target violations that cause motor vehicle collisions in areas where their efforts will reduce personal injuries and property damage. The Dalton Police Department will conduct speed enforcement and other special operations, targeting areas known for heavy traffic and a high incidence of collisions and / or possibilities for pedestrian injuries.

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- C. Strategies and tactics for selective traffic enforcement shall be consistent with the nature of the violation and its potential for interfering with the free and safe flow of traffic.
1. The Department will base selective traffic enforcement efforts on the following information:
 - a. Weekly district plans, ~~with~~ including current traffic problems.
 - b. The *Traffic Crash Statistics* compiled by the ~~Traffic Enforcement Unit~~. Intelligence Analyst.
 - c. Citizen complaints of traffic violations.
 2. Traffic enforcement personnel may be deployed to school zones, residential areas, and other areas where analysis and / or complaints have shown the greatest hazards.
 3. Officers that are involved in selective traffic enforcement shall complete a Selective Traffic Enforcement Form at the end of the detail and shall forward the form to the Patrol Division Commander or his / her designee.
 4. The Patrol Division Commander, or his / her designee, shall be responsible for the compilation, review, and comparison of traffic collision data and traffic enforcement activities data.
 5. The Patrol Division Commander, or his / her designee, shall conduct an annual evaluation of selective traffic enforcement activities. The evaluation shall be forwarded to the Chief of Police.

IV. Speed Detection Devices

A. Radar

1. All operators must attend proper training and be certified by the state, prior to operating a radar unit.
2. Unless the Officer has a radar unit assigned to his / her vehicle, the Officer shall sign the log for that unit when checking it in or out.
3. All units will be tested by the operator at the beginning and end of his / her tour of duty. This will be in addition to any internal calibration placed within the unit by the manufacturer. The time and date of the testing will be documented by the operator on a log.
- ~~4. Officers will attend required re-certification courses as needed.~~
54. All radar units will be inspected and certified annually by a licensed radar technician.

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- 65. Officers are responsible ~~to~~ **for** ensuring that each radar unit is properly maintained and remains in a constant state of readiness.
- 76. Any problem with a radar unit will be immediately reported to the Shift Supervisor by the operator, and the unit will be taken out of service until it has been serviced, calibrated, and recertified by a licensed radar technician.
- 87. If radar was used to initiate the stop, the Officer must advise the driver that he / she has the right to have the radar unit tested for accuracy before being issued a citation.
- 98. Speed detection devices using radar will be from a list of approved devices from the Department of Public Safety.

B. Laser

- 1. All operators must attend proper training and be certified by the state, prior to operating a laser unit.
- 2. Unless the Officer has a laser unit assigned to him / her, the Officer shall sign the log for that unit when checking it in or out.
- 3. The laser unit will be tested by the operator at the beginning and end of his / her tour of duty.
- 4. Officers are responsible ~~to~~ **for** ensuring that each laser unit is properly maintained and remains in a constant state of readiness.
- 5. Any problem with the laser unit will be immediately reported to the Shift Supervisor by the operator, and the unit will be taken out of service until it has been serviced, calibrated, and recertified by a licensed laser technician.
- 6. All laser units will be inspected and certified annually by a licensed laser technician.
- 7. Speed detection devices using laser will be from a list of approved devices from the Department of Public Safety.

V. **Traffic Law Enforcement Techniques**

Traffic enforcement requires visible traffic patrols by Officers who observe and address traffic violations during the performance of their normal duties.

A. Area Patrol

This involves traffic enforcement in the Officer's assigned district.

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B. Line Patrol

This involves traffic enforcement on a particular section of roadway.

C. Directed Patrol

Shift Supervisors may specify enforcement efforts in an area. Depending on the nature of the hazard or violation being enforced, this may be done by a line patrol or at a specific location and at a specific time.

