



## TOWN OF HAMDEN, CONNECTICUT POLICE COMMISSION

Hamden Government Center  
2750 Dixwell Avenue  
Hamden, Connecticut 06518  
Tel: 203287-7070  
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Agenda: The Police Commission, Town of Hamden, will hold a regular meeting on Wednesday, October 14, 2020 at 5:30 p.m. via Zoom Meeting. The following topics will be discussed:

Please click the link below to join the webinar:

<https://zoom.us/j/99159546842?pwd=T3p6S2g5MXpYaTdjMERSdFIORmVBdz09>

Passcode: **564271**

Or iPhone one-tap :

US: +13126266799,,99159546842#,,,,,0#,,564271# or  
+16465588656,,99159546842#,,,,,0#,,564271#

Or Telephone:

Dial(for higher quality, dial a number based on your current location):

US: +1 312 626 6799 or +1 646 558 8656 or +1 301 715 8592 or +1 346 248 7799 or +1  
669 900 9128 or +1 253 215 8782

Webinar ID: 991 5954 6842

Passcode: 564271

International numbers available: <https://zoom.us/j/99159546842?pwd=T3p6S2g5MXpYaTdjMERSdFIORmVBdz09>

**\*All public comments may be emailed to the Police Commission email at  
[hpc@hamden.com](mailto:hpc@hamden.com)**

### **1. Call to order/Roll Call**

### **2. Approval of minutes of September 9, 2020**

### **3. Report of the Chairman**

### **4. Public comments on agenda action items**

### **5. Correspondence**

- a) Thank you letter from Frank DeMatteis to Chief of Police, John Sullivan regarding Chris Smith.

- b) Thank you letter and Art Work from Benton Morris to Chief of Police, John Sullivan
- c) Thank you letter from Tom Ellett and Bethany Zemba (Quinnipiac University Staff) regarding to Captain, Kevin Samperi and Don DiStefano.

**6. Department Report**

- a. Review of Hamden Police Use of Force Policy
- b. Review of the Hamden Violence Prevention and Response Policy

**7. Review of department activity**

**8. Executive Session**

**9. Adjournment**



## HAMDEN POLICE DEPARTMENT

2900 Dixwell Avenue, Hamden, CT 06518

Tel: (203) 230-4015 Fax: (203) 288-4876

*John Sullivan*  
Acting Chief of Police  
[jsullivan@hamdenpd.com](mailto:jsullivan@hamdenpd.com)

September 21, 2020

Frank DeMatteis  
195 Colony Street  
Hamden, CT 06518

Dear Mr. DeMatteis,

Thank you for your recent correspondence and kind comments commending ACO Chris Smith for his perseverance, kindness and his hard work capturing your neighbor's cat. It is always gratifying to receive this type of correspondence and I am pleased to learn that he was able to capture the cat.

I am taking the liberty of forwarding a copy of your correspondence to the Hamden Board of Police Commission as well as to ACO Smith.

Again, my thanks to you for taking the time to write and if the Department of Police Services can be of any future assistance, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

John Sullivan  
Acting Chief of Police

/sa

Cc: Police Commission  
ACO Smith  
Personnel File



HAMDEN CT

Chief Sullivan,

I am writing this letter to indicate what a wonderful job Mr. Chris Smith did in capturing a wayward cat for my neighbor, at 190 Colony Street in Hamden. My neighbor Shelby was in the process of moving to South Carolina, and had to round up her two cats. One cat cooperated while the other evaded capture and caused her to be late in leaving. Mr. Smith tried to have the cat come toward him to no avail. With that not working he set a humanitarian trap and captured the cat. This process on his part lasted most of the day until the final capture in late afternoon to retrieve the cat. Later that day he called me for identification of the cat, after the owner had long left for South Carolina. I identified the cat as belonging to my neighbor after 5:00 PM.

I had to tell you that I was impressed by his perseverance, kindness and hard work showed how dedicated he is and a fine example of an involved public servant.

Frank DeMatteis

195 Colony St.

Hamden, CT 06518





# HAMDEN POLICE DEPARTMENT

2900 Dixwell Avenue, Hamden, CT 06518

Tel: (203) 230-4015 Fax: (203) 288-4876

*John Sullivan*  
*Acting Chief of Police*  
[jsullivan@hamdenpd.com](mailto:jsullivan@hamdenpd.com)

September 9, 2020

Benton Morris  
360 W. Shepard Avenue  
Hamden, CT 06514

Dear Benton,

On behalf of the Hamden Police Department, we all want to thank you for sending us a thank you letter and your artwork. You are so thoughtful. I can't tell you how much we enjoy receiving this type of communication.

Accordingly, I am taking the liberty of forwarding a copy of your letter to all sworn personnel, and the Hamden Board of Police Commission.

Again, thank you for taking the time to write and if the Hamden Department of Police Services can be of any future assistance, please do not hesitate to call upon us.

Sincerely,

John Sullivan  
Acting Chief of Police

/sa

Cc: Police Commission  
All Sworn Personnel



HAMDEN CT

Benjamin Franklin

Polpe



Brooklyn Bridge, 1883

To demonstrate its safety, on May 17, 1884, P. T. Barnum let a group of 21 elephants, including his most famous attraction, Jumbo, over the Brooklyn Bridge.

15 SEP 2020



Many thanks to Hamden PD for helping us figure out how to successfully and safely do our 1st Block Party ever last Friday evening. It was a success and everyone excited to meet their neighbors again this spring. From Kristen Walker # 96 Leatherman Trail and all the residents here!

Dep. Chief John Sullivan  
Det. Dilan  
past Chief John Capriello  
Hamden Police Dept  
2900 Dixwell Ave  
Hamden CT 06518

The New York Landmarks Conservancy is dedicated to saving the extraordinary art and architecture of this great city.  
www.nylandmarks.org





September 29, 2020

Acting Chief John Sullivan  
Hamden Police Department  
2900 Dixwell Avenue  
Hamden, CT 06518

Dear Chief Sullivan,

I hope you are well. I wanted to thank you and your team for the diligent work they have done for assisting the Public Safety team at Quinnipiac University. In particular, Captain Kevin Samperi, who has been outstanding in his execution and follow through with Don DiStefano and the entire QU team. Over the past few weekends, we have experienced a seamless communication of issues and concerns, albeit many less than in previous years. We hope that this is the beginning of a longer-term trend on student behavior improvement to being good citizens in Hamden.

As a new team member to QU, I felt it important that you know how valuable the relationship is to me and I look forward to many years of partnership in keeping our communities safe and harmonious.

Thank you and be well.

Sincerely,

*Tom Ellett*

*Bethany C Zemba*

Tom Ellett  
Chief Experience Officer

Bethany Zemba  
Vice President and Chief of Staff

cc: Curt Leng, Mayor of Hamden

## **Hamden Police Department General Orders**

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**Policy Number:** 001-006

**Effective Date:** January 1, 2015

**Section:** Role and Authority

**Rescinds:** 001-005

**Title:** Use of Force

**Approved By:** Police Commission

**Approval Date:** December 10, 2014

### **PURPOSE**

To establish Hamden Police Department's ("Department") guidelines and limitations concerning the appropriate and acceptable use of deadly and non-deadly force.

### **POLICY**

It is the policy of the Hamden Police Department to provide clear procedures to sworn officers regarding the use of force in the performance of their duties. The safety of innocent persons and officers is of paramount importance.

The main responsibility of Department officers is to protect the life and property of the citizens. In compliance with applicable law, officers shall use only the amount of force necessary and reasonable to control a situation, effect an arrest, overcome resistance to arrest, or defend themselves or others from harm. When force is necessary, the degree of force employed should be in direct relationship to the amount of resistance exerted, or the immediate threat to the officers or others. There is a compelling public interest that officers authorized to exercise the use of force do so in an objectively reasonable manner, and in a way that does not violate the civil rights guaranteed by our Constitution and applicable law. Officers who use excessive or unjustified force degrade the confidence of the community that they serve, undermine the legitimacy of a police officer's authority, and hinder the Department's ability to provide effective law enforcement services to the community.

Officers who use excessive or unauthorized force shall be subject to discipline, possible criminal prosecution, and/or civil liability. Use of force is only authorized when it is objectively reasonable and for a lawful purpose. Accordingly the Department will thoroughly review and/or investigate all uses of force by officers to assure compliance with all legal requirements and this policy.

# Hamden Police Department

## General Orders

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### DEFINITIONS

Actively Resisting: When a subject makes physically evasive movements to interfere with an officer's attempt to control that subject; including bracing, tensing, pulling away, or pushing.

Authorized Weapons: Weapons that meet Department specifications and officers are permitted to carry; and for which officers successfully complete proficiency and safety training.

Electronic Control Weapon: An incapacitating, intermediate weapon used for subduing a person by administering an electric shock for the purpose of disrupting superficial muscle functions. This is an intermediate weapon and is classified as non-deadly. The weapon should only be used when an officer is met with a certain degree of resistance or aggression through either actions or words.

Chokehold: A chokehold, choke or stranglehold is a tight grip around a person's neck used to restrain them. In general, a term for a grappling hold that critically reduces or prevents either air or blood from passing through the neck of an opponent.

Critical Firearm Discharge: A discharge of a firearm by a Hamden Police Department officer to the extent such discharges are authorized under this policy (cross reference to Firearms Policy.) Range and training discharges, and discharges at animals are not included under this section.

Deadly Force: Any physical force that can reasonably be expected to cause death or serious physical injury. Officers must understand that deadly physical force is an extreme measure and should only be used in accordance with the law and as stated in this Policy.

De-escalation: A decrease in the severity of force used in an incident in direct response to a decrease in the level of resistance.

Soft Hand Control: The use of physical strength and skill in defensive tactics to control arrestees who are reluctant to be taken into custody and offer some degree of physical resistance. Such techniques are not impact oriented and include pain compliance pressure points, takedowns, joint locks, and simply grabbing a subject. Touching or escort holds may be appropriate for use against levels of passive physical resistance.

Hard Hand Control: Impact oriented techniques that include knee strikes, elbow strikes, punches, and kicks. Control strikes are used to subdue a subject and

## Hamden Police Department General Orders

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include strikes to pressure points such as: the common **peronneal** **peroneal** (side of the leg), radial nerve (top of the forearm), or brachial plexus origin (side of neck).

- Defensive strikes are used by officers to protect themselves from attack and may include strikes to other areas of the body, including the abdomen or head. Techniques in this category include pressure point controls, stunning or striking actions delivered to a subject's body with the hand, fist, forearm, legs, or feet. These techniques target the major muscle groups and are delivered to create muscle cramping, thereby inhibiting muscle action and allowing the officer to subdue the subject. In extreme cases of self-defense, the officer may need to strike more fragile areas of the body where the potential for injury is greater. The use of neck restraints, chokeholds, or other similar weaponless control techniques, however, are prohibited unless the use of deadly force is authorized.

**Force:** Any physical strike or instrumental contact with a person; any intentional attempted physical strike or instrumental contact that does not take effect; or any significant physical contact that restricts the movement of a person. The term includes the discharge of a firearm, use of chemical spray, chokeholds or hard hands, taking of a subject to the ground, or the deployment of a canine. The term does not include escorting or handcuffing a person with minimal or no resistance. Use of force is lawful if it is **objectively reasonable** under the circumstances, and the minimum amount of force that is necessary to effect an arrest, or protect the officer or other person, is used.

**Great Bodily Harm/Serious Physical Injury:** Serious bodily injury that creates a substantial risk of death, causes serious or permanent disfigurement, or results in long-term loss or impairment of the functioning of any bodily member or organ.

**Imminent Threat:** An officer's reasonable perception of impending danger, death, or serious injury from any action or outcome that may occur during an encounter. A subject may pose an imminent or impending danger even if he or she is not pointing a weapon at the officer but has, for example, a weapon within reach, is running for cover carrying a weapon, or running to a place where the officer has reason to believe a weapon is available.

**Impact Weapons:** Department approved tools that provide a method for gaining control of a subject when lethal force is not justified, but when empty-hand control techniques are not sufficient to effect control.

**Non-Deadly:** Any force used by an officer that would not reasonably be expected to cause death.

## **Hamden Police Department General Orders**

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Level of Control: The amount of force that an officer uses to gain control over a subject.

Level of Resistance: The amount of force used by a subject to resist compliance with the lawful order or action of an officer.

Non-Verbal and Verbal Non-Compliance: When a subject expresses his/her intentions not to comply with an officer's directive through verbal and non-verbal means. An officer may encounter statements ranging from pleading to physical threats. Such statements may also include physical gestures, stances, and subconscious mannerisms.

Objectively Reasonable Force: The degree of force used in effecting an arrest, investigatory stop, or other seizure is evaluated by using an objective, reasonable police officer standard. The reasonableness of each particular use of force will be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene, based on the facts and circumstances known to and confronting the officer at the time. (*See, Graham v. Connor*, 490 US 388 (1989.)) In determining the appropriate level of force to be used, officers shall evaluate each situation in light of the unique facts and circumstances of each case. Those factors include, but are not limited to, the seriousness of the crime or suspected offense; the level of threat or resistance presented by the subject; the risk or apparent attempt by the subject to escape; and whether the subject was posing an imminent threat to officers or others.

Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) Spray: An inflammatory agent that irritates the mucus membrane and eyes to cause tears and pain. It is an intermediate weapon that is classified as being non-deadly. It should only be used, however, when an officer is met with a certain degree of resistance or aggression through either actions or words.

Passive Resistance: When a subject does not cooperate with an officer's commands, but does not take action to prevent being taken into custody. For example, a protestor who lies down in front of a doorway and must be carried away upon arrest.

Verbal Commands: The use of advice, persuasion, and/or warnings prior to resorting to actual physical force. In an arrest situation officers shall, when feasible, give the arrestee simple directions with which the arrestee is encouraged to comply. Verbal commands are the most desirable method of dealing with an arrest situation.

### **PROCEDURES**

# Hamden Police Department

## General Orders

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### A. General

1. Officers shall use advisements, warnings, and verbal persuasion, when possible before resorting to force.
2. Force shall be de-escalated immediately as resistance decreases.
3. When feasible based on the circumstances, officers will use disengagements; area containment; surveillance; waiting on a subject; summoning reinforcements; and/or calling in specialized units, in order to reduce the need for force and increase officer and civilian safety.
4. Officers shall allow individuals time to submit to arrest before force is used wherever possible.
5. Officers have a duty to intervene and stop any unreasonable, excessive, or illegal use of force by another police officer.

### B. Use of Force Authorization and Limitations

Officers of the Department are authorized to use only the amount of force necessary to accomplish lawful objectives. Force may be used:

1. To effect an arrest or prevent the escape from custody of a person whom the officer reasonably believes has committed an offense.
2. To defend the officer or others from the use, or imminent use, of physical force.
3. To take persons into protective custody when authorized by law, such as persons who are a danger to themselves or others, persons incapacitated by alcohol, and/or runaway children.
4. To prevent someone from committing suicide or inflicting serious physical injury upon themselves.
5. To assist a licensed physician or psychologist in providing necessary medical treatment.
6. To control a situation, and to overcome passive or active resistance to a lawful order.
7. To neutralize an unlawful assault and defend themselves or others from harm.

The authorized use of physical force ends when resistance ceases and/or the officer has accomplished the purpose necessitating the use of force.

## Hamden Police Department General Orders

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Justification for the use of force is limited to the facts known or perceived by the officer at the time such force is used, including levels of resistance, suspect's behavioral cues, the number of officers and/or offenders present, and the availability of other options.

Force shall never be used to subject a person to torture and/or other cruel or inhumane or degrading treatment or punishment.

### **C. Verbal Warning**

When tactically feasible, an officer will identify him/herself as a police officer and issue verbal commands and warnings prior to the use of force. When feasible, an officer will allow the subject an opportunity to comply with the officer's verbal commands. A verbal warning is not required in circumstances where the officer has to make a split second decision, or if the officer reasonably believes that issuing the warning would place the safety of the officer or others in jeopardy.

### **D. Use of Deadly Force in Defense of Human Life**

An officer is justified in using deadly physical force only when he or she reasonably believes such force is necessary to:

1. Defend the officer, or a third person, from the imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury.
2. Effect an arrest or prevent the escape from custody of a person whom they reasonably believe has committed, or attempted to commit a felony involving the infliction or threatened infliction of serious physical injury; AND the officer reasonably believes this person still poses a significant threat of death or serious physical injury to the officer or other persons. Where feasible, the officer should give warning of the intent to use deadly physical force.

*See, Tennessee v. Garner, 471 U.S.1, 85 (1985.):* The United States Supreme Court ruled that the use of deadly force to prevent the escape of a suspected felon violates the Fourth Amendment prohibition against unreasonable seizure if used against an apparently unarmed, non-violent suspect (the case involved a burglary suspect). The Supreme Court further stated that deadly force may be used against an offender who has attempted or committed an offense involving the infliction or threatened infliction of great bodily harm. **Deadly force may not be used against an unarmed, non-violent, property crime offender.** The

## **Hamden Police Department General Orders**

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United States Supreme Court decision went on to state that when an officer is justified in the use of deadly force he will, **if feasible**, first give a verbal warning. (Example: "Police Officer, Halt").

### **E. Deadly Force Restrictions**

#### **1. Warning Shots Prohibited**

Officers are prohibited from discharging their firearms as a means of warning or frightening a person.

#### **2. Shooting at or from Moving Vehicles**

Officers are prohibited from discharging their firearms at or from a moving vehicle, motorcycle, or bicycle (collectively, "moving vehicle") unless officers reasonably believe deadly force is necessary to defend the officer or a third person from the use, or imminent use, of deadly force. For purposes of this policy, officers will not discharge their firearms at moving vehicles except under extreme circumstances. Such discharges will be rigorously scrutinized. Officers shall, as a rule, avoid tactics that could place them in a position where a vehicle could be used against them. When confronted with an oncoming, moving vehicle, officers must attempt to move out of its path and should generally avoid placing themselves in situations where the use of deadly force is more likely.

#### **3. Risk to Innocent Bystanders**

When officers are about to discharge their firearms they should be aware of their field of fire, including the backstop, so as to not unnecessarily create a substantial risk of harm to innocent persons. Officers are prohibited from discharging their firearms when, based on the totality of the circumstances, discharging a firearm would constitute a greater risk to innocent human life than the subject's actions. (*i.e. discharging a firearm into a crowd, or shooting into a building or through a wall, where the subject is not clearly identified and it is unknown if there are other occupants present.*)

#### **4. Drawing and Pointing Weapons**

## **Hamden Police Department General Orders**

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Officers are prohibited from drawing and pointing their firearms at or in the direction of a person absent an objectively reasonable determination that the situation may escalate to the point where deadly force would be authorized under this policy. When it is determined that the use of deadly force is not necessary, officers shall, as soon as practicable, secure or holster their firearms. It is the rule of this department that drawing a firearm and pointing it at a target is considered a use of force.

### **5. Use of Firearm to Destroy Animals**

Officers may use deadly force against an animal that represents a threat to public safety, or as a humanitarian measure where the animal poses a danger to public safety or to the officers' safety, or where the animal is seriously injured after the officers have received authorization from the animal's owner (to the extent practicable) and the officers supervisor.

### **6. Use of Department Weapons for Training and Other Purposes**

Officers may discharge their firearms for the purpose of practice, firearms training, when on the police range or other established shooting ranges, or when authorized by the Chief of Police to participate in law enforcement competition events.

### **7. Use of Firearms While Under the Influence of Alcohol and/or Drugs**

Officers shall not carry or use any firearms or weapons while impaired by alcohol, drugs, or any other medical condition that might interfere with their judgment or proficiency.

### **8. Security, Storage, and Safe Handling of Firearms**

Officers shall be trained in accordance with Department guidelines, and shall obey all safety rules when handling any firearm or any other weapon. No person other than Hamden Police Department Officers shall be permitted access to any department-owned firearm, with the exception of: police officers from other jurisdictions in the official performance of their duty; for repair or maintenance as approved by the department; or other circumstances with the express permission of the Chief of Police.

Officers will secure and store firearms, both on and off duty, in such a way as to ensure that no unauthorized person will have access to or gain control over the firearm. All Department firearms kept at home must be secured in a safe place inaccessible to family members, especially children.

## Hamden Police Department General Orders

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Whenever an officer is in the Department and removes his/her handgun or other weapon, the item must not be left in the open and must be secured so that it is not readily accessible to civilians, suspects, victims, or witnesses.

### **F. Use of Non-Deadly Force**

Officers shall only use weapons and control techniques that are issued and/or approved for use by the Department. The use of non-deadly force shall be limited to defensive and control purposes. Officers shall use only the reasonable amount of force necessary to overcome resistance or accomplish the police task. The use of non-deadly force shall conform to applicable Department Standards of Conduct, policies, procedures, and training. Officers shall not carry any less lethal weapons, or employ any non-deadly techniques, prior to successfully completing the relevant Department approved training for each weapon or technique.