D. Stationary Observation

Either covert or overt, stationary observation may be used as a technique to make observations about the flow of traffic at a particular location. When completing reports or doing other activities, which will keep them out of service for a short time, Officers are encouraged to park their patrol vehicles in a conspicuous location, serving to remind motorists of the need to comply with traffic laws.

E. Unmarked and Unconventional Vehicles

Officers may utilize countermeasures, which would be effective for specific enforcement activities, upon authorization of the Shift Supervisor. Unmarked vehicles may be used for traffic enforcement activities to locate violations, if approved by the Patrol Division Commander or his / her designee.

VI. **Contact with Traffic Violators**

A. There are two (2) primary objectives of a traffic stop:

1. Execution of traffic enforcement actions.
2. Promotion of voluntary compliance with traffic laws in the future.

B. Officers will greet violators in a courteous manner, request the driver's license and insurance information, and explain the reason for the stop.

C. Officers will maintain a calm, professional demeanor at all times.

D. Enforcement actions are at the discretion of the Officer but shall be conducted firmly, fairly, impartially, and courteously using the most appropriate of the following three (3) methods:

1. Verbal / Written Warning

Officers may issue warnings to a violator whenever a minor traffic violation is committed in areas where traffic accidents are minimal. In their discretion, Officers must recognize that a properly administered warning can be more effective than any other type of enforcement.

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2. Traffic Citation

A citation should be issued to a violator who jeopardizes the safe and efficient flow of vehicular and pedestrian traffic, including hazardous moving violations or operating unsafe and improperly equipped vehicles.

If a citation is issued, the Officer is responsible for advising the violator of the following:

- a. Information relative to the specific charge.
- b. The date, time, and location of the motorist's scheduled court appearance.
- c. Payment options.
- d. Municipal Court's telephone number.

The Officer shall answer any of the violator's questions about the citation as thoroughly as possible. When a motorist has any questions the Officer cannot answer, such as mandatory nature of their court appearance, the Officer shall instruct the violator to direct all such questions to the Municipal Court staff by telephone.

3. Custodial Arrest

A law enforcement Officer may arrest a person accused of violating any law or ordinance governing the operation, licensing, registration, maintenance, or inspection of motor vehicles by the issuance of a citation. (O.C.G.A. 17-4-23).

~~But~~ In most cases, the Officer should not arrest operators of motor vehicles for traffic violations in which a citation is authorized unless special circumstances exist or there is probable cause to believe that a more serious offense has been or is about to be committed.

- a. The offense must have been committed in the Officer's presence, or information constituting a basis for arrest concerning the operation of a motor vehicle was received by the arresting Officer from a law enforcement Officer observing the offense being committed.
- b. By exception, where the offense results in an accident, an investigating Officer may issue citations regardless of whether the offense occurred in the presence of a law enforcement Officer.
- c. The arresting Officer shall issue to such person a citation, which shall enumerate the specific charges against the person and the date upon which the person is to appear and answer the charges.

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- d. When an arresting Officer makes an arrest concerning the operation of a motor vehicle based on information and observations of another law enforcement Officer, the citation shall list the name of each Officer, and each must be present when the charges against the accused person are heard.

VII. **Uniform Enforcement Practices**

Appropriate uniform enforcement action is important if motorists are to enjoy safe driving in the City of Dalton. Good judgment by Officers in consideration of the circumstances and conditions at the time of the violation will ensure appropriate action and gain ~~the~~ public confidence in traffic enforcement. The following are meant as guidelines and do not supersede sound judgment used by Officers.

A. **DUI Procedures**

Impaired driving is a serious offense and Officers should arrest any driver found to be in violation of DUI laws. Arrests may be determined by the driver's observed operations on the roadway or involvement in ~~a~~ collision. All interactions with drivers believed to be under the influence of alcohol and / or drugs should be in accordance with GO04-4.24, Arrest and Detection of Persons Driving under the Influence.