#### **1. Authorization to Use Non-deadly Force**

Officers are authorized to use Department approved, non-deadly force techniques and authorized weapons to:

- a. Prevent the escape from custody, or to effect a lawful arrest, of a person whom the officer reasonably believes has committed an offense; or
- b. Protect or defend the officer or others from what he/she reasonably believes to be active resistance while effecting or attempting to effect an arrest, or while preventing or attempting to prevent an escape.

*NOTE: Nothing in this policy is intended to discourage officers from using a higher level of force whenever such force is necessary and objectively reasonable under the circumstances.*

#### **2. Non-Deadly Force Restrictions**

The following tactics of non-deadly force may be permitted in circumstances only when deadly force is authorized by this policy:

- a. Any chokeholds or neck restraints, with or without a device, that restricts a person's airway;
- a. Officers are prohibited against the intentional use of a chokehold or other method of restraint applied to the neck of another person, including but not limited to, (1) Arm bar hold, (2) Carotid artery hold, (3) Lateral vascular neck

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restraint, (4) Neck restraint or hold with a knee or other object is prohibited. The use of a choke hold or neck restraint may only be used when the use of deadly physical force is authorized.

- b. Any strike with an impact weapon or object to a person's head or neck; and/or
- c. Any use of flashlights, radios, or any other items not issued or trained specifically as defensive weapons.

In limited circumstances when a confrontation escalates suddenly, however, an officer may use any means or device at hand such as a flashlight, radio, and other issued equipment, to defend him/herself, as long as the level of defensive action is objectively reasonable given the existing circumstances.

- d. Force shall not be used against persons in handcuffs, except as objectively reasonable to prevent imminent bodily harm to the officer or another person or persons, or, as objectively reasonable, where physical removal is necessary to overcome passive resistance.

### 3. Impact Weapons

Authorized impact weapons may be used only when an officer is confronted with occurring or imminent active aggression against him/herself or another person. (Refer to Policy 3.4 for specifics regarding the authorized use of an Impact Weapon.)

- a. **The use of a baton or similar instrument to strike a blow to a subject's arms or legs will be considered use of non-deadly force. The use of any such items to intentionally strike a subject's head or neck is prohibited except where deadly**

### 4. Oleoresin Capsicum (OC Spray)

Authorized OC spray is an alternative to physical control techniques and the use of other intermediate weapons. As with any other use of force, however, OC spray must not be used indiscriminately or without just cause. Officers must be able to articulate the reason(s) the subject was sprayed with OC spray.

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OC spray shall be utilized as issued and authorized to prevent injury to the subject(s), officers and others. (Refer to Policy 025-004 for specifics regarding the authorized use of an OC spray.)

### **5. Electronic Control Weapon**

An Electronic Control Weapon (i.e., TASER®) is authorized for use when other less lethal options have been ineffective, or when it reasonably appears that such options will be ineffective in subduing the subject. Electronic Control Weapons shall only be used in situations where the subject is actively resisting or attempting to avoid arrest by escape and poses an imminent threat to the safety of him/herself, another person, or the officer. (Refer to Policy 025-005 for specifics regarding the authorized use of an electronic control device.)

### **G. Training and Qualifications**

In addition to training required for firearms qualification (cross reference to Weapons Standards and Qualifications Policy 025-002), officers shall receive Department authorized training designed to simulate actual situations and conditions and, as otherwise necessary, to enhance officers' discretion and judgment in using deadly and less lethal force in accordance with this policy. In addition, officers shall be trained on the use of force continuum.

1. All officers shall, at least annually, receive in-service training in the Department's Use of Force Policy and related case law updates.
2. All officers qualified in the use of impact weapons, OC spray, electronic control weapons, and control techniques shall, at least every two years, re-qualify on such weapons or techniques under the instruction of a certified instructor.
3. Training and proficiency results for any authorized weapon will be documented in the training files.

All officers who fail to demonstrate the required proficiency with Department issued weapons shall receive remedial training. Remedial instruction for Department issued firearms shall follow the Department's Firearms Policy. (cross reference to Weapons Standards and Qualifications Policy 025-002)

4. An officer failing to demonstrate proficiency with a weapon shall not return to duty with that weapon until such time as proficiency is demonstrated and documented.
5. Only officers demonstrating proficiency in the use of Department

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authorized weapons shall be approved to carry such weapons. (cross reference to Firearms Policy and any other relevant training policies)

### **H. Provide Medical Aid**

1. Any time a person has visible injuries or complains of being injured as a result of force used against him/her by an officer, the officer must take appropriate actions to provide medical care for the injured person. This includes providing first aid, requesting emergency medical services, and/or arranging for other transportation to a hospital or emergency medical facility.
2. Officers shall be trained in proper treatment procedures for persons exposed to chemical sprays and the effects of other less-than-lethal force. If the person is offered and/or refuses treatment, this refusal shall be recorded in the police report, along with all relevant information. In addition, the officer will also notify the Shift Commander as soon as practical. If warranted, the Shift Commander will arrange to have photographs taken of the person's injuries, which will be attached to the police report.

### **I. Use of Force Reporting**

The Department shall establish a use of force reporting system that allows for the effective review and analysis of all department use of force incidents. The reporting system shall be designed to help identify trends, improve training and officer safety, and provide timely and accurate information to the department. Employees shall complete a departmental ***Use of Force Report Form*** whenever they use force against a suspect above un-resisted handcuffing. This includes the discharge of a firearm or any action that results in or is alleged to have resulted in, injury to or the death of another person. This requirement shall not apply when an officer simply draws or transports any weapon while on scene.

#### **1. Employee's Responsibilities**

- a. When an employee finds it necessary to use force to affect an arrest, or for any other law enforcement purpose, whether on duty or off-duty, that officer shall:

- (1) Notify a Supervisor of the particulars as soon as circumstances allow in those cases which require a *Use of Force Report Form*

- (2) Complete a *Use of Force Report Form*, which shall include

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all other employees involved in or witnessing the incident

- b. All Use of Force Report Reports must be completed and forwarded to the Shift Supervisor, or designee, by the end of the shift. However, when special circumstances exist, such as those incidents resulting in the death or serious injury of a person, the Chief of Police may grant an extension, on a case-by-case basis, and assign an alternate date and time for use of force reports to be completed and submitted.
- c. Officers who directly observe a use of force that is unreasonable, excessive or otherwise in violation with the agency's use of force policy and/or a violation of state or federal statute (illegal), shall contact a supervisor as soon as practicable and inform them.
- d. Officers who have knowledge of excessive, unreasonable, or illegal use of force against a person shall notify a supervisor and submit a written incident report to the supervisor in a timely fashion.

### **2. Shift Supervisor's Responsibilities**

- a. When a reportable use of force incident occurs, the Shift Commander, or designee, has the primary responsibility to make certain that all necessary Use of Force Report Forms are properly completed, reviewed for accuracy, and submitted as required by officers under their command. The Supervisor will sign the report and forward it to the Records Division.
- b. If the use of force involves an employee who did not report to a Patrol Supervisor at that time, the employee's Unit Supervisor shall review and sign the Supervisory portion of the report. Supervisors involved in a use of force incident will forward the *Use of Force Report Form* to the next level of command not involved in the incident.
- c. When an on-duty or off-duty employee has been involved in a use of force incident, which has resulted in death or serious injury to any person, the Shift Commander will immediately report the incident to the Chief of Police, via the chain of command. This also includes those cases where

## **Hamden Police Department General Orders**

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any firearm is accidentally or purposefully discharged which results in injury or death to any person.

### 3. Office of the Chief

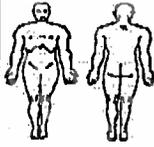
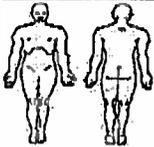
- a. The Deputy Chief will review the *Use of Force Report Form* to determine:
  - (1) Whether the action was consistent with policy and procedure
  - (2) Whether the action warrants further administrative review/investigation
  - (3) Recommendations on equipment upgrades, training, and/or policy issues, if applicable.
  
- b. The Deputy Chief may confer with Department instructors/trainers who specialize in the field of force used, as needed. The Chief of Police will be informed about any incident that may not be consistent with policy and procedure or indicates the action warrants further administrative review/investigation.
  
- c. The Deputy Chief will ensure that there is no retaliation of any kind for any Officer that intervenes against the excessive use of force, reports misconduct, or cooperates in an internal investigation.

# Hamden Police Department General Orders

HAMDEN POLICE DEPARTMENT USE OF FORCE REPORT FORM				
1) DATE / /	2) TIME	3) LOCATION	4) CASE #	
5) SUBJECT'S NAME		6) DATE OF BIRTH / /	7) HEIGHT ' "	8) WEIGHT LBS
9) PHONE NUMBER - -				
10) REASON THE USE OF FORCE WAS NECESSARY (Check all that apply):				
<input type="checkbox"/> TO EFFECT AN ARREST		<input type="checkbox"/> TO DEFEND SELF		<input type="checkbox"/> PREVENT ESCAPE
<input type="checkbox"/> TO DEFEND ANOTHER OFFICER / PERSON		<input type="checkbox"/> PROTECTIVE CUSTODY / SUBJECT SAFETY		<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:
<input type="checkbox"/> TO DISPATCH ANIMAL				
11) LIST MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE(S) AT TIME FORCE USED:				
12) WAS SUBJECT INJURED? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		13) WAS REPORTING OFFICER INJURED? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		14) MEDICAL TREATMENT PROVIDED TO/BY:
DESCRIBE INJURIES:		DESCRIBE INJURIES:		15) PHOTOS TAKEN BY:
16) # SUBJECTS THAT RESISTED:	17) # OFFICERS PRESENT:	18) SUPERVISOR NOTIFIED / TIME / BY WHOM:		
19) AT THE TIME OF ARREST, THE SUBJECT WAS:				
<input type="checkbox"/> SUSPECTED TO BE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL OR DRUGS		<input type="checkbox"/> MENTALLY IMPAIRED/ EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED		
<input type="checkbox"/> UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL OR DRUGS		<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER: _____		
20) OFFICER'S PERCEPTION OF INDIVIDUAL'S ACTIONS (USE NARRATIVE TO DESCRIBE PERCEIVED THREAT(S) POSTED BY INDIVIDUAL):				
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>PASSIVE RESISTANCE</u> - (Dead weight or non-compliance to Officer's lawful verbal direction, but offering no actively resistive movement)				
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>ACTIVE OR ESCAPE RESISTANCE</u> - (Actions such as pushing, pulling, evasive arm movement, flailing, flight, muscle tension, etc. to avoid control. Does not include attempts to harm the Officer)				
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>ASSAULTIVE / HIGH-RISK</u> - (Agitated, combative state, physically assaultive actions and /or behavior that poses threat of injury to another (e.g., punching, kicking, clenching of fists, etc.)				
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>LIFE THREATENING / SERIOUS BODILY INJURY</u> - (Actions that may result in death or serious bodily injury)				
21) OFFICER'S RESPONSE OPTION(S) (PROVIDE FURTHER DETAILS IN ATTACHED NARRATIVE REPORT(S)):				
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>PRESENCE</u> : <input type="checkbox"/> FULL UNIFORM <input type="checkbox"/> PARTIAL UNIFORM <input type="checkbox"/> PLAINCLOTHES _____ NOTE: Officers not in full uniform, describe means of visual police identification (e.g., raid vest or jacket, displayed badge/ID, etc.)				
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>VERBAL COMMANDS</u> (Describe details in Narrative Report):				
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>COMPLIANCE TECHNIQUES</u> (Describe details in Narrative Report): (Force used to gain control - restraint, come-alongs, takedowns - use of hands, arms, feet, legs)				
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>CHEMICAL SPRAY / CHEMICAL AGENT</u> (Describe details in Narrative Report): Number of Bursts: _____ Duration of Bursts: _____ Distance from Subject: _____ Impact Location: _____ Time between application / decontamination: _____				
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>IMPACT WEAPON / TEMP. INCAPACITATION</u> (Describe details in Narrative Report):				
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>ELECTRONIC CONTROL DEVICE</u> (Describe details in Narrative Report): <input type="checkbox"/> Laser Only <input type="checkbox"/> Spark Check <input type="checkbox"/> Drive Stun <input type="checkbox"/> Probe Deployment Impact Location: _____ Number of Cycles: _____ Taser Unit #: _____ Serial #: _____ Cartridge Serial #: _____ Distance from Subject: _____				
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>POINT A FIREARM</u> (Describe details in Narrative Report):				
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>DEADLY FORCE</u> - Firearm or other (Describe details in Narrative Report):				
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>OTHER</u> :				
22) RESTRAINT METHOD USED: <input type="checkbox"/> HAND or FLEX CUFFS <input type="checkbox"/> LEG RESTRAINTS <input type="checkbox"/> BODY GUARD <input type="checkbox"/> SPIT SHIELD <input type="checkbox"/> NONE <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:				
23) OFFICERS PRESENT AT SCENE DURING FORCE APPLICATION:			24) SHIFT SUPERVISOR(S):	
25) OTHER WITNESS(ES) / PERSON(S) PRESENT AT SCENE:			26) SHIFT OFFICER(S):	
27) AUDIO-VISUAL EVIDENCE: <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO If NO, explain:			28) SUPERVISOR(S) WHO RESPONDED TO SCENE:	

**COMPLETING OFFICER(S): IF ADDITIONAL SPACE IS REQUIRED IN ANY BOX USE THE SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT;  
ATTACH ALL RELATED NARRATIVE REPORTS, SUPPLEMENTS AND STATEMENTS AND  
FORWARD TO SHIFT SUPERVISOR PRIOR TO END OF TOUR OF DUTY**

# Hamden Police Department General Orders

HAMDEN POLICE DEPARTMENT OFFICER NARRATIVE			Case#
29) WAS SUBJECT(S) INJURED? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <small>*(Complete Diagram Below)</small>	30) OFFICER(S) TAKING PHOTOS	31) TOTAL # OF PHOTOS	
	32) DESCRIBE THE EXTENT OF SUBJECT'S INJURIES AND PLACE ON THE DIAGRAM:    SUBJECT # 1 Name: _____ _____ _____ _____		
WAS OFFICER(S) INJURED? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <small>*(Complete Diagram Below)</small>			
	33) DESCRIBE THE EXTENT OF OFFICER'S INJURIES AND PLACE ON THE DIAGRAM:    OFFICER #1 NAME: _____ _____ _____ _____		
34) WITNESS(ES) OR PERSON(S) WITH KNOWLEDGE:		ADDRESS:	PHONE #:
1) _____		_____	_____
2) _____		_____	_____
3) _____		_____	_____
4) _____		_____	_____
35) Officers Narrative: Did officer prepare a detailed incident report describing the facts and circumstances leading to the use of force? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <small>If no, explain:</small> _____ _____ _____			
SUPERVISORY / COMMAND REVIEW			
36) REPORTING SUPERVISOR (Name and Badge#)		37) DATE AND TIME OF SUPERVISOR RESPONSE	38) LOCATION
39) OFFICER WHO USED FORCE (Name and Badge#)		40) WAS SUBJECT(S) INJURED? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	41) WAS OFFICER(S) INJURED? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
42) Supervisor's Narrative: (Document steps taken to review and evaluate Officer's use of force.) _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____			
43) A/V EVIDENCE AVAILABLE / REVIEWED BY SUPERVISOR: <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO    Date: _____		44) A/V EVIDENCE AVAILABLE / REVIEWED BY OFFICER: <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO    Date: _____	
45) A/V EVIDENCE AVAILABLE / REVIEWED BY LIEUTENANT: <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO    Date: _____		46) Lieutenant Review Narrative: (Confirm proper and complete investigation was conducted) _____ _____ _____ _____	
OFFICER REVIEW (Print / Sign / Date):		SUPERVISORY REVIEW (Print / Sign / Date):	
		LIEUTENANTS REVIEW (Print / Sign / Date):	

**SUPERVISORY/ COMMAND; REVIEW & CRITIQUE USE OF FORCE WITH INVOLVED OFFICER(S).  
NOTE FINDINGS ABOVE AND FORWARD COMPLETED PACKET TO CHIEF OF POLICE.**

Use of force requires an ON-SCENE review, including a narrative report from the responding supervisor. This is REQUIRED for incidents involving- Chemical Spray, ECD Probe deployment or Drive Stun; any incident resulting in injury or complaint of injury; or any other time deemed appropriate by a supervisor.

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**Policy Number:** 024-018

**Effective Date:**

**Section:** Patrol

**Rescinds:** February 9, 2017, November 13, 2013  
024-018a, 024-018b

**Title:** Family Violence Prevention  
And Response

**Approved by:** Police Commission

**Approval Date:**

### PURPOSE

It is the policy of the Hamden Police Department that family violence be treated as serious, violent or potentially violent criminal behavior and, consistent with this policy, that officers fully comply with the Family Violence Prevention and Response Act to:

- a. Make arrest decisions in such cases in accordance with traditional probable cause standards and existing state statutes;
- b. Protect victims of domestic violence and provide them with relevant information regarding the availability of community services and support ("Duty to Protect"); and
- c. Serve as a minimum standard for all law enforcement agencies to follow with the opportunity to add enhancements which serve to reflect the needs of your particular community; and
- d. Promote officer safety when dealing with family violence situations.

### DEFINITIONS:

**"Family violence"**: means an incident resulting in physical harm, bodily injury or assault, or an act of threatened violence that constitutes fear of imminent physical harm, bodily injury or assault, including, but not limited to, stalking or a pattern of threatening, between family or household members. Verbal abuse or argument does not constitute family violence unless there is present danger and the likelihood that physical violence will occur." CGS [§46b-38a\(1\)](#) (2013).

**"Family violence crime"** means a crime as defined in [§53a-24](#), other than a delinquent act as defined in [§46b-120](#), which, in addition to its other elements, contains as an element thereof an act of family violence to a family or household member. "Family violence crime" does not include acts by parents or guardians disciplining minor children unless such acts constitute abuse. CGS [§46b-38a\(3\)](#) (2013).

**"Family or household member"**, as defined in CGS [§46b-38a\(2\)](#) means any of the following persons, regardless of the age of such person: (A) Spouses or former spouses; (B) parents or their

## Hamden Police Department General Orders

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children; (C) persons related by blood or marriage; (D) persons other than those persons described in subparagraph

(C) of this subdivision presently residing together or who have resided together; (E) persons who have a child in common regardless of whether they are or have been married or have lived together at any time; and (F) persons in, or who have recently been in, a dating relationship.” CGS [§46b-38a\(2\)](#) (2013).

NOTE: PA 19-189, clarifies the mandatory arrest carve out added to the state’s family violence arrest statute in 2018 only applies to “non-family platonic roommates” in the following living situations:

- Attending an institution of higher education and presently residing together in on-campus housing or off-campus housing owned, managed, or operated by the institution of higher education or its agent, or
- Presently residing together in a dwelling unit and making payments pursuant to a rental agreement

Because the definition of a family or household member under Section 46b-38a has not changed, platonic roommates are still able to apply for relief from abuse under a family violence restraining order in civil courts.

**“Possess”** per CGS [§53a-3\(2\)](#), means to have physical possession or otherwise to exercise dominion or control over tangible property.

**“Safety Plan.”** A plan developed between a certified domestic violence advocate and a victim/survivor that offers various options for safety which may include law enforcement.

**“Trauma-Informed Care.”** Pursuant to CGS [§46b-38b\(f\)](#) police officers and family violence intervention unit counselors must inform the victim of services available, including providing the victim with contact information for a regional family violence organization that employs, or provides referrals to, counselors who are trained in providing trauma-informed care. Existing law describes this as services directed by a thorough understanding of the neurological, biological psychological, and social effects of trauma and violence on a person. The Act adds that the services be delivered by a regional family violence organization that employs or provides referrals to counselors who:

1. Make available to family violence victims resources on trauma exposure and its impact on treatment,
2. Engage in efforts to strengthen the resilience and protective factors of victims of family violence who are affected by and vulnerable to trauma,
3. Emphasize continuity of care and collaboration among organizations that provide services to children, and
4. Maintain professional relationships for referrals and consultations with programs and people with expertise in trauma-informed care.

**“Advocacy”** characterizes the work of a certified domestic violence advocate, working for a designated domestic violence organization who is working with, and in support of, a survivor that keeps with a survivor-centered, empowerment-based, and self-determined approach.

**“Family Violence Victim Advocate - FVVA”** a person (A) who is employed by and under the control of a direct service supervisor of a domestic violence agency, (B) who has undergone a minimum of twenty hours of training which shall include, but not be limited to, the dynamics of

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domestic violence, crisis intervention, communication skills, working with diverse populations, an overview of the state criminal justice and civil family court systems and information about state and community resources for victims of domestic violence, (C) who is certified as a counselor by the domestic violence agency that

provided such training, and (D) whose primary purpose is the rendering of advice, counsel and assistance to, and the advocacy of the cause of, victims of domestic violence.

**“Child and Family Advocate”** a person who is working within and supervised by a domestic violence organization, whose primary role is to provide services, support and advocacy to sheltered and non-sheltered child, adolescent and teen victims of domestic violence and their families.