B. **Driving While License Suspended / Revoked**

When a driver's privileges to drive are confirmed to be suspended / revoked through Georgia, the Officer making the stop shall determine if the type of suspension requires the driver to be served with a notice of their suspension before any enforcement action can be taken against them. When the driver's suspension is confirmed, the Officer should cite and make a custodial arrest of ~~the drivers~~ with ~~a~~ suspended / revoked licenses ~~s~~ from Georgia ~~and~~ ~~or any~~ other states.

C. **Speeding Violations**

Speeding violations are to be considered as a type of offense that causes auto collisions, property damage, and injuries. The enforcement of speed~~ing~~ violations is considered to be a high priority, especially in those areas that have proven to possess a high injury / accident rate. Speed~~ing~~ enforcement should also be done at those locations where citizen complaints have indicated that speeding violations occur.

D. **Hazardous Moving Violations**

Hazardous traffic law violations are those violations that affect the safe movement of vehicles and pedestrians. Officers shall consider the type of hazard, the location, and the previous accident history at the location when deciding what action to take.

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E. Off-Road Vehicles

Any recreational vehicle driven upon public roadways will fall in accordance with registration laws and driver's license laws as would any other motor vehicle driven upon public roadways.

F. Equipment Violations

The Officer will consider the continued safe operation of the vehicle and its general condition, as well as the type of equipment defect.

G. Public Carrier/Commercial Vehicles

Violations shall be handled in the same manner as private passenger vehicles, with the exception of enforcing those laws that apply only to these specialized vehicles.

H. Non-Hazardous Violations

Minor traffic infractions may be resolved by warnings, unless the violations are repetitive, ~~or~~ **or** flagrant, or the circumstances warrant the issuance of a citation.

I. Multiple Violations

When multiple violations are observed, which can be classified separately as having distinctly different elements, they shall be dealt with independently. In situations where two violations are similar, to the extent that the elements of one law are included in the other law, only the most serious should be charged.

J. Newly Enacted Laws and / or Regulations

A grace period of thirty (30) days may be given, during which time warnings shall be given to educate drivers about the new law. After any initial grace period, Officers will enforce new laws according to the same standards set forth for similar offenses.

K. Violations Resulting in Traffic Collisions

If a violation results in personal injury or significant property damage, the violator may be cited for the offense.

L. Pedestrian and Bicycle Violations

The enforcement of traffic laws pertaining to pedestrians and bicycles necessitates broad discretion by Officers. Officers will concentrate efforts where accidents have been frequent and severe. Officers may consider the age of the violator and the potential for physical danger to the violator due to the unsafe act.

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M. Re-examination Requests

Officers may sometimes come in contact with drivers who, due to apparent physical or mental incapacity, are incapable of safely operating a motor vehicle. This is not a judgment that is to be made lightly by Officers, and it should be documented and clearly indicated as a safety hazard before recommendations for the driver to be re-examined are made.

Any Officer who becomes aware of an apparent mental or physical incapacity of a licensed driver should secure the name, driver's license number, and current home address of the driver. The Officer should then complete a Georgia Department of Motor Vehicle Safety Medical Advisory Board Form. The form should then be forwarded to the Georgia Department of Motor Vehicles.

VIII. **Violators Requiring Special Consideration**

A. Juvenile Offenders

Officers dealing with juveniles in enforcement capacities may exercise reasonable discretion in deciding on appropriate actions. Officers shall use the least coercive alternative that is reasonable and consistent with preserving public safety and order.

If the juvenile is issued a citation, the Officer shall advise the juvenile and / or parent / guardian of the charge and the contact information for Juvenile Court so they can be advised of a date / time to appear.

B. Military Personnel

Members of the military service shall in all cases, except treason, fleeing, or breach of peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at drills, parades, meetings, encampments, election of Officers, going to, during, and returning from the performance of any active duty. An arrest may be effected if the offense meets the above criteria, and the Officer will notify the violator's commanding Officer or the District Attorney's office.

C. Legislators

Legislators, either state or federal, shall be free from arrest during sessions of the General Assembly or Congress or Committee Meetings thereof, and in going thereto or returning there from, except for treason, felony, or breach of peace. If a member of Congress or the General Assembly is stopped for a traffic violation, they will be identified and immediately released. Officers can maintain a summons for a member of Congress or the Georgia Assembly, and serve a copy of this summons to the violator, at a time when they are not in transit to or from an aforementioned session.

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D. Foreign Diplomats / Consular Officials

1. Different levels of diplomatic and consular immunity are granted by the United States Government under provisions of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations.
2. The burden to claim immunity rests on the individual, through the presentation of valid credentials.
3. The US Department of State issues three (3) types of identification cards to diplomatic agents, consular officials, and other foreign government personnel stationed in the United States on official business, and who are entitled to some degree of diplomatic or consular immunity.
 - a. Diplomatic (blue border for diplomats)
 - b. Official (green border for embassy employees)
 - c. Consular (red boarder for consular personnel)

A brief statement of the bearer's criminal immunity is printed on the back of the identification card.

4. To verify entitlement to diplomatic or consular immunity, an Officer can contact US State Department personnel:
 - a. During regular business hours: (202) 647-1985 or (202) 647-1727
 - b. After regular business hours: (202) 647-7277, (571) 345-3146, or (866) 217-2089
5. Stopping a foreign official and issuing a citation does not constitute an arrest or detention and is permissible. Accordingly, an Officer should never hesitate to follow normal procedures to intervene in a situation involving a traffic violation, even if immunity bars any further action at the scene.
6. Individuals entitled to immunity may be detained, if they are a serious danger to themselves or others. They will not be restrained unless an act of violence is committed.
7. Officers will inform the individual of our responsibility for preserving safety for them and others.
8. A copy of any citations issued, and any other documentation regarding the incident involving persons claiming immunity, shall be documented in an incident report and forwarded through the chain of command to the US State Department.

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E. Non-residents

Officers will use the same procedures for non-residents of the agency's service area as residents.

IX. **Parking Enforcement**

All Officers shall be responsible for enforcing parking regulations. When an Officer finds a vehicle ~~which~~ ~~that~~ is improperly parked, he / she may issue a citation and place the violator's copy of the citation on the windshield. If a vehicle presents a significant hazard to the safe movement of traffic, and the owner of the vehicle cannot be located, the Officer may tow the vehicle.

Where signs are properly erected, Officers may also enforce parking violations on private property. Offenses that may be enforced include:

- A. Parking in a fire lane (City Ordinance, 114-398)
- B. Parking in a handicap zone (O.C.G.A. 40-6-226)

X. **Traffic Safety Check Points**

A. Purpose

The primary purpose of a traffic safety check point shall be to ensure roadway safety rather than as a constitutionally impermissible pretext aimed at discovering general evidence of ordinary crime. Traffic ~~safety~~ check points shall only be conducted for the following purposes:

- 1. Driver's license / insurance / registration verification;
- 2. ~~Seatbelt~~ ~~Safety belt and child safety seat~~ compliance;
- 3. Driver impairment; and / or
- 4. Vehicle fitness / vehicle safety compliance;

B. Planning

- 1. The Watch Commander or Special Operations Supervisor is authorized to plan and conduct traffic safety check points based on resources and the purposes outlined in this policy.
- 2. Prior to the beginning of the shift, the Watch Commander or Special Operations Supervisor shall document the purpose, approximate time, and location needed to conduct the traffic safety check point on the Traffic Safety Check Point Report.

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3. Prior to the beginning of the shift, the Watch Commander or Special Operations Supervisor shall send an email to the Patrol Division Commander or his / her designee outlining the planned traffic safety check point.
4. During roll call, the Watch Commander will announce the planned traffic safety check point and explain the procedures to be followed.