**“Dominant Aggressor”** means the person who poses the most serious ongoing threat in a situation involving the suspected commission of a family violence crime. [CGS §46b-38a(5) as amended by [PA 18-5](#)]

### DEFINITIONS: Orders of Protection (OOP)

**“Conditions of Release Order”** for family violence should be set by Law Enforcement or Bail Commissioner upon release from custody, and remains in effect until the arrested person has been presented before the Superior Court [CGS [§54-63c\(b\)](#)]. For Law Enforcement specifically, in addition to completing the JD-CR-146, the duty supervisor shall ensure that the conditions and restrictions are entered into NCIC as a File 20 with restrictions.

**“Restraining Order.”** A restraining order is issued by a judge of the civil court against a person who is a family or household member, usually after a hearing, but the court may issue the order immediately upon application by the victim as an “ex parte” order to remain in effect until the hearing. In the restraining order, the judge can order the abuser not to hurt or harass the victim. The judge may also order the abuser to move out of the home and order the victim to have temporary custody of the children.

**“Protective Order.”** A protective order is issued by a *criminal court* judge and is directed against a defendant who has been arrested for a family violence crime or whenever a protective order is an appropriate remedy in a criminal case.

**“Standing Criminal Protective Order”** means a criminal order of protection issued by a criminal court judge at the time of an offenders sentencing. The order can remain in effect for a significant duration of time. Previously known as a Standing Criminal Restraining Order (prior to October 1, 2010) with no expiration date.

**“Foreign Order of Protection”** means any protection order, as defined in 18 USC 2266, a restraining or protective order issued by a court of another state, the District of Columbia, a commonwealth, territory or possession of the United States or an Indian tribe.

## Hamden Police Department General Orders

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“**Civil Protection Order**” means an order of protection issued by a civil court to protect an applicant who has been the victim of stalking, sexual assault and/or sexual abuse that is not related to family or domestic violence.

**NOTE:** Pursuant to CGS §53a-223, no person who is listed as a protected person in any order of protection may be liable for:

- 1) Soliciting, requesting, commanding, importuning or intentionally aiding in the violation of the order or
- 2) Conspiracy to violate such order.

### RESPONSE PROCEDURES

#### Telecommunications Personnel

When taking a call for service, telecommunication personnel should follow department protocol when obtaining information regarding a family violence incident. Particular attention should be paid to the following:

- the **caller's** name and relationship to the offender;
- the **victim's** name and the offender's name, and their relationship to each other;
- the nature of the abuse, or suspected or sustained injuries;
- whether weapons were implied, involved and/or present;
- previous available complaint history;
- whether the victim has a current OOP;
- whether a court order of protection is in place;
  - Check the Connecticut Protective Order Registry – File 20 and relay to the responding officer;
- whether children are involved;
- whether there is a presence of alcohol, drugs, or mental illness; and
- Telecommunication personnel are reminded that family violence victims are provided with the incident case number and contact information for the investigating agency, in order to allow them to obtain periodic updates as to the offender's incarceration status. Telecommunications personnel are to assist victim(s) who make such inquiries as to defendants who remain housed at the investigating agency.

#### Responding Officer

- Assess and define the nature of the incident by talking to parties separately – where it is safe and practical - and not in view of one another.
- Determine the presence and status of any weapons and refer to the policy section on firearms.

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- Provide assistance to the victim regardless of the victim's race, age, gender, religious beliefs, immigration status, ethnicity, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression.
  - Assist the victim to obtain medical treatment if such treatment is required.
  - Notify the victim of the right to file an affidavit for a warrant for arrest.
  - Inform the victim of services available by providing the victim with contact information for Connecticut Safe Connect, to link to a certified domestic violence counselor for help. 1-888-774-2900 or [www.ctsafeconnect.org](http://www.ctsafeconnect.org). Help may be accessed through Safe Connect via phone call, live chat, text, or email with a connection to a local domestic violence organization.
  - Provide assistance in accordance with the uniform protocols for treating victims of family violence whose immigration status is questionable.
  - Remain at the scene for a reasonable time until; in the reasonable judgment of the officer, the likelihood of further imminent violence has been eliminated.
- Determine whether the offender is the subject of any *Order of Protection or Conditions of Release* that includes "no contact with the victim" or "no use or possession of dangerous instrument or possessing any deadly weapons."
- Verify that the order and conditions apply to the involved victim and offender.
- Determine whether children are present, that they are safe, and unhurt and complete the following if necessary:
  - If child abuse and/or neglect is suspected, report to DCF by phone [CGS [§17a-101b](#)] and complete form DCF-136. [CGS [§17a-101c](#)]
  - Interview children as witnesses according to circumstances and department policy
    - Consider a trauma informed (forensic interview) when necessary.
    - When possible and appropriate, work cooperatively with the Child and Family Advocate at the regional family violence provider or other mental health and child welfare agencies to identify opportunities to more fully offer children trauma informed services and response at the scene of a family violence incident and develop strategies that measure impact.
    - When Appropriate, consider utilizing the Emergency Mobile Psychiatric Services (EMPS) at the scene.
    - Make arrangements for the child's care if dual custodial arrests are made.
- Do not use children to serve as an interpreter for the adult.
- If abuse and/or neglect of an elderly person or a person with an intellectual disability is suspected complete the required reports and/or notifications.
- Obtain a statement from the victim, and when appropriate, a signed medical release form with the victim's consent.
- Carefully document the condition of the scene.
- When possible, photograph the scene and any visible injuries on the victim.

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- When complaints of family violence are made by two or more opposing persons, a peace officer is not required to arrest both persons. The peace officer shall evaluate each complaint separately to determine which person is the dominant aggressor. [CGS §46b-38a(b) as amended by [PA 18-5](#)]
- Give the victim(s) a "Victim of Crime Card", from the Office of Victim Services containing information about victims' rights and phone numbers for services; [CGS [§46b-38b\(f\)](#)]. (CGS [§54-216](#) permits victims of domestic violence to obtain restitution services from the Office of Victim Services.)
- Officers are strongly discouraged from requesting information about or otherwise investigating or assisting in the investigation of citizenship or residency status of any victim, unless such an inquiry or investigation is required by statute, ordinance, federal regulation, or a court decision. Officers should refer to the uniform enforcement protocol for treating victims of family violence whose immigration status is questionable at [http://www.ct.gov/post/lib/post/general\\_notices/general\\_notice\\_10-1.pdf](http://www.ct.gov/post/lib/post/general_notices/general_notice_10-1.pdf).
- Before leaving the scene, identify the local domestic violence service provider, and help the victim to develop a short-term safety plan.
- Law Enforcement agencies that voluntarily participate in the Lethality Assessment Program should consider, before leaving the scene of an intimate partner incident conduct the Lethality Assessment Program Screen and follow the appropriate protocol according to the results of the screen.
  - Connecticut's Law Enforcement across the state voluntarily engage in this two-prong danger assessment tool to better understand and serve individuals experiencing violence within their intimate relationships. Individuals who are identified as "High Danger" are connected directly to an advocate at the scene of the incident by the officer. Resources to support advocates and officers are available on the [www.CTLAP.ORG](http://www.CTLAP.ORG) website.
- Explain to the victim the process for arrest, arraignment, and bond, including the following:
  - The offender will be arraigned on the next available court date.
  - Prior to arraignment, the victim can call CT Safe Connect at 1-888-774-2900 or go to [www.CTSafeConnect.org](http://www.CTSafeConnect.org) 24/7, 365 days/year for support, resources and safety planning, with a connection to a local domestic violence organization.
  - On the day of arraignment, the FVVA will provide the victim with accurate information regarding the court process and her/his constitutional rights as a crime victim. The FVVA will represent the victim's wishes to the court. The FVVA will provide information and referrals regarding available community services, register victims for CT SAVIN case notification, assist with applying for Victim Compensation and will help the victim develop a short/long-term safety plan. (\*The FVVA will only disclose information as authorized by the victim - otherwise, any information given by the victim to the FVVA is confidential, or that which is required by law.)
  - Victim safety is enhanced when she/he has information in regard to the offender's incarceration status. The offender might not be held overnight and may be released

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shortly after the arrest. A representative of the arresting agency shall provide the victim(s) with the incident case number and appropriate contact information for the investigating agency. Victim(s) are to be encouraged to contact the investigating agency, at the number provided, for periodic updates as to the offender's incarceration status, as they deem appropriate.

- It is highly recommended that in domestic violence incidents or investigations of order of protection violations, that an officer not notify the alleged offender of a pending arrest or offer voluntary surrender. Voluntary surrender should only be offered where there are unusual circumstances related to officer or victim safety, etc. that would warrant the voluntary surrender.
  
- When an officer feels that a recorded 911 call or any recorded call for police response will enhance an investigation, she/he should request, pursuant to department policies, that the recorded call be preserved, seize the recording as evidence and document the seizure in the incident report.
- Complete, file and forward to the appropriate agencies a Family Violence Offense Report, DPS-230-C, to include the Crimes Analysis Unit at the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection (DESPP) (Electronic versions of the DPS-230-C must be printed and sent to the Crimes Analysis Unit).
- Document any visible injuries within the report.
- Document any verbal statements made by the victim(s), offender, or witnesses and distinguish the statements with quotes where appropriate.
- Initiate a BOLO (Be On the Lookout) for the offender if probable cause for an arrest is developed and the offender has left the scene and complete a signed/sworn report/affidavit to support the arrest in the event the offender is located and arrested.
- The provisions of [CGS §46b-38b](#) shall not apply to persons who are, attending an institution of higher education and presently residing together in on-campus housing or in off-campus housing that is owned, managed or operated by the institution of higher education or its agent, provided such persons are not family or household members as defined in subparagraph (A), (B), (C), (E), or (F) of Subdivision (2) of section 46b-38a, or presently residing in a dwelling unit, as defined in [CGS § 47a-1](#), and making payments pursuant to a rental agreement, as defined in [CGS § 47a-1](#), provided such persons are not family or household members as defined in subparagraph (A), (B), (C), (E) or (F) of subdivision (2) of section 46b 38a. [CGS §46b-38b (j) as amended by [PA 19-189](#)]

*If unsure of how to proceed in any situation, seek guidance from the supervisor.*

### Supervisor

- It is recommended that the supervisor conduct a probable cause review at the scene (when necessary and feasible) and/or at booking and review all arrests, dual arrest situations, and self-defense issues.
- Ensure that all reports, including the Family Violence Offense Report, DPS-230-C are properly completed, filed, and forwarded to the Crimes Analysis Unit on a recommended monthly basis. (Crimes Analysis accepts faxed, emailed, or mailed hard copies.)

## Hamden Police Department General Orders

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- Ensure that follow-up investigative responsibilities, victim safety, and offender release considerations are coordinated to allow for shift changes and/or referral to specialized units.
- Upon approval from the court, expedite the arrest warrant execution.
- Be aware that pursuant to [CGS §54-63c\(a\)](#), any offender arrested who uses or threatens to use a firearm cannot be released on a promise to appear (PTA).
- Conditions of release for family violence should be set by the duty supervisor [[CGS §54-63c\(b\)](#)] or the bail commissioner [[CGS §54-63d\(c\)](#)]. Either the duty supervisor or the bail commissioner should enter or ensure that a File 20 has been entered into NCIC, with the appropriate conditions/restrictions listed.
  - If the defendant fails to appear in court on their initial assigned court date, Family Services will send the arresting agency the "Police Notification – Family Violence Defendant Failure to Appear at Initial Hearing Date" JD-FM-277 form advising of such. The arresting agency should consider modifying the conditions of release expiration date until the defendant appears in court.
- The shift supervisor is responsible for setting bail after arrest. In the rare instance when a Bail Commissioner reduces the bond set by law enforcement, a shift supervisor, who has concern for the safety of the victim, may contact the State's Attorney within the jurisdiction, who in turn may authorize the police department to delay release on the Bail Commissioners recommendation until the arraignment. [[CGS §54-63d\(d\)](#)].
- Each law enforcement agency shall designate at least one officer with supervisory duties to expeditiously review and oversee the Police Response to Crimes of Family Violence Model Policies, Procedures, and Guidelines and to enhance such agency's response to victims, community, and court personnel with respect to family violence.

Each law enforcement agency shall annually (on or before July 1) submit the *Survey to Determine Compliance with the State of Connecticut Family Violence Model Policy* form [[DESPP -231-C](#)] to the Crimes Analysis Unit at the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection (DESPP), regarding the law enforcement agency's compliance with the Connecticut Family Violence model policy. [[CGS §46b-38b\(e\)\(4\)](#)]

### ARREST GUIDELINES

#### General Considerations

- Except as provided in subsection (b) and (c) of this section, whenever an officer determines upon speedy information that a family violence crime, as defined in [CGS §46b-38a\(3\)](#), has been committed within such officer's jurisdiction, such officer shall arrest the person suspected of its commission and charge such person with the appropriate crime(s). [[CGS §46b-38b\(a\)](#)]
- The FVPRA does not alter standards for arrest. Traditional constitutional and statutory standards, including [CGS §54-1f](#) guidelines, should direct decisions and procedures for making and processing family violence arrests. An officer must determine that probable cause exists for any charge which forms the basis for an arrest.

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- When complaints of family violence are made by two or more opposing persons, a peace officer is not required to arrest both persons. The peace officer shall evaluate each complaint separately to determine which person is the dominant aggressor. [[CGS §46b-38b\(b\) as amended by PA 18-5](#)].
- In determining which person is the dominant aggressor, the peace officer shall consider the need to protect victims of domestic violence,
  - whether one person acted in defense of self or a third person
  - the relative degree of any injury
  - any threats creating fear of physical injury
  - and any history of family violence between such persons, if such history can reasonably be obtained by the peace officer.
- The peace officer shall arrest the person whom the officer believes to be the dominant aggressor.
- No officer investigating an incident of family violence shall threaten, suggest or otherwise indicate the arrest of all parties for the purpose of discouraging requests for law enforcement intervention by any party. [[CGS §46b-38b\(b\)](#)]
- An officer should emphasize to the parties the criminal nature of family violence and that the criminal action is being initiated by the State, not the victim.
- An officer can choose to make a custodial arrest, a summons arrest, or, in limited situations, may apply for an arrest warrant. Determination of which type of arrest to pursue should include careful consideration of imminent safety concerns for the victim and her/his children.
  - Whether or not an accused posts bond, he or she shall be scheduled for arraignment before the superior court for the geographic area where the offense is alleged to have been committed on the next regularly scheduled day of court business. [[CGS §54-1g](#)]
  - If an arrested person is hospitalized, or has escaped or is otherwise incapacitated, the person shall be presented, if practicable, to the first regular sitting after return to police custody.

### Prohibited Considerations

- Pursuant to [CGS §46b-38b\(a\)](#) the decision whether to arrest an offender **shall not** be influenced by the following:
  - *The specific consent of the victim*
  - *The relationship between persons suspected of committing a family violence crime --* The seriousness of crimes committed between family or household members is not mitigated because of the relationships, living arrangements or genders of those involved.
  - *Solely on the request of the victim.*
- In addition to the statutory considerations above, the following considerations should not influence the decision to arrest an offender:
  - *The fact that civil proceedings such as separation, divorce or custody disputes are pending.* -- Pending civil action does not preclude a thorough investigation and arrest if probable cause exists. Officers should not assume parties are using claims of domestic violence to gain advantages in civil actions. It is well documented that violence

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escalates when victims take steps to seek protection and/or to leave a violent relationship.

- *The victim's previous unwillingness to participate in the complaint or arrest process.* -- Often, a victim may be immobilized by fear. Officers should treat each incident with equal importance. There is no way to tell, for example, when a victim may be in more danger or when an abusive partner may become more violent.
  - *The number or frequency of calls for police assistance at a particular location.* -- It is well documented that the level of violence may increase over time and escalate significantly when a victim seeks assistance.
  - *The victim's wishes to not have the suspect arrested.* -- Officers should emphasize that criminal action is being initiated by the state, not the victim.
  - *Assurances from the offender that the violence will cease.* -- If probable cause for an arrest exists the officer must proceed accordingly.
- Pursuant to PA [19-43](#), law enforcement agencies shall redact the name, address or other identifying information of any victim of sexual assault, voyeurism, injury or risk of injury, or impairing of morals, or family violence, or witness thereof, as defined in section 46b-38a, or of an attempt thereof, from any arrest record released to the public.

### Jurisdiction

#### **Misdemeanor Arrests**

- An officer (who does not have statewide jurisdiction) may arrest for misdemeanor crimes only within the geographical boundaries of the territory covered by his/her department, with two exceptions:
  - An officer may arrest outside of his/her jurisdiction anywhere within Connecticut if there is probable cause based on "speedy information" that the crime(s) occurred within his/her jurisdiction and the officer is in immediate pursuit of the suspect. [CGS [§54-1f\(c\)](#)]
  - An officer may arrest anywhere within Connecticut if his/her department holds a valid arrest warrant for the accused.

#### **Felony Arrests**

- An officer may arrest anywhere within Connecticut if s/he has probable cause to believe the suspect has committed a felony.
- "Speedy information" is not required for a felony arrest; however, absent speedy information, it is recommended that the officer obtain an arrest warrant unless there is a concern for safety and/or flight.
- A criminal violation of an order of protection is a felony crime, and could be deemed to impact the safety of the victim. If a warrantless arrest is not made, an arrest warrant application and an execution of a warrant should be expedited.

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### Warrantless (On-Site) Arrest Considerations

- CGS §54-1f authorizes an officer to arrest, without previous complaint and warrant, any person for any offense (felony or misdemeanor) that occurred within his/her jurisdiction, when the person is taken or apprehended in the act or on the "speedy information" of others.
- "Speedy Information" is information received during the course of or promptly after the commission of the crime and is of such character that the officer has reasonable grounds to accept it as true. Whether such information constitutes speedy information depends on two considerations:
  - How proximate in time the information is to the crime; and
  - Whether the officer was justified in accepting the information and relying on it. (It is the officer's responsibility to check the truthfulness, reliability, and basis of knowledge of the person providing the information).

### Warrant Arrest Considerations

- In family violence cases, an arrest warrant should be sought only in limited circumstance, such as:
  - When further investigation is needed to establish probable cause (i.e. self-defense, etc.);
  - When the offender cannot be located pursuant to speedy information;
  - For a misdemeanor arrest when there is no speedy information; and
  - For a felony arrest when there is no speedy information, unless there is a concern for safety and/or flight. A criminal violation of an order of protection is a felony crime and should be deemed to impact the safety of the victim.
- Once an officer has determined that probable cause exists, an arrest warrant should be sought as soon as possible.
- If a warrant must be sought in any incident involving the use or threatened use of a weapon (electronic defense weapon or firearm), an officer should expedite the application for an execution of the arrest warrant.
- All crimes for which probable cause exists should be charged and the facts supporting each charge, including violence or threats of violence, should be detailed in the warrant.

## **DUAL COMPLAINTS, DOMINANT AGGRESSOR, AND SELF DEFENSE**

In family violence situations, it is not uncommon for the victims of family violence to defend themselves from abusive partners. It is also not unusual for offenders to claim that they were acting in self-defense in an effort to justify their violent or threatening act or to attempt to punish the victim for summoning law enforcement. As a result, when officers respond to complaints of family violence they often face dual complaints from multiple parties. Such situations require responding officers to investigate each complaint separately and determine if either party used force as a means of self-defense.

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As discussed previously in the **General Considerations** section, [The FVPRA] CGS [§46b-38b\(a\)](#), requires, in part, that; “*whenever a peace officer determines upon speedy information that a family violence crime has been committed within such officer's jurisdiction, such officer shall arrest the person or persons suspected of its commission and charge such person or persons with the appropriate crime.*” This cited section of the statute provides the basis for what is commonly referred to as the “*mandatory arrest policy*” that is central to Connecticut's family violence laws. The statute also directs the response of law enforcement when dealing with dual or multiple complaints and claims of self-defense in family violence cases, which may provide an exception to the “mandatory arrest policy.”

### Dual Complaints and Dominate Aggressor

When complaints of family violence are made by two or more opposing persons, a peace officer is not required to arrest both persons. The peace officer shall evaluate each complaint separately to determine which person is the dominant aggressor. In determining which person is the dominant aggressor, the peace officer shall consider the need to protect victims of domestic violence, whether one person acted in defense of self or a third person, the relative degree of any injury, any threats

creating fear of physical injury, and any history of family violence between such persons, if such history can reasonably be obtained by the peace officer. The peace officer shall arrest the person whom the officer believes to be the dominant aggressor. [CGS §46b-38b(b) as amended by [PA 18-5](#)].

If a peace officer believes probable cause exists for the arrest of two or more persons, in lieu of arresting or seeking a warrant for the arrest of any person determined not to be the dominant aggressor, such peace officer may submit a report detailing the conduct of such person during the incident to the state's attorney for the judicial district in which the incident took place for further review and advice. The provisions of this section shall be construed to discourage, when appropriate, but not prohibit, dual arrests. [CGS §46b-38b(c) as amended by [PA 18-5](#)].

No peace officer investigating an incident of family violence shall threaten, suggest or otherwise indicate, the arrest of all persons involved in such incident for the purpose of discouraging any request from a person for law enforcement intervention. [CGS §46b-38b(d) as amended by [PA 18-5](#)].

No peace officer shall be held liable in any civil action regarding personal injury or injury to property brought by any party to a family violence incident for (1) an arrest based on probable cause; [or for] (2) any conditions of release imposed pursuant to subsection (b) of section 54-63c; or (3) determinations made pursuant to subsection (b) or (c) of this section. [CGS §46b-38b(e) as amended by [PA 18-5](#)].

Officers should be aware that, given the nature of family violence, a victim may be afraid to make true and accurate statements regarding the incident due to fear of further violence by an abusive partner. Each complaint must be carefully and thoroughly investigated prior to making an arrest decision to

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ensure that victims will not be re-victimized by the legal system, or made to fear police intervention. An arrest itself can be particularly traumatic for victims of family violence.

The FVPRA requires officers to arrest a person only if there is probable cause to believe that person committed a family violence crime. Officers are prohibited from threatening, suggesting or otherwise indicating the arrest of all parties involved in an incident of family violence for the purpose of discouraging requests for law enforcement intervention by any party. [CGS [§46b-38b\(d\)](#)].

Dual arrests should be made only when probable cause exists to charge each party with a crime, unless the dominant aggressor has been identified or a request will be made to have the case reviewed by a state's attorney, [CGS [§46b-38b\(c\)](#) as amended by [PA 18-5](#)]. In some instances, officers may receive dual complaints, but thorough investigation may only establish probable cause to arrest one of the parties. In other instances, there may be probable cause to arrest one party for a family violence crime and the other for a non-family violence charge, such as interfering with an officer. This does not constitute a dual arrest. Officers should thoroughly document in the report all claims and complaints, as well as any facts and/or circumstances that either corroborate or disprove the claim or complaint. An officer should determine what type of arrest is necessary and appropriate under the circumstances, e.g., a misdemeanor summons arrest, a custodial arrest, or, in limited situations, a later arrest by warrant.

### Self Defense

In determining which person is the dominant aggressor, the peace officer shall consider whether.... if one person acted in defense of self or a third person.... [CGS [§46b-38b\(b\)](#) as amended by [PA 18-5](#)].

Determining whether or not a person is criminally liable when allegedly acting in self-defense can often be a complex legal issue. This section is not intended to be a complete, exhaustive summary of the law regarding self-defense, but rather, is an aid to responding officers in determining whether an arrest may or may not be required under the existing family violence statutes. If an officer is unsure how to proceed in a situation involving self-defense and/or dual complaints, the officer should contact a supervisor and/or state's attorney.

The law in Connecticut recognizes that the use of physical force upon another person which would otherwise constitute a criminal offense is justifiable and therefore not criminal in certain circumstances. [CGS §53a-19](#) is applicable in the context of family violence crime and addresses such circumstances.

### ***C.G.S [§53a-19](#). Use of physical force in defense of person:***

*This statute defines self-defense and the defense of others. In pertinent part, it provides that "a person is justified in using reasonable physical force upon another person to defend himself or a third person from what he reasonably believes to be the use or imminent use of physical force, and he may use such degree of force which he reasonably believes to be necessary for such purpose; except that*

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*deadly physical force may not be used unless the actor reasonably believes that such other person is (1) using or about to use deadly physical force, or (2) inflicting or about to inflict great bodily harm.*

There are, of course, exceptions to the use of such physical force in defense of a person. For example, *"a person is not justified in using physical force when (1) . . . he provokes the use of physical force by such other person, or (2) is the initial aggressor, except that his use of physical force upon another person under such circumstances is justifiable if he withdraws from the encounter and effectively communicates to such other person his intent to do so, but such other person notwithstanding continues or threatens the use of physical force . . ."* and *"a person is not justified in using deadly physical force upon another person if he or she knows that he or she can avoid the necessity of using such force with complete safety (1) by retreating, except that the actor shall not be required to retreat if he or she is in his or her dwelling . . ."*

- Essentially, the statute requires that, before a person uses physical force in self-defense or to defend a third person, she/he must have two "reasonable beliefs."
  - 1) The first is a reasonable belief that physical force is being used or about to be used upon her/him or another.
  - 2) The second is a reasonable belief that the degree of force she/he is using to defend her/himself is necessary for that purpose.
- When attempting to determine whether or not a person was justified in using self-defense and therefore not subject to the mandatory arrest provisions of the law, the responding officer must
- make his or her own judgments about the reasonableness of these "beliefs". In making these judgments the officer must first consider:
  - 1) The situation from the perspective of the person acting in self-defense; that is, what did the person actually believe, and - because the statute requires that the defendant's belief be reasonable, and not irrational or unreasonable under the circumstances, and
  - 2) Whether a reasonable person in the defendant's circumstances could have reached that belief.
- The analysis can be broken down into 4 steps or elements:
  - 1) That the actor actually believed that someone else was using or about to use physical force against her/him or a third person;
  - 2) That such belief was reasonable because a reasonable person in the actor's circumstances would have shared that belief;
  - 3) That the actor actually believed that the degree of force that she/he used was necessary to repel the attack;

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- 4) That such belief was reasonable because a reasonable person in the defendant's circumstances, viewing those circumstances from the defendant's perspective, would have shared that belief.

### “OFFICER INVOLVED” DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INCIDENTS

Police departments must recognize that the law enforcement personnel, whether sworn or civilian, are not immune from committing domestic violence against their intimate partners or being victims of domestic violence. Although no person is exempt, whatever his or her occupation, from the consequences of his or her actions that result in a violation of the law, the dynamics between the responding and accused officers have the potential for making on-scene decisions additionally difficult. The following incident and response protocols are critical components to the integrity of the law enforcement profession and the trust of the community.

#### Sworn Personnel from an Outside Agency

- If an officer from another police agency is involved in a family violence incident and probable cause exists for the officer's arrest, the officer shall be arrested.
- The highest-ranking on-duty shift supervisor shall notify the officer's agency as soon as possible, but no later than by the end of the Supervisor's shift.

#### Sworn Personnel from within the Law Enforcement Agency

- If an officer from a law enforcement agency is involved in a family violence incident and probable cause exists for the officer's arrest, the officer shall be arrested.
  - The highest-ranking on-duty Shift Supervisor shall notify or cause to be notified the following personnel:
    - Chief of Police,
    - Command Duty Officer,
    - The Officer's Division Commander, if different from the Command Duty Officer, and
    - Internal Affairs, when such division exists.
- The family violence incident will be criminally investigated by an officer at least one (1) rank higher than the officer involved in the incident.
  - The investigating officer shall ensure that the agency complies with the policy provisions of section V. *Recommended Response Procedures: Responding Officer* and CGS [§46b-38b\(d\)](#).
- An Internal Affairs investigation will be conducted during or upon the conclusion of the criminal investigation if such a division exists within the law enforcement agency.
- If a court order (i.e. restraining order (includes ex-parte order), protective order, or a foreign order of protection) is issued against the officer, the following will be done:

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- The officer shall surrender all law enforcement agency issued firearms to the Chief of Police or his/her designee,
- The officer shall be prohibited from carrying a firearm while the order of protection is in force and effect.
- Further, in accordance with Connecticut General Statutes, the officer shall:
  - Surrender all pistols, revolvers, other firearm(s), ammunition and/or electronic defense weapon(s) to the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection (DESPP) or any local police department, or;
  - Transfer via sale all pistols, revolvers, other firearm(s), and ammunition to a federally licensed firearms dealer, as required by (CGS §[29-36k](#)) and provide the Chief of Police or his/her designee with the proof of this requirement.
- If the officer possesses a state permit or a temporary state permit to carry a pistol or revolver, pistol or revolver eligibility certificate, long gun eligibility certificate, or an ammunition certificate he/she shall surrender the permit/certificate(s) to the State of Connecticut Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, Division of State Police. (CGS §[29-36k](#)).
- If the officer possesses an issued pistol permit from his/her agency, he/she shall surrender the permit to the Chief of Police within the guidelines of the court order.
- The Chief of Police or his/her designee may:
  - Suspend the officer without pay.
  - Assign the officer to administrative duties.

### ORDERS OF PROTECTION (OOP)

*(Please also see Reference Chart at the end of this Document)*

Implicit in the issuance of an OOP is a court's finding that a named protected party(ies) is in imminent danger or risk of harm, from a named, identified respondent. In the interest of immediacy, and in light of the threat always present when an order of protection is violated, coupled with the statutory mandate to arrest, officers shall make a warrantless arrest of any person the officer witnesses or has probable cause to believe has violated a restraining order (including ex-parte order), protective order, standing criminal protective order, a foreign order of protection, or the Conditions of Release.

Once probable cause for arrest has been established and if the offender has left the agency's jurisdiction, the Officer shall notify the dispatcher to advise neighboring jurisdictions or jurisdictions where the offender is believed to have fled, that there is probable cause to arrest the offender and to do so if the offender is located, and complete a signed/sworn report/affidavit to support the arrest. The investigating Department, as soon as practical, shall prepare an arrest warrant at this juncture.

- The officer's authority and mandates to arrest are set forth in CGS [§46b-38b](#), and [§54-1f](#).
- A very important role for law enforcement in family violence cases is the enforcement of *Orders of Protection*. Police should make use of the Connecticut Protective Order Registry – File 20.

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- Officers should be aware that the words “**Orders of Protection**” generally could refer to any type of order. Most especially, in the federal law regarding interstate enforcement of *orders of protection*, the reference is general--not specific as to any one of Connecticut's types of such orders. Officers should be aware that each state has its own type(s) and titles of order(s) that may or may not be equivalent to one or any of Connecticut's orders.
- Connecticut has several types of *orders of protection* available for victims of family violence, including:
  - Restraining Order (RO) (includes Ex-Parte Order)
  - Protective Order (PO)
  - Civil Protective Order (includes Ex-Parte Order)
  - Standing Criminal Protective Order (SCPO)
  - Foreign Orders of Protection
  - Conditions of Release (COR) (that include “no contact with the victim” and “not to use or possess dangerous instruments or possessing any deadly weapons.”)
  - Family Court Orders
- Each type of order has specific characteristics, requirements for issuance and penalties for violation. See Appendix for a **Comparison of Orders of Protection** chart that summarizes and compares the types of orders, how they are issued, what they may include and how they are enforced. Officers should fully understand all aspects of each type of order.
- It is important for police officers to understand and always remember that *orders of protection* are issued by the court, against the offender, for the protection of the victim. They restrict the offender's behavior and **only** the offender can violate the orders. (See CGS [§53a-223](#), [§53a-223a](#) and [§53a-223b](#), regarding immunity for persons protected by an order of protection.)
- **Standard conditions** in an OOP or a SCPO (CGS [§54-1k](#)) may include provisions enjoining the offender from:
  - Imposing any restraint upon the person or liberty of the victim;
  - Threatening, harassing, assaulting, molesting or sexually assaulting the victim; and
  - Entering the family dwelling or the dwelling of the victim.
- A judge (pursuant to CGS [§54-64a](#)) or a bail commissioner (pursuant to CGS [§54-63d](#)) can impose on any person charged with a felony, misdemeanor or motor vehicle violation for which a term of imprisonment may be imposed a **Condition of Release** that she/he have “*no contact with the victim*” in that case. A person who intentionally violates that condition should be arrested for Violation of a Condition of Release. [CGS [§53a-222](#) or [§53a-222a](#)]
  - **Special conditions** that a judge may order in an OOP include, but are not limited to:
    - No direct or indirect contact with the victim; and
    - Not to go or remain within a specific distance of the victim.

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### Domestic Violence Alert Notification / GPS Program

The State of Connecticut Judicial Branch has a GPS monitoring program (*Alert Notification/GPS*) in Bridgeport, Danielson and Hartford courts to first alert and secure the safety of the victim and then assist law enforcement with attempting to locate and apprehend the offender. THIS ALERT NOTIFICATION SYSTEM IS DIFFERENT FROM THE PAROLE AND PROBATION ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF OFFENDERS IN THE COMMUNITY.

- Offenders that have a history of violating court orders and/or who pose a risk of harm to a protected person(s) can be ordered by a judge to wear a GPS equipped ankle bracelet.
- Specific locations are identified as restricted areas (i.e. the protected persons home, workplace, school, etc.) and the offender is instructed to avoid a 2500 foot area surrounding those areas.
- Alerts:
  - An alert is triggered if: 1) The offender breaches one of the restricted areas, 2) the ankle bracelet is tampered with, 3) the battery is not charged or, 4) a GPS signal cannot be located
  - If an alert is triggered, the GPS monitoring company will:
    - Notify the protected person(s) and advise them to activate a pre-established safety plan.
    - Notify the appropriate law enforcement jurisdiction and:
      - Provide the location and direction of travel of the offender and/or other pertinent information.
      - Provide information that will assist responding officers in locating the protected person.
      - Stay on the line with telecommunication personnel if the offender continues to advance towards a protected person(s) and provide a call back number for follow-up.
- Officers dispatched to an Alert Notification/GPS should:
  - Locate and ensure the safety of the protected person(s).
  - With due caution - attempt to locate the offender.
  - Determine the reason(s) for the notification.
  - If probable cause is established that the terms of an existing order of protection have been violated - arrest the offender on speedy information if located or apply for an arrest warrant if the offender cannot be located.
  - Document all information in an incident report.

### Domestic Violence Personal Property Retrieval

- When a judge issues an order enjoining the offender from entering his/her family dwelling, the offender likely will be advised that she/he may contact the police for a one-time escort to retrieve personal belongings.
- When an order of protection allows for the respondent/defendant to return to the dwelling one time accompanied by an officer, to retrieve belongings:

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- Initiation of the retrieval shall be at the discretion of the agency in a time period that is reasonable and practical.
- The officer must verify the order.
  
- The officer must check to ensure that the retrieval has not already been completed by another officer. The officer must contact the protected party to arrange a time for the retrieval.
- If the officer is unable to make contact with the protected party, or if children are present, the retrieval should be scheduled for a later date/time.
- The officer is to accompany the respondent throughout the entire retrieval. If they wish to do so, the protected party should be allowed to accompany the officer and respondent during the retrieval.
- The retrieval should last no longer than 10 to 15 minutes, as the respondent is only retrieving essentials (clothes, toiletry, medication, etc.). Other non-essential or valuable items used by the protected party and/or children (groceries, electronics, jewelry, furniture, etc.) are not to be removed from the dwelling.
- The officer must document that the retrieval has occurred in a CAD or incident supplement. If a call comes in as something other than a retrieval, such as request for officer, etc., the incident must be changed to "Retrieval."
- The protected party must have prior notice by the department, and must agree to the timing of the retrieval.
- The respondent must not be allowed to use this as a means of harassing the protected party.
- If it is not practical or safe for the victim to accompany the officer and the offender during the property retrieval, the officer shall review with the victim, before the officer or the offender leave the premises, what essential items the offender is seeking to remove from the residence.

### Multiple Orders

- In some situations, a victim may obtain a RO and a PO to get all the court ordered protection available. A victim has a right to apply for a RO even if a PO has already been issued. There is nothing in the RO or PO statutes to prohibit a victim from having both orders.
- In situations where there are multiple orders of protection the officer should:
  - Verify that the order and conditions apply to the involved victim and offender and;
  - Document the existence of and issuance date of all orders in their incident report and;
  - Arrest the offender for any and all valid violations of such orders.

### Verification of and Order of Protection

- A violation of any OOP is a felony to include:
  - Protective Order (CGS §[53a-223](#)).
  - Standing Criminal Protective Order (CGS §[53a-223a](#)).

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- Restraining Order (includes ex-parte order) (CGS §[53a-223b](#))
- Foreign Order of Protection (CGS §[53a-223b](#)).
- Civil Protective Order (CGS §[53a-223c](#)).
- A violation of Conditions of Release can be either a felony (CGS §[53a-222](#)) or misdemeanor (CGS §[53a-222a](#)) based on the original underlying charges.
- Any law enforcement officer may enforce any OOP where they have a good faith basis to believe it is valid.
- The best way to verify an OOP is to check with the Connecticut Registry of Protective Orders– File 20.
- Other methods may include;
  - Asking the victim if she/he has a copy of the order.
  - Contacting the issuing court.
  - Contacting the police agency with jurisdiction where the victim resides/works.
  - Contacting the police agency with jurisdiction where the offender resides.

### WEAPONS

#### Effect of a Court Order of Protection (OOP)

#### **Possession – Definition CGS §[53a-3\(2\)](#): to have physical possession or otherwise to exercise dominion or control over tangible property.**

- When the state marshal service receives an ex-parte order issued by the court that indicates that the respondent holds a;
  - Permit to carry a pistol or revolver;
  - An eligibility certificate for a pistol or revolver;
  - A long gun eligibility certificate;
  - An ammunition eligibility certificate or;
  - Possesses one or more firearms or ammunition.
- The marshal service shall;
  - Whenever possible, provide in hand service of the order to the respondent.
  - Notify the law enforcement agency for the town in which the service will take place.
  - Provide such agency a copy of the application, the applicant's affidavit, the ex-parte order, and the notice of hearing.
  - Request a police officer from such agency be present when service is executed.
    - When possible and consistent with all other provisions of this policy, the law enforcement agency may consider sending an officer to accompany the state marshal during the service of the ex-parte order.
- Immediately, but not later than 24 hours after notice has been provided to a person subject to a restraining order (includes ex-parte order), protective order, or a foreign order of protection (CGS §[29-36k\(a\)](#)) such person must:

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- Transfer/sell to a federally-licensed firearms dealer, any pistols, revolvers, other firearms and/or ammunition in his/her possession. (CGS [§29-36k\(a\)\(1\)](#)), or
- Deliver or surrender such pistols, revolvers, other firearms and ammunition to the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection or any local police department. [CGS [§29-36k\(a\)\(2\)](#)]
- Person's subject to a restraining order (includes ex-parte order), protective order, or a foreign order of protection are prohibited from possessing a pistol, revolver, other firearm, ammunition or an electronic defense weapon. [CGS [§53a-217](#)]
  
- Persons subject to a Condition of Release "no use or possession of a dangerous weapon" are prohibited from possessing or using any dangerous instruments or possessing any deadly weapons. [CGS [§53a-222](#) or [§53a-222a](#)].
- Refer to *Federal Domestic Violence Laws*, section regarding federal law, which prohibits the possession of firearms or ammunition by any person, including a police officer, who has been convicted in any court of a family violence crime (a family violence crime that has, as an element, the use or attempted use of physical force, or the threatened use of a deadly weapon), including a misdemeanor family violence crime.
- Upon the surrender of any firearms or ammunition or if the offender indicates that he/she is not in possession of, nor does he/she have access to, any firearms or ammunition and there is no other evidence to suggest the contrary, consider having the offender complete the Firearm and Ammunition Compliance Statement form (DPS-332C) indicating same.

### Permit to Carry

- The issuing authority of a state permit or temporary state permit to carry a pistol or revolver, pistol or revolver eligibility certificate, long gun eligibility certificate, or an ammunition certificate must revoke the permit and/or certificate(s) if the person holding the permit/certificate(s) becomes subject to an order of protection in a case that involves the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against another person. [CGS [§29-32](#), [§29-36](#), [§29-37](#), [§29-38](#)]
- Within five days of receiving written notice that a permit/certificate has been revoked, the holder of the permit/certificate must surrender the permit/certificate to the issuing authority. [CGS [§29-32](#), [§29-36](#), [§29-37](#), [§29-38](#)]
- If an offender does not surrender the permit/certificate, he/she should be arrested for any of the following that apply;
  - Failure to Surrender Permit to Carry a Pistol or Revolver (CGS [§29-32](#)); or
  - Failure to Surrender Pistol or Revolver Eligibility Certificate (CGS [§29-36i](#)), or
  - Failure to Surrender Long Gun Eligibility Certificate (CGS [§29-37s](#)); or
  - Failure to Surrender Ammunition Certificate (CGS [§29-38p](#)); and
  - The permit/certificate should be confiscated and immediately forwarded to the Commissioner of the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection. [CGS [§29-32](#), [§29-36](#), [§29-37](#), [§29-38](#)]

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- Any local issuing authority that revokes a permit must notify the Commissioner of the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection of the revocation, and any revocation of a state permit by the Commissioner of the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection requires notification of the local issuing authority. [CGS [§29-32](#)]

### Seizure of Firearms at the Location of a Family Violence Crime (Safekeeping Provision)

Whenever an officer makes an arrest for a family violence crime, the officer may seize any firearm, ammunition, or electronic defense weapon at the location where the crime is alleged to have been committed that is in the possession of the offender/suspect or that is in plain view. [CGS [§46b-38b\(a\)](#)]. Refer to CGS [§53a-3](#) – *Definition of Possession*. Any firearm seized under this section must be returned in its original condition within seven (7) days to its rightful owner unless such person is ineligible to

possess the firearm or unless otherwise ordered by the court. Any questions regarding the return of weapons seized under this section should promptly be directed to the state's attorney.