C. Procedures

1. A traffic safety check point shall be set up in a location where visibility is clear and where it is possible to maintain an orderly flow of traffic without causing undue congestion.
2. The Watch Commander or designated Shift Supervisor is required to be present at the traffic safety check point.
3. The traffic safety check point shall be clearly identifiable as a police check point with signs, traffic cones, and vehicles utilizing their emergency blue lights.
4. If one of the purposes of the traffic safety check point is for driver impairment checks, all screening Officers shall be sufficiently trained to make an initial determination that a motorist should be given field sobriety tests for intoxication.
5. All employees participating in the traffic safety check point shall wear an approved reflective vest authorized by the Department.
6. After the traffic safety check point has commenced, all vehicles traveling through the location will be checked, keeping the delay of each driver to a minimum.
7. If traffic becomes congested or safety becomes a concern, the Shift Supervisor in charge may stop the traffic safety check point. If conditions improve within a reasonable amount of time, the Shift Supervisor in charge may restart the traffic safety check point.

D. Documentation

After completion of the traffic safety check point, the Shift Supervisor responsible for conducting the check point shall complete the remainder of the Traffic Safety Check Point Report and forward to the Special Operations Supervisor.

XI. **Traffic Direction**

Traffic control functions are performed by sworn employees and auxiliary personnel. All personnel should assess the scene of any location where traffic direction is necessary

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and request assistance, if additional personnel are needed for safety purposes.

A. Use of Reflective Clothing

All personnel will wear reflective clothing / vests for safety when directing or controlling traffic in the roadway. Other equipment may include:

1. Approved headgear;
2. Flashlight and traffic cone;
3. When practical, the police unit will be positioned in a safe place with blue lights activated to warn motorists of an adverse or potential hazard ahead.

B. Manual Traffic Direction and Control

The following methods of hand and arm signals shall be used for manual traffic control:

1. Stopping Traffic

To stop traffic, the Officer should:

- a. Look directly at the person to be stopped until eye contact is made; and
- b. Raise his / her hand at the wrist so that the palm is toward the person to be stopped.

2. Starting Traffic

To start traffic, the Officer should:

- a. Look directly at the person to be started until eye contact is made; and
- b. With palm up, the arm is swung through a vertical semi-circle until the hand is adjacent to the chin. This gesture is repeated until traffic begins to move.

3. Signaling Aids

- a. The whistle, if used, is to get the attention of drivers and pedestrians. It is used as follows:
 - (1) One long blast with a "stop" arm signal.
 - (2) Two short blasts with the "go" arm signal.

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(3) Several short blasts to get the attention of a driver or pedestrian who does not respond to a given signal.

b. The flashlight can be used to halt traffic. To stop traffic, slowly swing the beam of light across the path of oncoming traffic. The orange traffic cone shall be attached to the end of the flashlight when directing traffic. After the driver has stopped, arm signals may be given in the usual manner with the vehicle's headlights providing illumination.

C. Traffic Direction at Collision Scenes

1. Minor traffic collisions requiring a report usually do not present a major problem relative to traffic direction. In these cases, the Officer should note the position of each vehicle and other relevant physical evidence and have the vehicles moved to a safe location, restoring traffic flow, and then complete the ~~report~~ investigation.
2. In serious collisions requiring a thorough investigation, the scene may need protection for an extended period. In these cases, the Officer should:
 - a. Summon sufficient manpower to handle traffic direction responsibilities.
 - b. Utilize sufficient equipment to protect the scene (barricades, traffic cones, etc.).
 - c. Detour traffic as necessary.
 - d. Contact Traffic Enforcement Unit Investigator, if needed.
 - e. Give priority attention to collecting the information necessary at the scene to facilitate restoring normal flow of traffic.
 - f. Restore the scene to a safe condition (request the replacement of signs, signals, utility poles, etc.).
 - g. Continue traffic direction duties until traffic flow is normal.

D. Traffic Direction and Control at Fire Scenes and other Critical Incidents

1. Officers directing traffic at fire scenes and other critical incidents will ensure that all private vehicles are well clear of the emergency scene and are not obstructing emergency vehicles or other traffic.
2. Officers should follow these procedures when directing traffic at a fire scene:

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- a. Summon sufficient manpower to handle traffic direction and pedestrian control responsibilities.
- b. Utilize sufficient equipment to protect the scene (barricades, cones, etc.);
- c. Detour traffic as necessary;
- d. Restore traffic flow;
- e. Continue traffic direction duties until fire scene is cleared.

No vehicle will be allowed to cross fire hoses without the approval of the senior on-scene fire official. (O.C.G.A. 40-6-248)

E. Traffic Control during Adverse Road and Weather Conditions

1. Officers may be required to perform traffic direction and control duties when adverse or hazardous road or weather conditions exist. Examples of such conditions include:
 - a. Bad weather occurrences, such as fog, snow or ice on the roadway, flooding, etc.
 - b. Accidental hazards, such as downed trees, debris in the roadway, etc.
 - c. Engineering hazards, such as road construction, traffic light repair, downed power lines, etc.
2. When adverse conditions exist, the Officer shall:
 - a. Notify dispatch of the situation and ensure that appropriate agencies are notified (GDOT, Public Works, Utilities).
 - b. Determine what traffic control measures should be taken, to include manual control or the use of temporary traffic control devices, and implement those measures.

F. Traffic Control Devices

On occasion, Officers must manually operate traffic control signal lights, normally to either attempt to recycle a signal light or to place the signal lights on flash or blink. Officers shall manually control traffic control signal devices in the following situations:

1. When traffic light malfunctions
2. To facilitate movement at traffic accidents or other emergencies

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3. To provide a thoroughfare for a motorcade, funeral procession, etc.
4. To alleviate congestion during planned special events

G. **Use of Traffic Control Devices**

1. Temporary traffic control devices, such as cones, signs, emergency flashers, barricades, etc., may be obtained from Public Works or Dalton Police Department cone and barricade storage ~~trailer~~ **areas**. These devices shall be utilized when necessary at a special event or an emergency scene. The Shift Supervisor shall have the authority to request these devices and determine the location for using them.
2. Temporary devices will be removed by police personnel when the event or emergency situation is over and will be returned to Public Works or the Dalton Police Department.

XII. **Hazardous Roadway Conditions**

- A. When a roadway hazard is identified ~~which~~ **that** requires immediate correction, Officers shall notify dispatch of the hazard. Officers may be able to remove some hazards, such as tree limbs or other small debris. Other hazards may require Officers to remain on scene until other corrective actions may be taken.
- B. When a roadway hazard is identified ~~which~~ **that** is not an immediate threat, such as pot holes or obscured traffic signs, Officers shall notify dispatch so the appropriate agency can be notified.

XIII. **Traffic Engineering**

Collision investigations, citizen complaints / suggestions, and Officers' observations may reveal engineering deficiencies, which contribute to hazardous traffic conditions.

- A. Officers receiving such information shall notify the Traffic Enforcement Unit.
- B. The Traffic Enforcement Unit, in coordination with the ~~Patrol Division Secretary~~ **Special Operations Supervisor**, shall act as liaisons with the Public Works Department and State Highway Department to assist in identifying traffic engineering deficiencies and providing collision and enforcement data as needed.

XIV. **Assisting Motorists**

Officers will, at all times, assist and protect citizens and motorists that are in need upon any street or highway. When an Officer observes a stranded motorist, he / she will stop and ascertain what assistance, if any, is required. The Officer shall take whatever action is appropriate to include, but not limited to:

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- A. If the vehicle is disabled upon the roadway and can be pushed to a safe location off the roadway, the Officer will help the person move the vehicle.
- B. If the vehicle has a mechanical failure and cannot be moved from the roadway, the Officer shall arrange to have the vehicle towed, either by owner's requested wrecker service or the "list" wrecker service.
- C. Transport the motorist to the Police ~~Services Center~~ department or any other nearby place of safety.
- D. Relay the motorist's request to dispatch if they need a phone call made to obtain assistance.
- E. Upon the discovery of an emergency, the Officer will immediately notify dispatch and request the proper assistance (ie. EMS, Fire Department, Public Works Department, etc.). Officers will provide dispatch with the nature of the emergency, the apparent condition of any victim(s), and any other pertinent information. After notifying the dispatcher, the Officer will render whatever aid is practical.