### Use or Threatened Use of Weapon in a Family Violence Crime

In responding to family violence incidents, officers shall investigate and arrest in accordance with relevant Connecticut Statute [§46b-38b](#). If an officer has probable cause to believe that a person used or threatened to use a weapon in the commission of any family violence crime(s) that person should be arrested for all appropriate crimes and the weapon should be seized as evidence of the crime(s).

### Criminal Possession of a Firearm, Ammunition, Electronic Defense Weapon, Pistol or Revolver

Arrests for criminal possession...

- 1) Any offender that knows that she/he is subject to a Restraining Order, (includes ex-parte order), Protective Order, Standing Criminal Protective Order or Foreign Order of Protection issued by the court, in a case involving the use, attempted use or threatened use of physical force against another person, or
  - 2) has been convicted of a felony; or
  - 3) has been convicted of a Misdemeanor committed on or after October 1, 1994 (pistol and revolvers); on or after October 1, 2013 (other firearms, ammunition, electronic defense weapons) as identified in CGS [§53a-217](#) and [§53a-217c](#); or
  - 4) is subject to any other firearms prohibitions as defined in CGS [§53-217](#) and [§53a-217c](#); and
  - 5) is in possession of any firearm, ammunition, electronic defense weapon, pistol or revolver,
- should be arrested for Criminal Possession of a Firearm or Electronic Defense Weapon (CGS [§53a-217](#)) if found in possession of any firearm, ammunition, electronic defense weapon; or

## Hamden Police Department General Orders

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- Criminal Possession of a Pistol or Revolver (CGS [§53a-217c](#)) if found in possession of any pistol or revolver; and
- The weapon(s) and/or ammunition should be seized as evidence of the crime.

### Seizure of Firearms from Person Posing Risk to Self or Others (Risk Warrant)

A judge may issue a search and seizure warrant to search for and take custody of any firearms when any two officers (or any prosecutor) complain on oath that there is probable cause to believe that (1) a person poses a risk of imminent personal injury to him/herself or to other individuals, and (2) such person possesses one or more firearms, and (3) such firearm or firearms are within or upon any place, thing or person. [CGS [§29-38c\(a\)](#)]

Police officers should consider this option when investigating incidents of family violence.

## FEDERAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE LAWS

The possible or potential applicability of any of the federal family violence laws discussed in the following material does not preclude an officer's responsibility to comply with Connecticut's family violence laws and mandatory arrest provisions, as Connecticut and federal law can have concurrent jurisdiction.

The Federal Violence Against Women Act (**VAWA**) makes criminal certain actions in family violence situations. Several provisions of that Act which may arise during the investigation of family violence situations by Connecticut police officers are described below.

If an officer believes that a person may have violated a provision of VAWA, he/she should discuss the facts of the investigation with a supervisor and/or States Attorney for referral and review by an Assistant United States Attorney who will determine whether the situation warrants prosecution on federal charges.

The offices of the United States Attorney for the District of Connecticut are located at:

Office of the United States Attorney  
157 Church Street New Haven, Connecticut 06508  
(203) 821-3700

### Summary of Applicable VAWA Sections

#### **Full Faith and Credit: [Title 18 USC §2265](#) and [§2266](#)**

- Requires states and Indian tribes to enforce orders of protection issued by foreign states and Indian tribes as if the orders had been issued by the non-issuing, enforcing state or Indian tribe.
- A valid order of protection is defined as an order of protection that was issued by a court with jurisdiction over the parties and matter under the laws of such state or Indian tribe and in

## **Hamden Police Department General Orders**

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circumstances where the defendant was given reasonable notice and the opportunity to be heard sufficient to protect the defendant's due process rights.

- The provision applies to any injunction or other order issued for the purpose of preventing violent or threatening acts or harassment against, or contact or communication with or physical proximity to, another person, including temporary and final protection orders issued by civil and criminal courts (other than support or child custody orders). In other words, it extends to temporary and final, civil and criminal orders of protection.
- The provision states that officers should enforce out-of-state orders of protection that are presented to them if the order appears valid on its face, i.e., it contains both parties' names and has not yet expired. The provision further states that even if the out-of-state order is uncertified, it should be enforced if it meets the requirements of facial validity.

### ***Disposal, Receipt or Possession of a Firearm: [Title 18 USC §922\(d\) and \(g\)](#)***

- Section 922(d)(8) prohibits the knowing transfer of a firearm to a person who is subject to a court order that restrains the person from harassing, stalking, or threatening an intimate partner or child. Section 922(g)(8) prohibits the possession of a firearm by persons subject to a court order that restrains the person from harassing, stalking, or threatening an intimate partner of such person or child of such intimate partner or person, or engaging in other conduct that would place an intimate partner in reasonable fear of bodily injury to the partner or child.
- Section 922(g)(9) prohibits the possession of a firearm or ammunition by any person who has been convicted in any court of a family violence crime (a family violence crime that has, as an element, the use or attempted use of physical force, or the threatened use of a deadly weapon), including a misdemeanor family violence crime.

### ***Interstate Domestic Violence: [Title 18 USC §2261\(a\)\(1\)](#)***

- Prohibits the travel across state lines or the leaving or entering of Indian Territory with the intent (at the time of the crossing) to injure, harass, or intimidate a spouse or intimate partner. This provision is violated when a person, after the crossing, then intentionally commits a violent crime or causes a bodily injury.

### ***Causing the Crossing of State Line by Force, Coercion, Duress, or Fraud: [Title 18 USC §2261\(a\)\(2\)](#)***

- Violation of this provision occurs when the defendant by force, coercion, duress or fraud, causes a spouse or intimate partner to cross state lines (or leave or enter Indian Territory) and in the course or as a result of that conduct, intentionally commits a crime of violence. Bodily injury to the victim is also required.

### ***Interstate Stalking: [Title 18 USC §2261A](#)***

- Prohibits travel across a state line or within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States with the intent to injure or harass another person, when in the course of, or as a result of, such travel, the person is placed in reasonable fear of the death of, or serious bodily injury to, that person or a member of that person's family.

## Hamden Police Department General Orders

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### ***Interstate Violation of a Protective Order: Title 18 USC §2262***

- This provision is violated when a person travels across state lines or leaves or enters Indian territory with the intent to engage in conduct that (A) (i) violates the portion of a PO that protects against credible threats of violence, repeated harassment, or bodily injury; or (ii) would violate subparagraph (A) if the conduct occurred in the jurisdiction in which the PO was issued; and (B) subsequently engages in such conduct.

# Hamden Police Department General Orders



STATE OF CONNECTICUT  
DEPARTMENT OF EMERGENCY SERVICES AND PUBLIC PROTECTION  
DIVISION OF STATE POLICE  
Special Licensing and Firearms Unit  
**Firearm and Ammunition Compliance Statement**



Case Number:	Date:	Time Started:	Time Ended:
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I, \_\_\_\_\_ (full name), \_\_\_\_\_ (date of birth), of \_\_\_\_\_ (complete address),  
make the following statement without fear, threat or promise. I understand that any statement(s) made herein, which I do not believe to be true, and which statement is intended to mislead a public servant in the performance of his/her official function is a crime under Connecticut General Statutes §53a-157b and is punishable by law.

On the above date and time, I met with Trooper / Officer \_\_\_\_\_ (name) of the \_\_\_\_\_ (Police Department) at \_\_\_\_\_ (location) to provide the following statement:

I have been informed by:

- A letter received from the Connecticut State Police, Special Licensing and Firearms Unit dated \_\_\_\_\_
- A judge, prosecutor or other official at Superior Court GA- \_\_\_\_\_ (town).
- Trooper / Officer \_\_\_\_\_ (name) of \_\_\_\_\_ Police Department.

Other source (describe) \_\_\_\_\_  
that pursuant to Connecticut General Statutes Sections 53a-217 and/or 53a-217c as amended by P.A. 16-34, I am *ineligible* to possess firearms and/or ammunition.

I understand that if I am subject to a protective or restraining order, or a foreign order of protection, my firearms and ammunition may only be (1) transferred to a federally licensed firearms dealer, or (2) surrendered to the Connecticut State Police or to a local police department. This action must be taken immediately and under no circumstances later than twenty-four (24) hours after notice has been provided to me that I am subject to one of the above orders. I understand that if I am ineligible to possess firearms and/or ammunition for any other reason, I may either transfer the firearm(s) and/or ammunition in my possession to some other person that is eligible to possess them or surrender them to the Connecticut State Police or to a local police department no later than two (2) business days after becoming ineligible. If I transfer the firearm(s) and/or ammunition, I must comply with Connecticut General Statutes Section 29-36k as amended by P.A. 16-34 and any other state or federal statutes.

If I have a Connecticut permit to carry pistols or revolvers or an eligibility certificate or temporary state permit that has been revoked, I understand that I have five (5) days from receipt of notification in writing that the permit has been revoked, to surrender the permit to the Connecticut State Police.

To comply with the above requirements, I have:

- Transferred the firearm(s) and/or ammunition to \_\_\_\_\_  
(Provide name and address of individual /dealer receiving firearms)  
\*Attach a copy of Form DPS-3-C, Sale or Transfer of All Firearms transfer paperwork
- Surrendered the firearms and/or ammunition to \_\_\_\_\_ Police Department.  
\*Attach copy of Form DPS-293, Surrendered Firearms/Ammunition Log Sheet

Other disposition of Firearms and/or ammunition (explain) \_\_\_\_\_  
(Example: reported lost, stolen or previously seized by police)

My Connecticut permit to carry pistols or revolvers, eligibility certificate, or temporary state permit has been / is being surrendered to:  
\_\_\_\_\_ (Name of police department)

I am not in possession of any firearm(s) and/or ammunition, or a Connecticut permit to carry pistols or revolvers, an eligibility certificate or temporary state permit, nor do I have access to any firearm(s) or ammunition \_\_\_\_\_ (Initials)

By affixing my signature to this statement, I acknowledge that I have read it or have had it read to me and it is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Witness: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Personally appeared to the signer of the foregoing statement and made oath before me to the truth of the matters contained therein.

Endorsed or notized by (Police Official): \_\_\_\_\_ Police Dept: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## COMPARISON OF ORDERS OF PROTECTION<sup>1</sup>

*Current to 2019*

No individual who is listed as a protected person on any order may be liable for: (1) soliciting, requesting, commanding, importuning, or intentionally aiding in the violation of the order; or (2) conspiracy to violate such order.

<b>Protective Orders and Restraining Orders</b>				
Type of Order	How the Order is Made	How Long the Order Lasts	Provisions that May Be Included	Violations
<b>Protective Order (PO)</b> (C.G.S. <a href="#">§46b-38c</a> ) (C.G.S. <a href="#">§ 54-1k</a> )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Issued by a judge in a criminal case, usually at the time of arraignment.</li> <li>➤ There is no cost to the victim.</li> <li>➤ Victim may not want a PO or even know the PO has been issued.</li> <li>➤ Offender, not the victim, is responsible for upholding order.</li> <li>➤ Is a condition of the offender's release.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Duration of the criminal court case.</li> <li>➤ Until criminal case ends</li> <li>➤ Judge may modify or terminate at any time, without victim knowing.</li> <li>➤ May continue during probation [CGS <a href="#">§53a-28(f)</a>]</li> <li>➤ Check with Protection Order Registry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Offender not to threaten, harass, assault, molest, sexually assault or attack the protected person (partial/limited order).</li> <li>➤ Offender must stay away from the protected person's home (full/ residential stay-away order).</li> <li>➤ Offender to have NO CONTACT with victim.</li> <li>➤ Offender to remain 100 yards away from victim.</li> <li>➤ Order may extend to victim's minor children, but will usually not include custody orders. May include animals.</li> <li>➤ Any other orders the court deems necessary to protect the safety of the victim and dependent children.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Criminal Violation of a Protective Order [C.G.S. <a href="#">§53a-223</a>] (D Felony)</li> <li>➤ Unless violation includes imposing restraint on a person or their liberty, threatening, harassing, assault, sex assault, molestation, or attack of a victim (C Felony).</li> <li>➤ Arrest for all other crimes for which there is probable cause (e.g., criminal trespass, harassment, threatening, burglary, assault, intimidating a witness, etc.).</li> <li>➤ Criminal Trespass 1<sup>st</sup> [CGS <a href="#">§53a-107</a>] if in violation of PO.</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> The orders outlined in this chart are not mutually exclusive. A family violence victim could have more than one valid order from the same category or more than one valid order from multiple categories in effect at the same time (i.e. two protective orders, a protective order and a restraining order, etc.). Law enforcement must enforce the strictest provisions of any and all valid orders.

<p>Victim files an "Application for Relief from Abuse" in the Family Division of Superior Court (civil court).  Ex-parte order may be granted by judge. Hearing on order scheduled within 14 days.  Victim must ensure that offender is "served" with notice of hearing.  Offender, not the victim, is responsible for upholding order.  There is no cost to the victim (for filing or service).</p> <p><b>Restraining Order (RO)</b>  (C.G.S. §46b-15)</p> <p>Includes Ex-Parte order</p>	<p>Ex-parte order lasts until day of hearing, which is within 14 days of date of issuance.  7 day hearing if firearms, permit, eligibility certificate disclosure.  Marshal/PD service in hand when possible.  At hearing, judge can extend the order for 1 year with possible extension beyond 1 year.  If victim wants to extend order beyond initial 1 year term, must file a motion at least 12 days prior to expiration.  Order will not end prior to the expiration date without the victim being notified.  Check with Protection Order Registry.</p>	<p>Same provisions as in Protective Orders (above).  May include custody orders.  May include financial conditions for spouse (ex)/dependent children, living together (i.e. utilities, insurance, mortgage, rent, support).  No disposal of property, documents, keys, ID.  Must surrender weapons immediately, but not later than 24 hours after notice.  Must surrender permit/eligibility certificate within 5 days of notice.</p>	<p><b>Criminal Violation of a Restraining Order (C.G.S. §53a-223b) (D Felony)</b>  Unless violation includes, imposing restraint on a person or their liberty, threatening, harassing, assault, sex assault, molestation or attack of victim (C Felony).  Arrest for all other crimes for which there is probable cause (e.g., criminal trespass, harassment, threatening, burglary, assault, intimidating a witness, etc.).  Criminal Trespass 1<sup>st</sup> [CGS §53a-107] if in violation of RO.  Victim also can file a Motion for Contempt in court where order was issued.  Violation of financial conditions is NOT a criminal violation; explain option to file Motion for Contempt</p>
<p><b>Standing Criminal Protective Order (SCPO)</b>  (C.G.S. §53a-40e)</p> <p><i>AKA: Standing Criminal Restraining Order (pre-Oct. 1, 2010)</i></p> <p><i>Permanent Protective/Restraining Order</i></p>	<p>Issued by a criminal court judge at the time of sentencing.  Can only be issued if offender is convicted of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Violation of enumerated offenses; or</li> <li>▪ Any crime the court determines to be family violence; or,</li> <li>▪ Any other crime for good cause shown.</li> </ul> No cost to victim.  Victim may not want a SCPO or even know the SCPO has been issued.</p>	<p>Orders issued prior to Oct. 2010 could last indefinitely.  Orders issued post Oct. 2010 shall remain in effect for any duration specified by the court at the time of sentencing.  Orders can be modified and/or terminated without notice to or consent of the victim.</p>	<p><b>Criminal Violation of a Standing Criminal Protective Order (C.G.S. §53a-223a) (D Felony)</b>  Unless the violation includes imposing restraint on a person or their liberty, threatening, harassing, assault, sex assault, molestation, or attack of victim (C Felony).  Arrest for all other crimes for which there is probable cause (e.g., criminal trespass, harassment, threatening, burglary, assault, intimidating a witness, etc.).  Criminal Trespass 1<sup>st</sup> [CGS §53a-107] if in violation of SCPO.</p>

<p><b>Foreign Orders of Protection</b> (C.G.S. <a href="#">§46b-15a</a>)</p>	<p>➤ Entitled to enforcement in Connecticut where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Issued by courts of: (1) another state; (2) District of Columbia; (3) U.S. commonwealth, territory or possession; or (4) Indian tribe;</li> </ul> <p>➤ Presume an order is valid if the content and form appear to be authentic (Full Faith &amp; Credit). The order does NOT have to be a certified copy.</p> <p>➤ May be criminal or civil. Conditions vary by issuing entity.</p> <p>➤ Must surrender weapons immediately but not later than 24 hours after notice.</p> <p>➤ Must surrender permit/eligibility certificate within 5 days of notice.</p> <p>➤ A person may register a foreign order of protection in Connecticut, but is NOT required to do so, and law enforcement cannot refuse to enforce an order because the order does not appear in COLLECT, NCIC or the Protection Order Registry.</p>	<p>➤ Criminal Violation of a Foreign Order of Protection (C.G.S. <a href="#">§53a-223b</a>) (D Felony) Unless the violation includes imposing restraint on a person or their liberty, threatening, harassing, assault, sex assault, molestation, or attack of victim (C Felony).</p> <p>➤ Arrest for all other crimes for which there is probable cause (e.g., criminal trespass, harassment, threatening, burglary, assault, intimidating a witness, etc.).</p> <p>➤ Criminal Trespass 1<sup>st</sup> [CGS <a href="#">§53a-107</a>] if in violation of FOP.</p> <p>➤ May be federal violation – contact US Attorney</p>
<p><b>Conditions of Release (COR)</b> (C.G.S. §§ <a href="#">53a-222</a>, <a href="#">53a-222a</a>, <a href="#">54-63c</a>, <a href="#">54-63d</a>)</p>	<p>➤ A person charged with a family violence crime can be released with non-financial conditions of release<sup>2</sup> by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Law enforcement;</li> <li>▪ Bail commissioner;</li> <li>or</li> <li>▪ A judge.</li> </ul> <p>➤ To verify:</p> <p>COR imposed by bail commissioner or law enforcement remain(s) in effect until offender is presented to a judge at arraignment.</p> <p>COR imposed by a judge remain(s) in effect for the duration of the case or until further order of the court.</p> <p>Law Enforcement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Comply with specified restrictions on travel, association, or place of abode;</li> <li>➤ Not engage in specified activities, including use/possession of dangerous instruments or possessing any deadly weapons, intoxicant, or controlled substance;</li> <li>➤ Avoid all contact with alleged</li> </ul>	<p>➤ If released on a felony charge: violation of conditions of release in the first degree (C.G.S. <a href="#">§53a-222</a>). (D Felony)</p> <p>➤ Unless violation includes imposing restraint on a person or their liberty, threatening, harassing, assault, sex assault,</p>

<sup>2</sup> No person shall be released upon the execution of written promise to appear or the execution of a bond without surety if the person is charged with the commission of a family violence crime and in the commission of such crime used or threatened the use of a firearm (C.G.S. § 54-63d).

<p><b>Civil Protection Order (CPO)</b> (CGS §46b-16a)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Check File 20;</li> <li>▪ Contact clerk of court in JD/GA where order issued;</li> <li>▪ Contact bail commissioner who released offender;</li> <li>▪ Contact police department who released offender.</li> </ul>		<p>victim.</p> <p>Bail Commissioner</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Any of the above; plus</li> <li>➤ Remain under supervision of designated person or organization;</li> <li>➤ Any other condition reasonably necessary to ensure appearance of the person in court.</li> </ul> <p>Judge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Any of the above; plus</li> <li>➤ Any non-financial condition the judge deems appropriate;</li> <li>➤ Compliance with Protective Order.</li> </ul>	<p>molestation or attack of victim (C Felony).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ If released on a misdemeanor charge: violation of conditions of release in the second degree (C.G.S. §53a-222a). (A misdemeanor)</li> <li>➤ Unless violation includes imposing restraint on a person or their liberty, threatening, harassing, assault, sex assault, molestation or attack of victim (C Felony).</li> <li>➤ If, in the course of violating a COR, a person commits any other crime (i.e. threatening, intimidating a witness, assault, etc.), that person should be arrested for any other appropriate crime(s).</li> </ul>
<p><b>Civil Protection Order (CPO)</b> (CGS §46b-16a)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Not for DV Cases</b></li> <li>➤ Issued by civil judge.</li> <li>➤ Victims of stalking, sex assault, sexual abuse.</li> <li>➤ Service by marshal.</li> <li>➤ Hearing within 14 days.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Lasts up to one year.</li> <li>➤ Victim requests order.</li> <li>➤ Cannot have a PO for same incident before CPO.</li> <li>➤ If victim wants to extend beyond one year, must file a motion at least 3 weeks prior to expiration.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Offender not to impose restraint on the person or their liberty, threaten, harass, assault, molest, sexually assault or attack the protected person.</li> <li>➤ Offender cannot enter dwelling of protected person.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Criminal Violation of a Civil Protective Order (CGS §53a-223c) (D Felony)</li> </ul>

**Other Orders**

<b>Type of Order</b>	<b>How the Order is Made</b>	<b>How Long the Order Lasts</b>	<b>Provisions that May Be Included</b>	<b>Violations</b>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Family Court Orders</b></p>	<p>➤ Where custody/divorce actions are pending, the Family Court may issue orders that, while not a restraining order or protection order, will often mirror traditional provisions of those orders of protection, such as: kick out orders and/or stay away orders, orders around exclusive possession of the home.</p> <p>➤ While these orders are not technically Orders of Protection, they are valid orders of the court and govern the conduct of the relevant parties.</p>	<p>➤ Family Court orders, unless they contain an expiration date, are valid until further order of the court.</p>	<p>➤ The victim should have a copy of the relevant order.</p> <p>➤ Such orders may include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Exclusive possession of an identified premises;</li> <li>▪ Limitations on when and how one party may contact the other;</li> <li>▪ Stay away orders – from a particular party or location.</li> </ul>	<p>➤ Officers can, in some cases, make an arrest for the “behavior” targeted by the Order, such as an arrest for trespass, harassment, custodial interference, etc.</p>



# Hamden Police Department Monthly Report September 2020



## Personnel Matters and Events

On September 14, 2020, Detective Jomo Crawford received an award from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's New Haven office in recognition for his outstanding service while serving with the FBI's New Haven Task Force.

On September 14, 2020, Officer Andrew Pfeiffer was presented with the Departments highest award "The Medal of Honor" in recognition of his performance while engaged in combat with an armed and dangerous subject.

Detective Jomo Crawford receives award and congratulations from Supervisory Special FBI Agent Joseph Altimari



Pictured left to right: Commissioner Michael Iezzi, Officer Andrew Pfeiffer, Detective Jomo Crawford, and Supervisory Special FBI Agents Joseph Altimari and Jeffrey Waterman



# Hamden Police Department Monthly Report September 2020



## Personnel Matters and Events (continued)

Officer Andrew Pfeiffer is presented with the Department's highest award "The Medal of Honor"



Pictured from left to right: Police Commissioner Larry Esposito, Police Commissioner Chairman Michael Iezzi, Officer Andrew Pfeiffer and Police Chief John Sullivan



# Hamden Police Department Monthly Report September 2020



## Personnel Matters and Events (continued)

The Hamden Police Department would like to wholeheartedly express their gratitude for the support that was displayed on September 19, 2020, during an afternoon rally for our department and the law enforcement profession. During the 2-hour event, which was held in front of Hamden Police Headquarters, a large group of people expressed their gratitude and support. Dozens of motorists could be heard, honking the horns on their vehicles or giving a "thumbs up." A number of supporters were kind enough to provide baked goods and other refreshments. There were a number of individuals that provided our officers with written, heartfelt letters of support. The Hamden Police Department would like to thank all of those that attended this uplifting event. Your support is greatly appreciated.

Law Enforcement Support rally @ Hamden Police Headquarters





# Hamden Police Department Monthly Report September 2020



## Personnel Matters and Events (continued)

Law Enforcement Support rally @ Hamden Police Headquarters (continued)





# Hamden Police Department Monthly Report September 2020



## Personnel Matters and Events (continued)

Law Enforcement Support rally @ Hamden Police Headquarters (continued)



Left photo: Pictured left to right: Senator George Logan, Chief John Sullivan and Captain Kevin Samperi. Right photo: Supporters cheering on officers



# Hamden Police Department Monthly Report September 2020



## **Personnel Matters and Events (continued)**

The Community Liaison Unit was involved in the following community outreach events:

- “We are a Village” Youth Center / Teen Center Support meeting @ 21 Pershing Street (2 Sessions – September 1, 25) – Officers from the Community Liaison Unit and Town of Hamden Administrators met with and assisted in the planning and logistics of opening a new Teen Center at 21 Pershing Street
- Connecticut Food Bank & Town of Hamden Community Development Drive-up mobile food pantry distribution @ Hamden Middle School – September 15, - Officers from the Community Liaison Unit provided security, traffic assistance and assisted families in receiving donated groceries and supplies
- Homeless Out-Reach with Cornell Scott Hill Healthcare and Connecticut Mental Health Center @ various locations on the Dixwell Avenue corridor, - (4 Sessions – September 7, 14, 21, 28) – Officers are partnering with healthcare, social workers, substance abuse counselors and mental health professionals to treat and form relationships with our areas impoverished and/or homeless population to bring services to them and assist with locating stable housing options
- Food Distribution @ Church of Christ Food Pantry Community Distribution – September 12, – Officers from the Community Liaison Unit provided security, traffic assistance and assisted families in receiving donated groceries
- Covid-19 Testing @ Hamden Keefe Community Center – September 17, - Officers provided community relations support, security and traffic assistance while encouraging social distancing
- Hamden Police Community Oriented Policing initiative @ various locations throughout the town – (Month of September), - Over 142 Community Policing Foot Patrols were conducted in September as part of the newly adopted community oriented policing model. Most of these patrols consisted of between 20 minutes to 2 hours in duration with a focus on engaging the public in forming positive relationships and identifying and addressing quality of life issues and to take the necessary steps to address them in a timely manner
- Town of Hamden Drive-In Movie night @ Town Center Park – (2 Sessions – September 17, 24) – Officers were assigned to the Drive-In Movie Night to encourage social distancing and compliance with Covid-19 safety measures as well as traffic, security and community relations duties
- Child Car Seat installations @ Town Center Park during Drive-In Movie night – (2 Sessions – September 17, 24) – Child car seat installations, inspections and give away by officers who are certified as “car seat installers” during the Town of Hamden Drive-In Movie nights



# Hamden Police Department Monthly Report September 2020



## Traffic Calming

Members of the Traffic Division deployed the Speed Compliance Units on Ridge Road and Haverford Street, Ridge Road and Pickwick Road, West Todd and Joyce Road, Evergreen Avenue and Dickerman Street, Mather Street and Dixwell Avenue, Woodin Street and Fairview Avenue, Leeder Hill Drive (north/southbound), Gilbert Avenue and Leonard Road, Lakeview Avenue and Haywood Lane, and Skiff Street and Howard Drive



Members of the Traffic Division conducted selective enforcement in the following areas in response to complaints from residents: Todd Street, Augor Street, Waite Street, Walden Street and Battis Road



# Hamden Police Department Monthly Report September 2020



## Training - Sworn Personnel

During the month of September, department-wide training for all sworn personnel consisted of Blood borne Pathogens, Hazmat and the Draeger breathalyzer machine

## Training: In-Service

Field Training Officer (FTO) School @ East Hartford Police Department – Officer Christina Giori

## Training: Emergency Services Unit

Members of the Emergency Services Unit (ESU) conducted firearms training sessions during the month of September at the Moodus Sportsmen's Club in Moodus, CT





# Hamden Police Department Monthly Report September 2020



## Training – K-9

K-9 Units participated in monthly training throughout areas in town. The training curriculum included:

- Low light building searches
- Narcotics detection; vehicles & buildings
- Aggression Control
- Obedience
- Evidence / Article recovery
- Urban/Residential Tracking
- Suspect apprehensions across river
- Muzzle training





# Hamden Police Department Monthly Report September 2020



## Training – Dispatchers

During the month of September, department wide training for all dispatchers consisted of Blood borne Pathogens, and Hazardous Materials





# Hamden Police Department Monthly Report September 2020



## Incidents of Special Interest

On September 8, 2020, at approximately 7:00 p.m., Hamden Police responded to the Hamden Plaza, 2100 Dixwell Avenue on the report of an armed street robbery. Investigation revealed that “3 or 4 teenaged males” approached a female, as she attempted to enter her motor vehicle. One of the males, described as “young” and “thin”, pointed a firearm at her, while demanding the keys to her vehicle. Another male then “pepper-sprayed” her in the eyes and she temporarily lost her vision. The males then stole her vehicle, described as a tan, 2013 BMW 328i. The victim’s wallet, which contained credit cards, was also stolen. Detective Donald Remillard of the Major Crimes Unit is continuing with the investigation.

On September 9, 2020, at approximately 3:30 a.m., Hamden Police responded to the area of Arch Street and Bowen Street on the report of a shooting. Moments later, officers located the 46-year-old gunshot victim who was shot in the leg. Hamden Fire Rescue arrived and rendered medical assistance. The victim was transported to Yale-New Haven Hospital with non-life threatening injuries. Investigation revealed that the victim was panhandling in the parking lot located at 144 Arch Street when he was involved in a verbal dispute with the operator of a gray sedan. The victim proceeded to walk eastbound on Arch Street. The operator of the gray sedan drove to his location, “pulled out a gun” and shot at him “three or four times.” Detective Andrew Lipford of the Major Crimes Unit is conducting the investigation.

On September 13, 2020, at approximately 10:45 p.m., Hamden Police responded to the report of a stabbing on Weybosset Street. Investigation revealed that Robert Hannan was involved in a verbal dispute with a relative. He subsequently stabbed her multiple times, while she was inside of her bedroom. She suffered injuries to her neck, stomach, arms and legs and was immediately transported to Yale-New Haven Hospital where she underwent emergency surgery. Hamden Police arrested Robert Hannan, 25, of Weybosset Street, Hamden. He was charged with Assault in the 1st Degree of an Elderly Person and Disorderly Conduct. Hannan, was detained on a \$250,000.00 bond, was arraigned at Meriden Superior Court on September 14, 2020.

On September 15, 2020, Hamden Police arrested Phillip Hill, 36, of 60 Whiting Street, Hamden on the strength of an arrest warrant. Phillip Hill was charged with Assault in the 2nd Degree, Reckless Endangerment in the 1st Degree, Reckless Burning, Criminal Mischief in the 2nd Degree and Breach of Peace in the 2nd Degree. Hill, was detained on a court-ordered \$50,000.00 bond, and was scheduled to appear in Meriden Superior Court on September 16, 2020. In addition, Hill was arrested on the strength of 2 outstanding arrest warrants. He was charged with Failure to Appear in the 1st Degree and Failure to Appear in the 2nd Degree. An additional court-ordered bond of \$75,000.00 was set. The initial arrest warrant was based on an incident that occurred on September 11, 2019, when Hamden Police responded to the report of an assault at 306 Pine Rock Avenue. Investigation revealed that the female victim was beaten by her boyfriend, Phillip Hill. She was transported to Yale-New Haven Hospital with injuries to her forehead and nose. Before Hill fled from the area, he attempted to light her vehicle on fire. Officer Jenna Davis conducted an extensive investigation, which led to the application of an arrest warrant for Hill that was approved by the court.

On September 17, 2020, at approximately 1:15 a.m., Hamden Police responded to the area of Dixwell Avenue and Collins Street on the report of a motor vehicle accident. Investigation revealed that Ryan Bivens was traveling southbound on Dixwell Avenue. Bivens’ vehicle crossed the “double-yellow center lines, both northbound lanes and entered the shoulder, along the east curb” of Dixwell Avenue.



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## Incidents of Special Interest (continued)

The front of his vehicle struck the rear of a bicycle, traveling southbound in the shoulder of the roadway. The bicyclist, David Toles, 54, of New Haven was ejected and sustained fatal injuries. Hamden Fire Rescue paramedics pronounced Toles deceased at the scene. After striking Toles, Bivens' vehicle continued southbound, striking and "snapping" 2 utility poles and the vehicle eventually landed on its roof. Hamden Police arrested Ryan Bivens, 21, 58 Westview Street, Hamden. He was charged with Negligent Homicide with a Motor Vehicle, Driving Under the Influence and Failure to Drive in Proper Lane. Bivens, was detained on a \$50,000.00 bond, was arraigned at Meriden Superior Court on September 17, 2020. The Traffic Division, with the assistance of the Connecticut State Police Collision Analysis and Reconstruction Squad processed the scene. Officer Kevin Hall is conducting the investigation.

On September 17, 2020, at approximately 4:15 a.m., Hamden Police responded to the rear of 3000 Whitney Avenue on the report of a larceny. Investigation revealed that Ronald Gutierrez and Isaac Thenlora were siphoning cooking oil from the grease dumpsters that were located on the property. Inside of their van, officers located (2) 250 gallon containers and a gas pump, with siphoning hoses. Gutierrez (26) and Thenlora (23) of Yonkers, New York were charged with Larceny in the 6<sup>th</sup> Degree and Conspiracy to Commit Larceny in the 6<sup>th</sup> Degree. They were both detained on a \$1,000.00 bonds and were scheduled to appear in Meriden Superior Court on October 1, 2020. In addition, Gutierrez was arrested on the strength of a warrant, originating out of Enfield and he was charged with Failure to Appear in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Degree.

On September 18, 2020, members of the Street Interdiction Team and Emergency Services Unit executed a search warrant at 77 Second Street. The search warrant was the result of a lengthy investigation regarding illegal drug sales. Upon searching the residence, officers located and seized the following items:

- 42 MDMA (Ecstasy) pills
- PCP – 5.7 grams
- Heroin – 7.1 grams
- Marijuana – 19.2 grams
- 30 Methadone pills
- 5 Xanax pills
- 5 .22 caliber bullets

Hamden Police arrested Paul Kates Jr., 24, of 77 Second Street, Hamden. He was charged with 2 counts of Possession of Narcotics, Possession of Narcotics with the Intent to Sell, Possession of a Controlled Substance, 2 counts of Possession of a Controlled Substance with the Intent to Sell, Possession of Marijuana, 2 counts of Possession of a Hallucinogenic Substance, 2 counts of Possession of a Hallucinogenic Substance with the Intent to Sell, Misrepresentation of a Controlled Substance and Possession of Ammunition. Kates Jr., was detained on a \$25,000.00 bond, and was scheduled to appear at Meriden Superior Court on October 1, 2020. In addition, Kates Jr. was arrested on the strength of an outstanding arrest warrant originating out of New Haven. He was additionally charged with Breach of Peace in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Degree and Criminal Trespass.



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## **Incidents of Special Interest (continued)**

On September 20, 2020, members of the Patrol Division responded to Elmer Avenue on the report of a larceny. Officers were advised that an individual “was going car to car checking door handles.” Investigation revealed that Daniel Avery had forcibly entered a parked motor vehicle on Elmer Avenue and was confronted by the owner of the vehicle. Avery threatened the victim, while displaying a knife and subsequently fled on foot towards Helen Street. He was promptly apprehended by Officer Kyle Sampognaro and Officer Christina Giori. Hamden Police arrested Daniel Avery, 26, of 55 Thompson Street, Apartment A, New Haven. He was charged with Burglary in the 3rd Degree, Larceny in the 6th Degree and Breach of Peace in the 2nd Degree. Avery was scheduled to appear at Meriden Superior Court on November 2, 2020.

On September 24, 2020, Sergeant Michael Sigmon of the Patrol Division observed a gray Hyundai Santa Fe traveling northbound on Dixwell Avenue which matched the description of a vehicle taken in an armed carjacking in New Haven. After a brief low speed pursuit the vehicle stopped and 6 people bailed out of the vehicle on Earl Avenue near Four Rod Road. 5 of the 6 occupants were apprehended with the assistance of Off Duty Officer Ronald Glifort who was clad in his sleeping attire. The plate on the vehicle was from a vehicle which was stolen from Branford and the vehicle was confirmed to be the one taken in the armed carjacking in New Haven. Arrested were 5 juveniles and all 5 were charged with conspiracy Larceny 3<sup>rd</sup> and Interfering. The New Haven Police Department responded to take possession of the Hyundai.

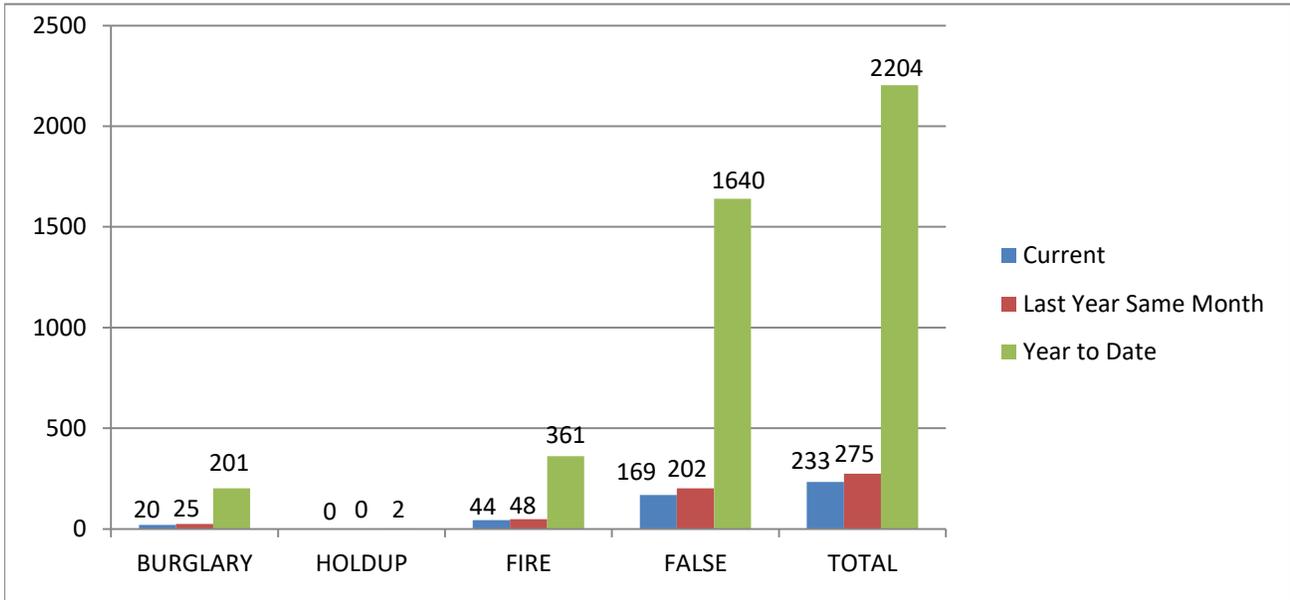
On September 26, 2020, at approximately 6:00 p.m., Hamden Police responded to the area of Butler Street and Marlboro Street on the report of “several shots fired.” Investigation revealed that an individual, described as a “heavysset black male”, fired several gunshots from a Marlboro Street driveway, towards Butler Street. Bullets struck an unoccupied parked motor vehicle and a nearby building. There were no reported injuries. Detective Robert Dunham of the Major Crimes Unit is conducting the investigation.

On September 29, 2020, at approximately 2:50 a.m., Hamden Police responded to Slow Puffs, 3030 Whitney Avenue on the report of an activated burglar alarm. Upon arrival, officers observed a damaged rear glass door. Moments later, Officer Luis Rivera observed a suspicious male, in the vicinity of another business. The male subsequently fled on foot. With the assistance of Officer Kelley Cushman and her K-9 partner “Sar”, Alexander Hernandez was taken into custody, after a lengthy track. A search of Hernandez’s motor vehicle led to the discovery of multiple items that were stolen from Slow Puffs. Hamden Police arrested Alexander Hernandez, 20, of 729 Evergreen Avenue, Hamden. He was charged with Burglary in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Degree and Criminal Mischief in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Degree. Alexander Hernandez was detained on a \$2,500.00 bond, and was scheduled to appear at Meriden Superior Court on October 13, 2020.