In the event a disabled motorist is observed by an Officer on or en route to a call, dispatch will be notified of the motorist's location so another Officer can be dispatched to the location.

This policy supersedes any previous policies issued.

BY ORDER OF

CHIEF OF POLICE

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Appendix A

Dalton PD TRAFFIC SAFETY CHECK POINT REPORT

<u>PLANNING</u>		
Date: _____		
_____ approves a Traffic Safety Check Point to be conducted between _____ hours and _____ hours at _____ (Location) for the primary purpose(s) of :		
_____	Driver's License/Insurance/Registration Verification	
_____	Seatbelt Compliance	
_____	Driver Impairment	
_____	Vehicle Fitness / Vehicle Safety Compliance	
Other agencies to participate (list): _____		
Traffic Safety Check Point Supervisor: _____		
Briefing to be held at _____	on _____ at _____	
Time	Date	Location
Notification e-mail sent to Operations Supervisor and Division Commander? _____ Yes _____ No		
Traffic Safety Check Point planned _____	on _____ at _____	
Time	Date	Location
_____ Signature		

<u>FINAL REPORT</u>	
Supervisor of the Traffic Safety Check Point: _____	
Print Name	Signature
Screening Officers: _____	
Exact Location: _____	
Time Started: _____ Time Ended: _____	
Number of Personnel: DPD _____ Other _____	
How was Traffic Safety Check Point Identified: Marked Patrol Cars _____ Blue Lights _____ Signs _____	
Uniformed Officers w/Traffic Vests _____	
Cones _____ Other _____	
Minimal delay for motorists? Yes _____ No _____ (If no, explain) _____	
All vehicles stopped? Yes _____ No _____ (If no, explain) _____	
Was Traffic Safety Check Point stopped and restarted? Yes _____ No _____ (if yes, explain by whom, why, and what times) _____	

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REPORT OF ENFORCEMENT ACTION

<p>Child Restraint: _____</p> <p>Driving Suspended: _____</p> <p>DUI Alcohol: _____</p> <p>DUI Drugs: _____</p> <p>Drug Arrest: _____</p> <p>Equipment Violation: _____</p> <p>No License: _____</p> <p>No Insurance: _____</p> <p>Open Container: _____</p> <p>Registration Violation: _____</p> <p>Seatbelt Violation: _____</p> <p>Warrant Served: _____</p> <p>Other: (specify violations and quantity to the right): _____</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left; padding: 5px;">Other Violations</th> <th style="text-align: left; padding: 5px;">Quantity</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>_____</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>_____</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>_____</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>_____</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>_____</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>_____</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>_____</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>_____</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>_____</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>_____</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>_____</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>_____</td><td>_____</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Other Violations	Quantity	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
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COMMENTS:

Constitutionality of Police Traffic Safety Check Point

1. The roadblock was implemented pursuant to a Check Point program that has, when viewed at the programmatic level, an appropriate primary purpose other than general crime control;
2. The decision to implement the specific roadblock in question was made by a supervisor in advance, and not by an officer in the field;
3. All vehicles that passed through the roadblock were stopped, rather than random vehicle stops;
4. The delay to motorists was minimal;
5. The roadblock was well-identified as a police Check Point;
6. The screening officers staffing the roadblock possessed sufficient training and experience to qualify them to make an initial determination as to which motorists should be subjected to field sobriety testing; and
7. Under the totality of the circumstances, the stop of the defendant was reasonable under the Fourth Amendment.

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RESTRICTED LAW ENFORCEMENT DATA

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