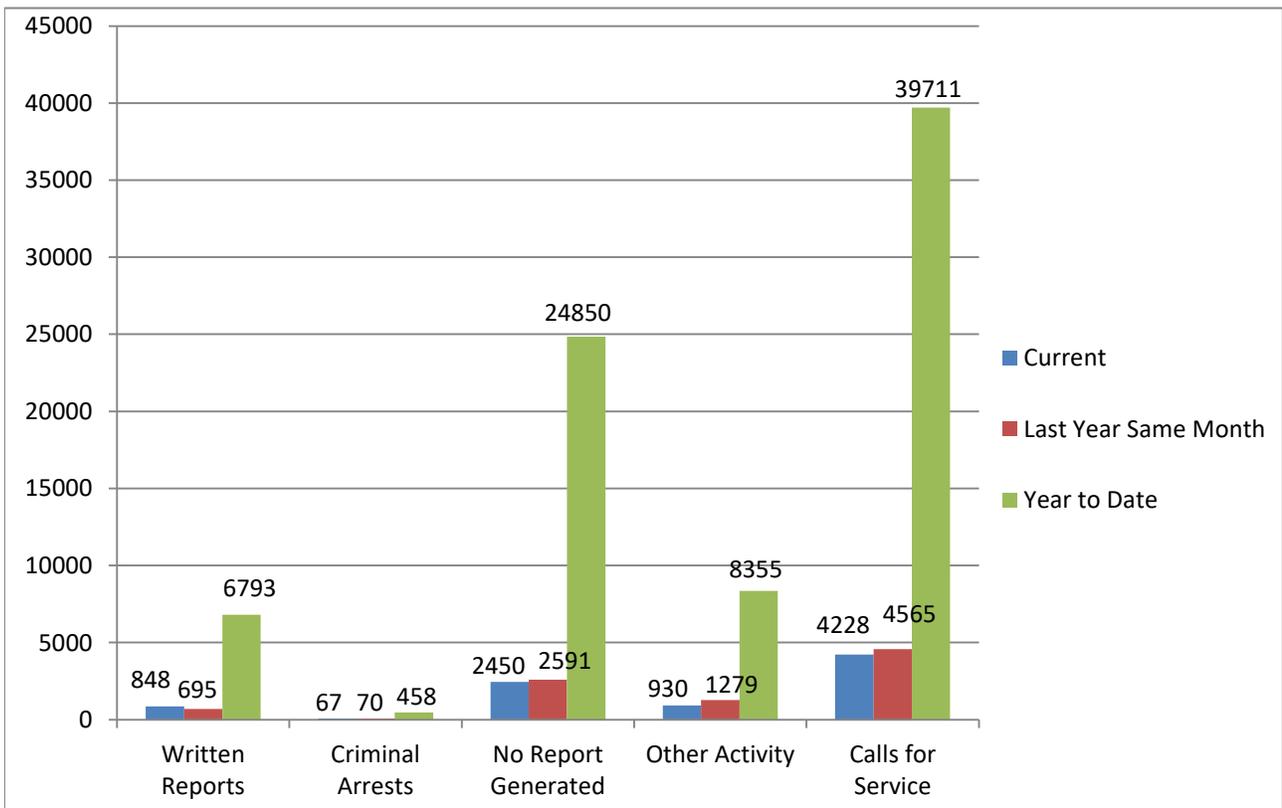
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# Patrol Division

## Alarms

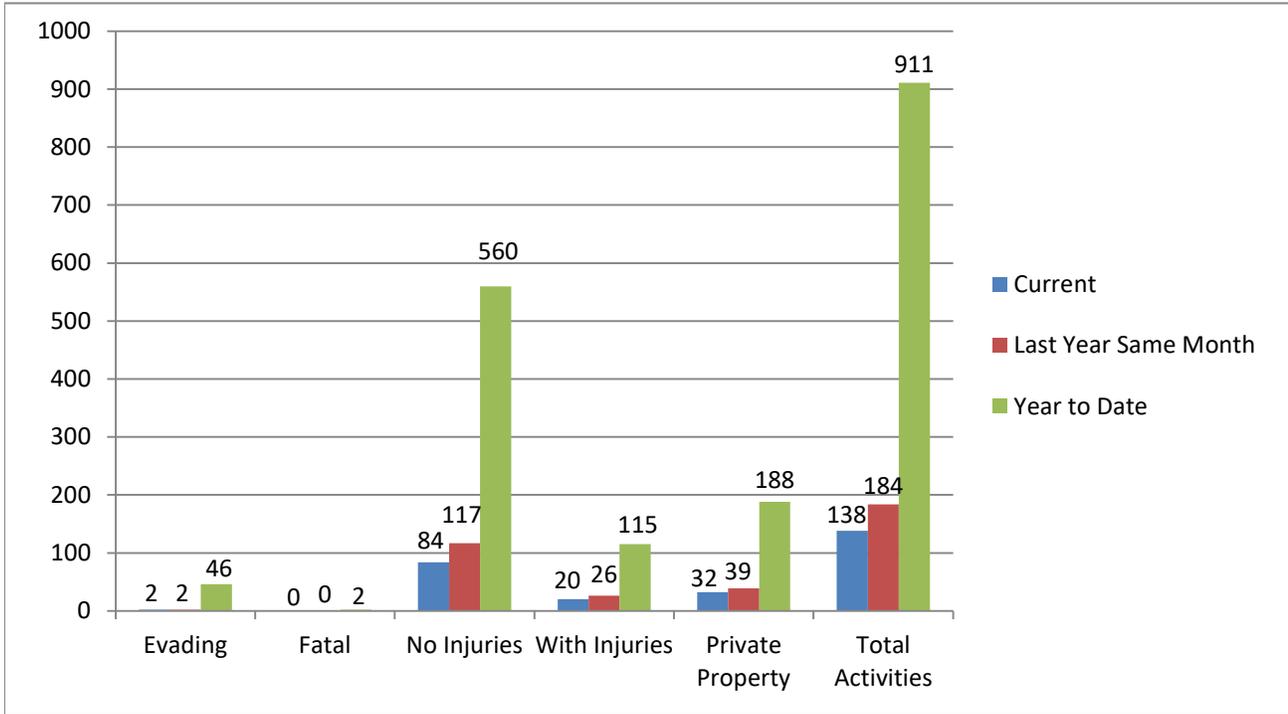


## Calls for Service

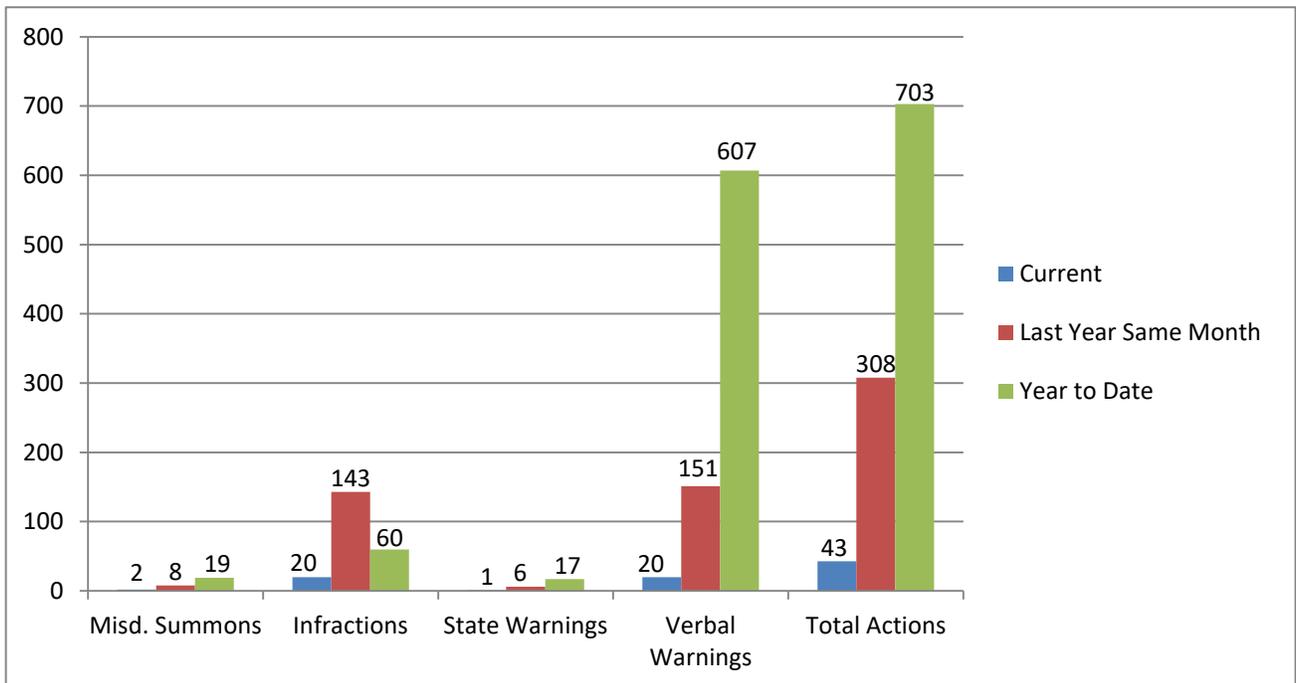


# Patrol Division (cont.)

Accident Stats

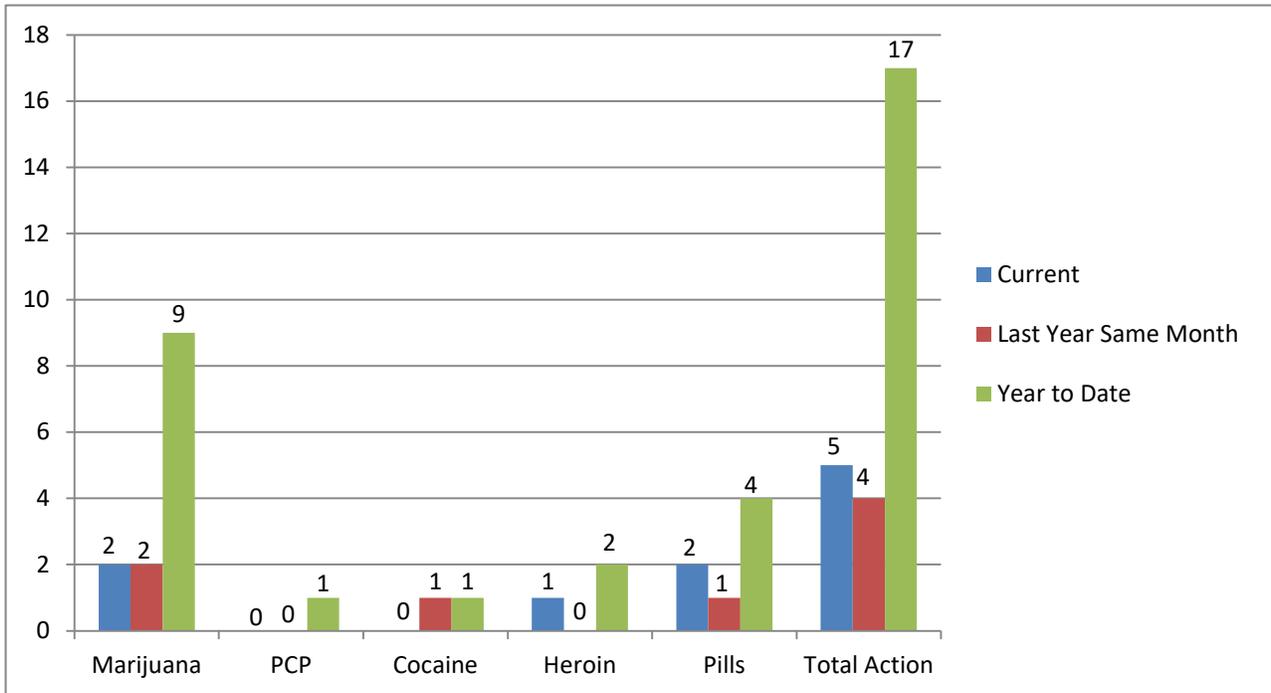


M/V Enforcement

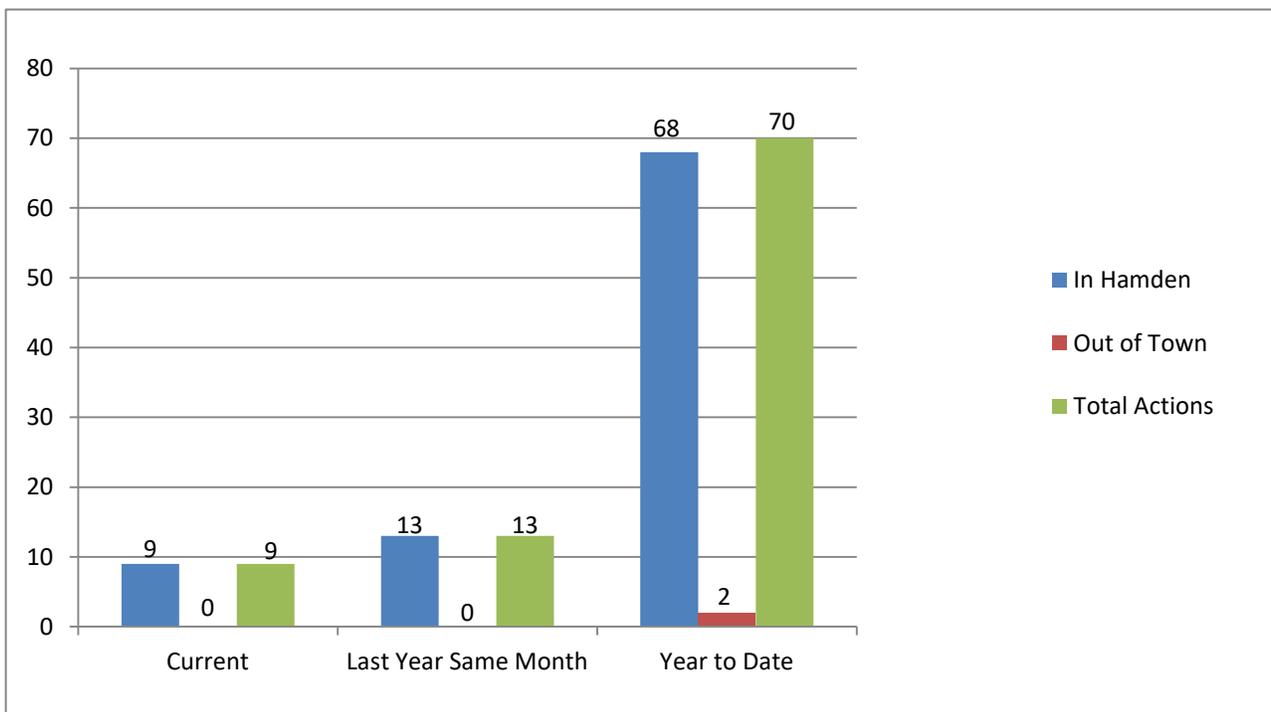


# Patrol Division (cont.)

## Drug Arrests

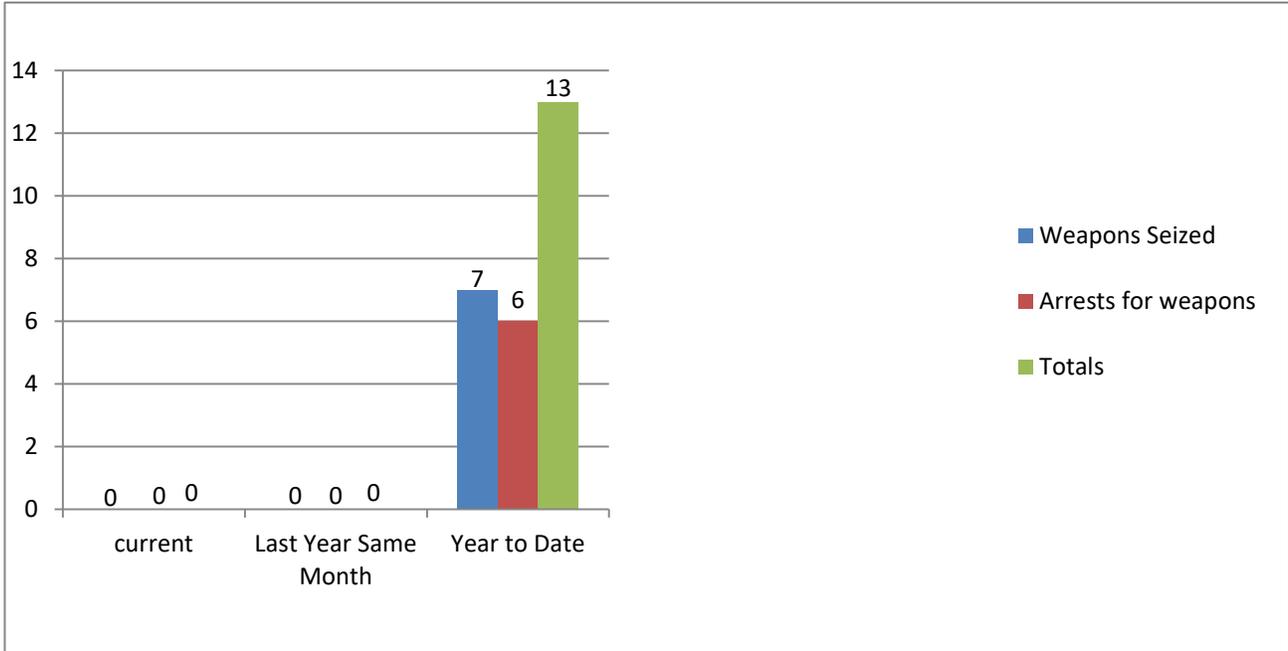


## K-9 Response

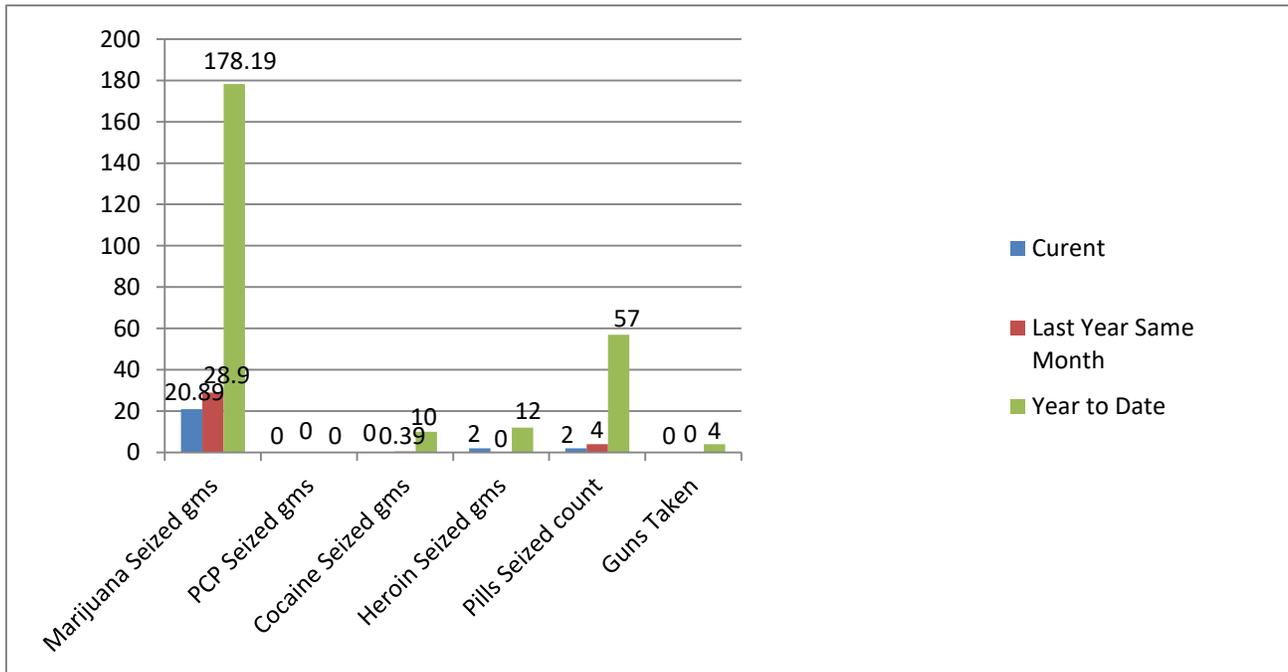


# Patrol Division (cont.)

Weapons Arrests

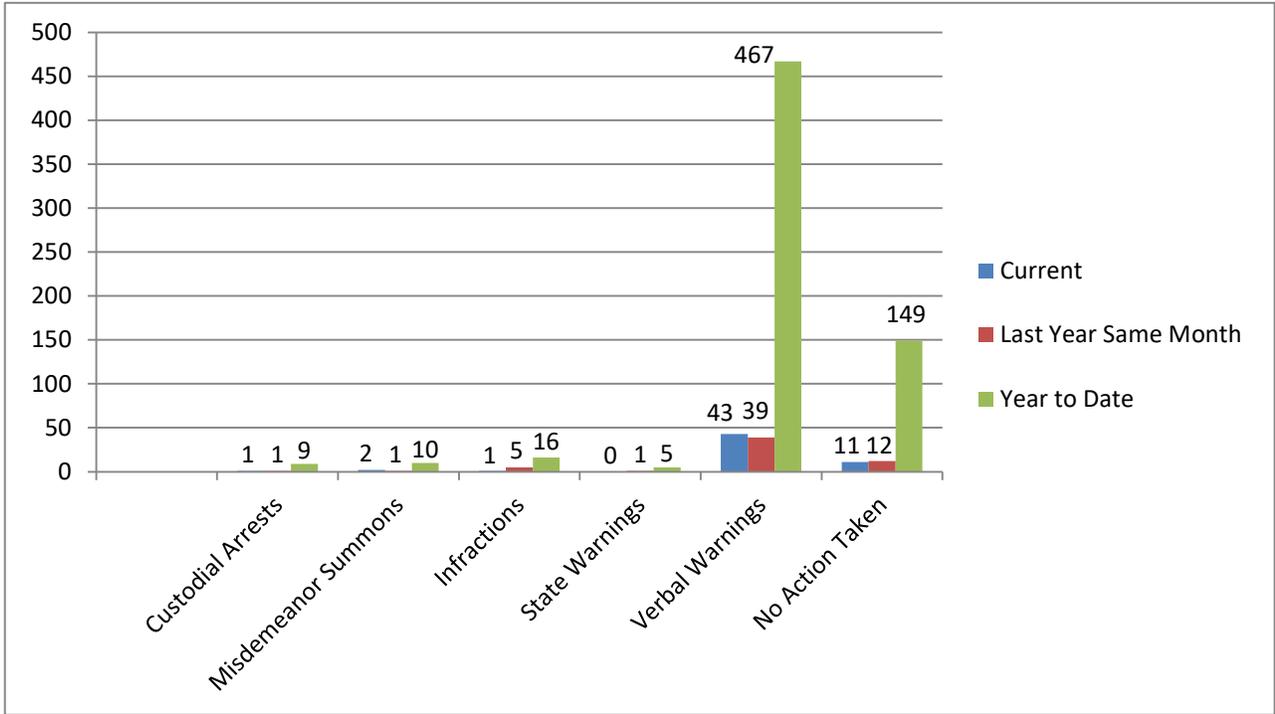


Drugs/Weapons Seized

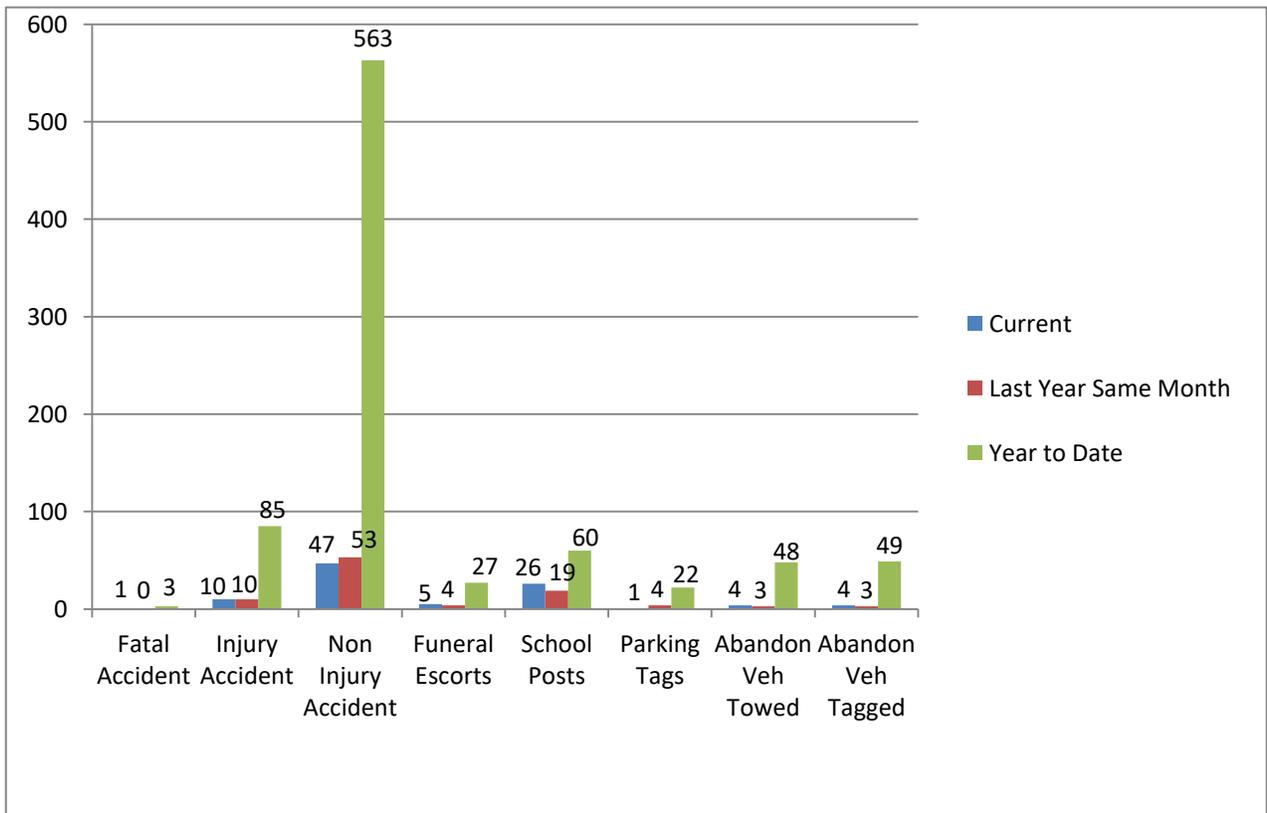


# Traffic Division

Enforcement Action for Accidents

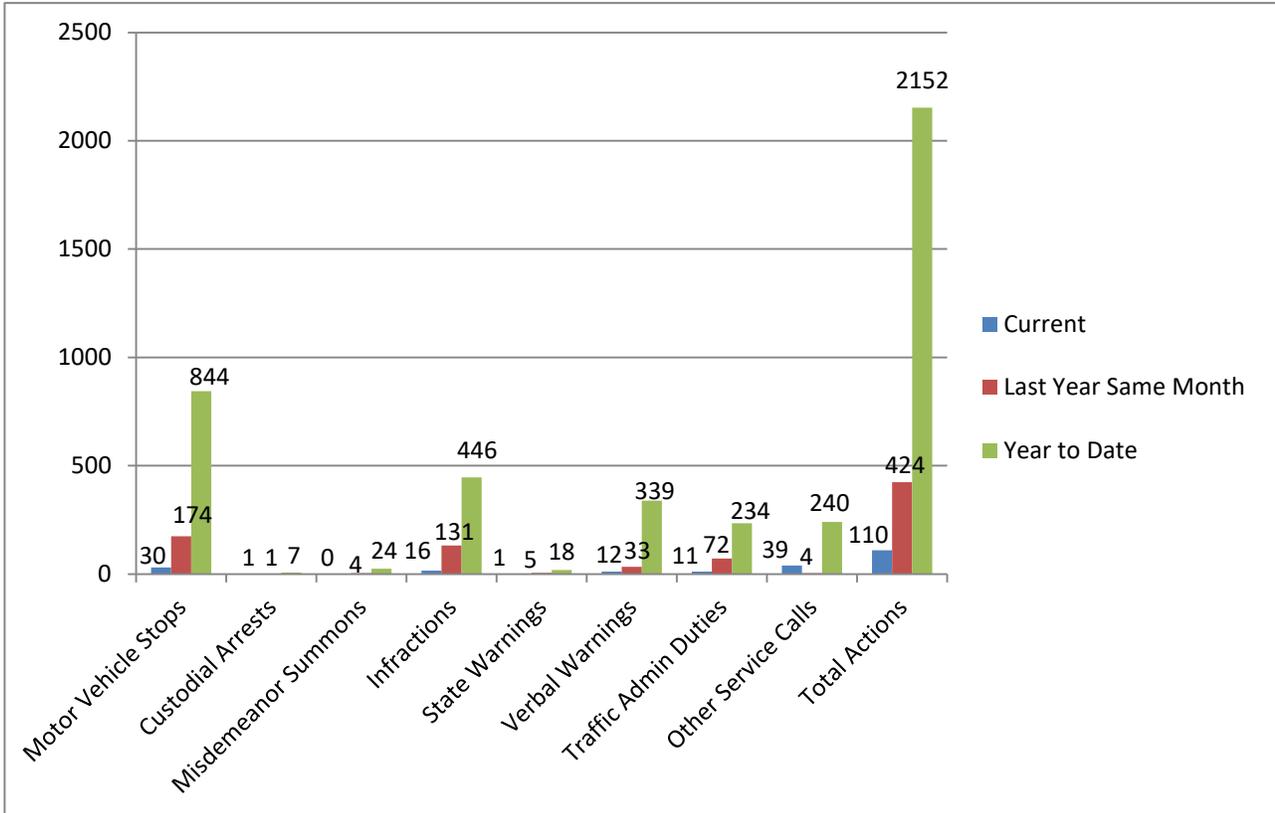


Activity Stats



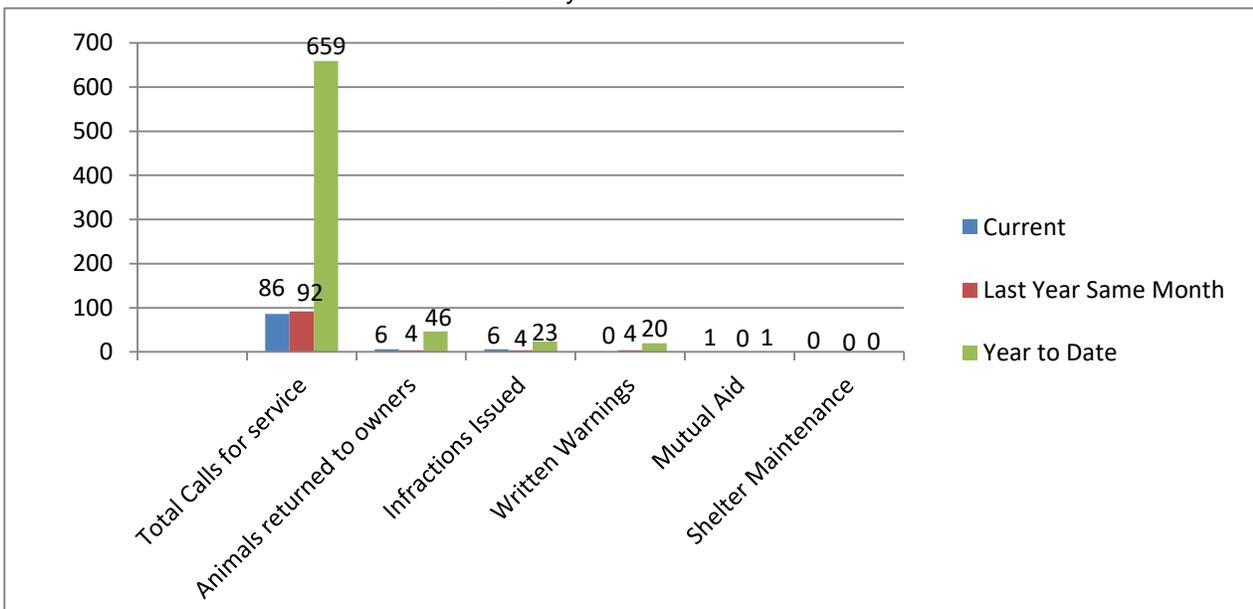
# Traffic Division (cont.)

Selective M/V Enforcement



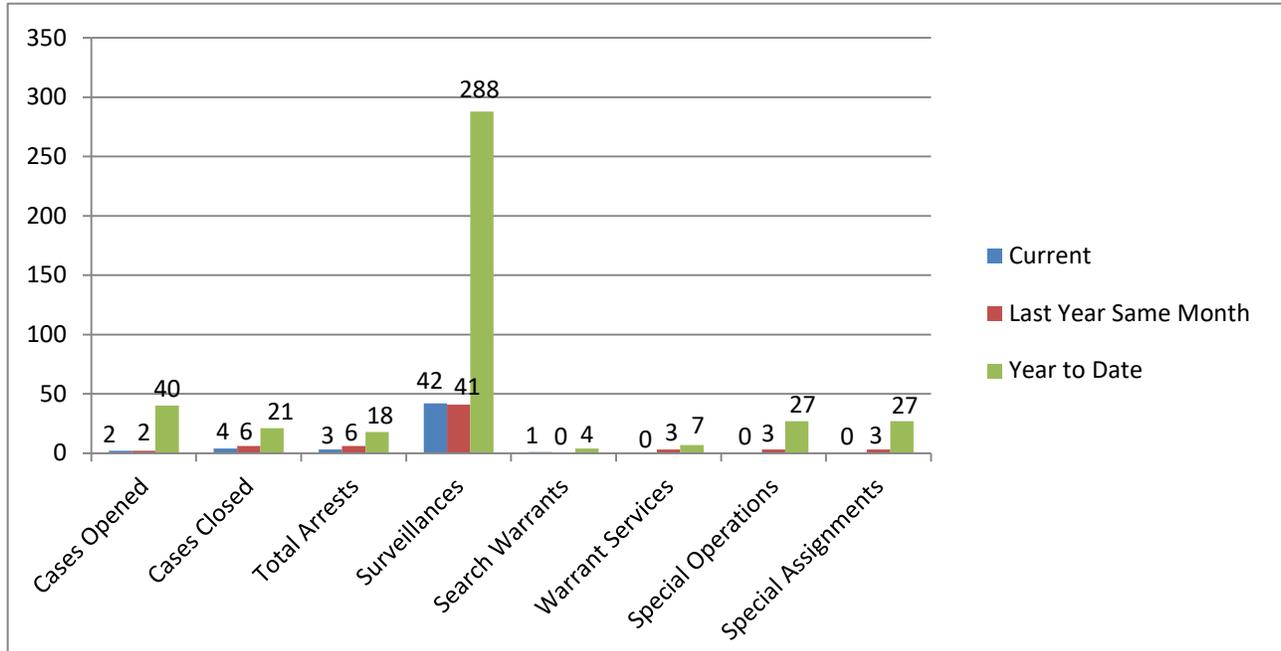
# Animal Control Division

Activity Stats

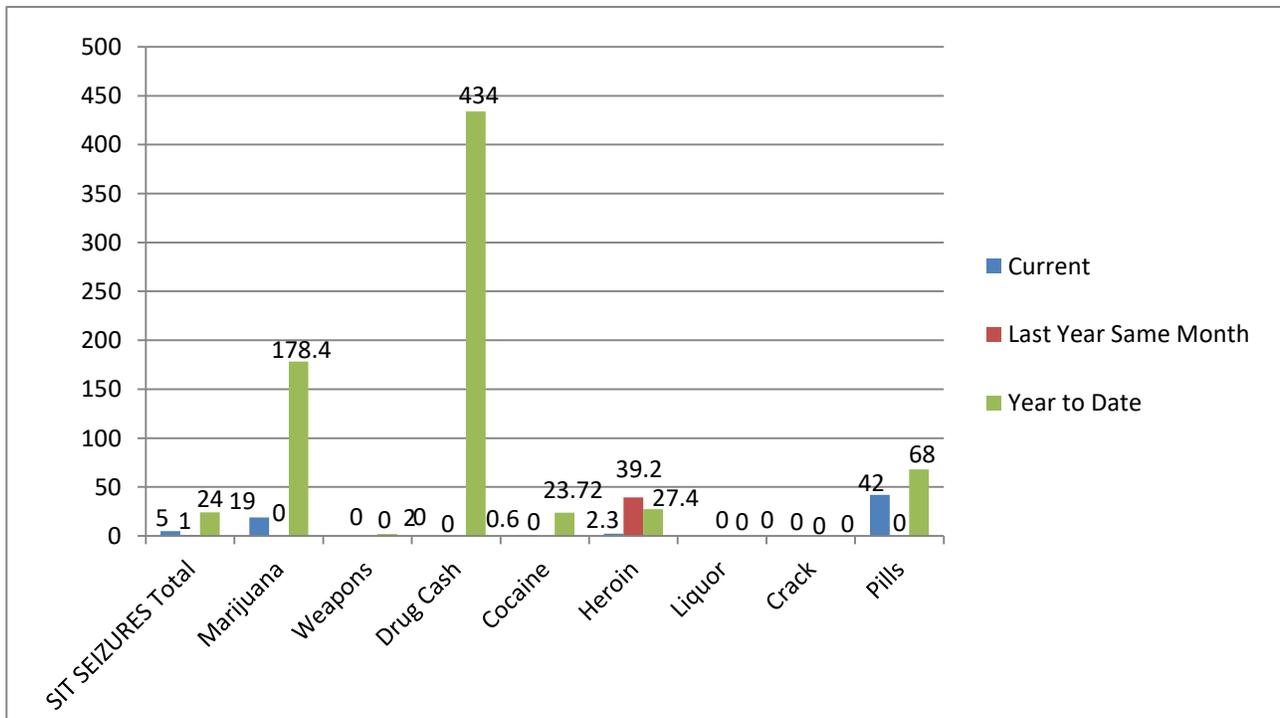


# Street Interdiction Team

Activity Stats



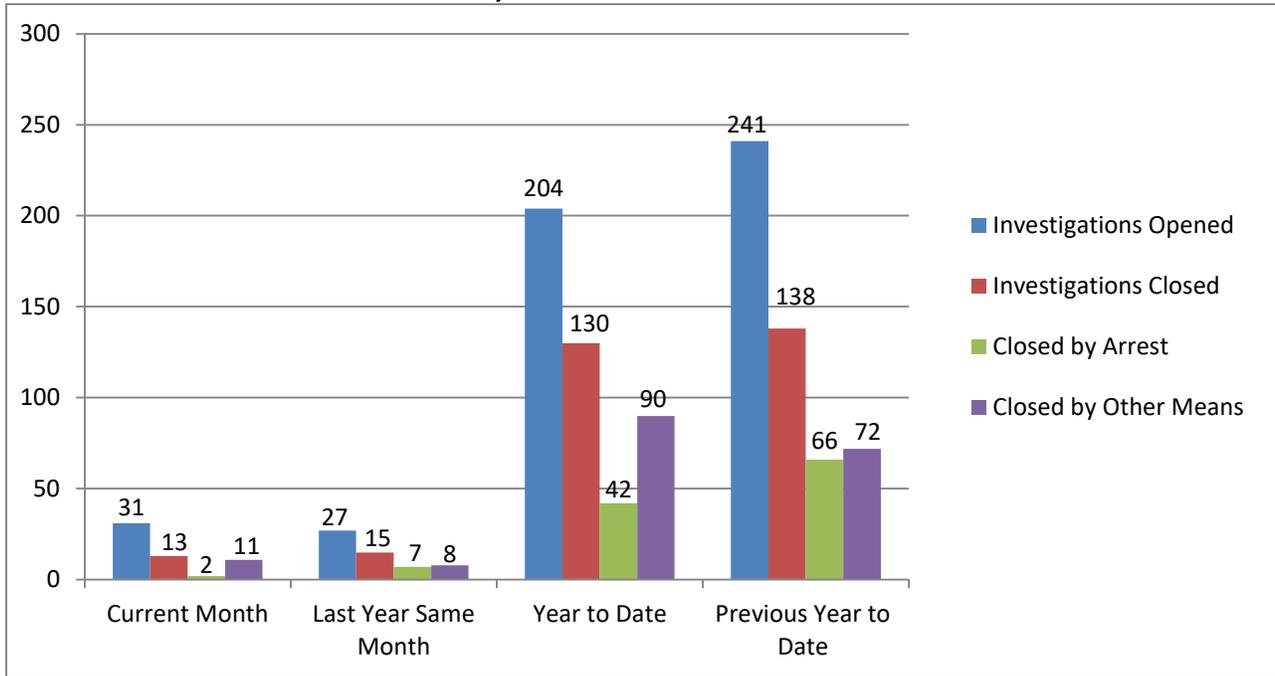
SIT Seizures



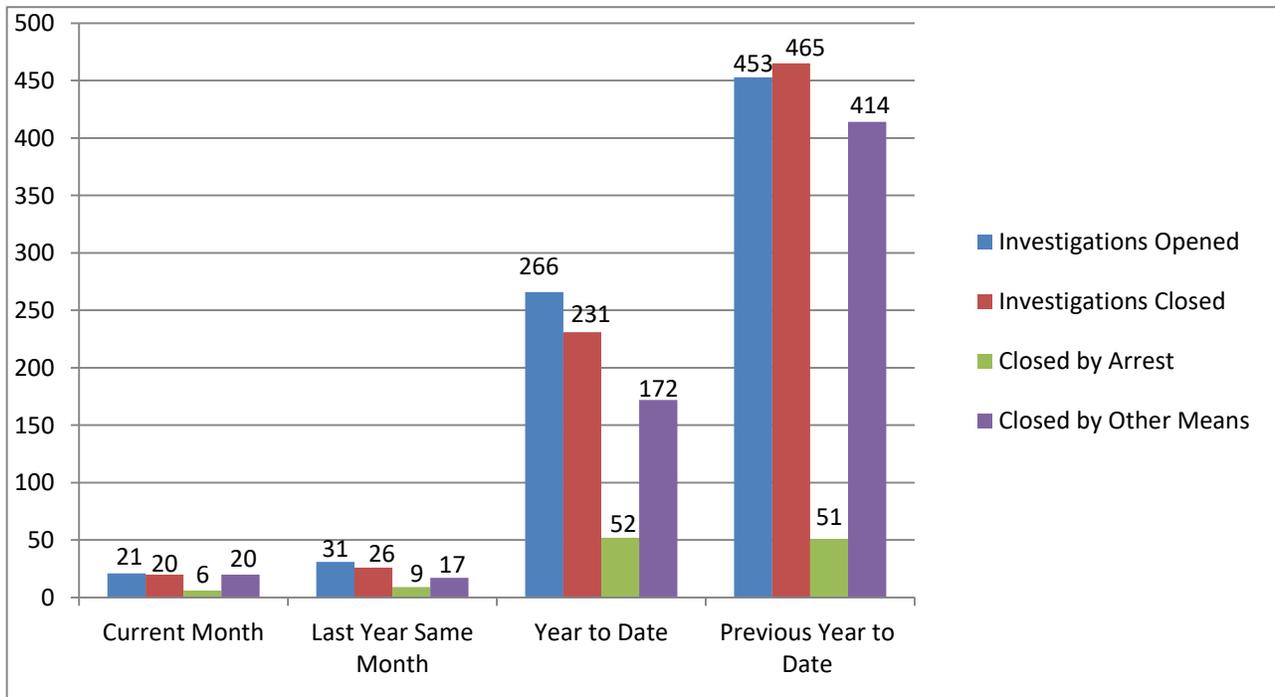
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# Detective Division

## Major Crimes Unit

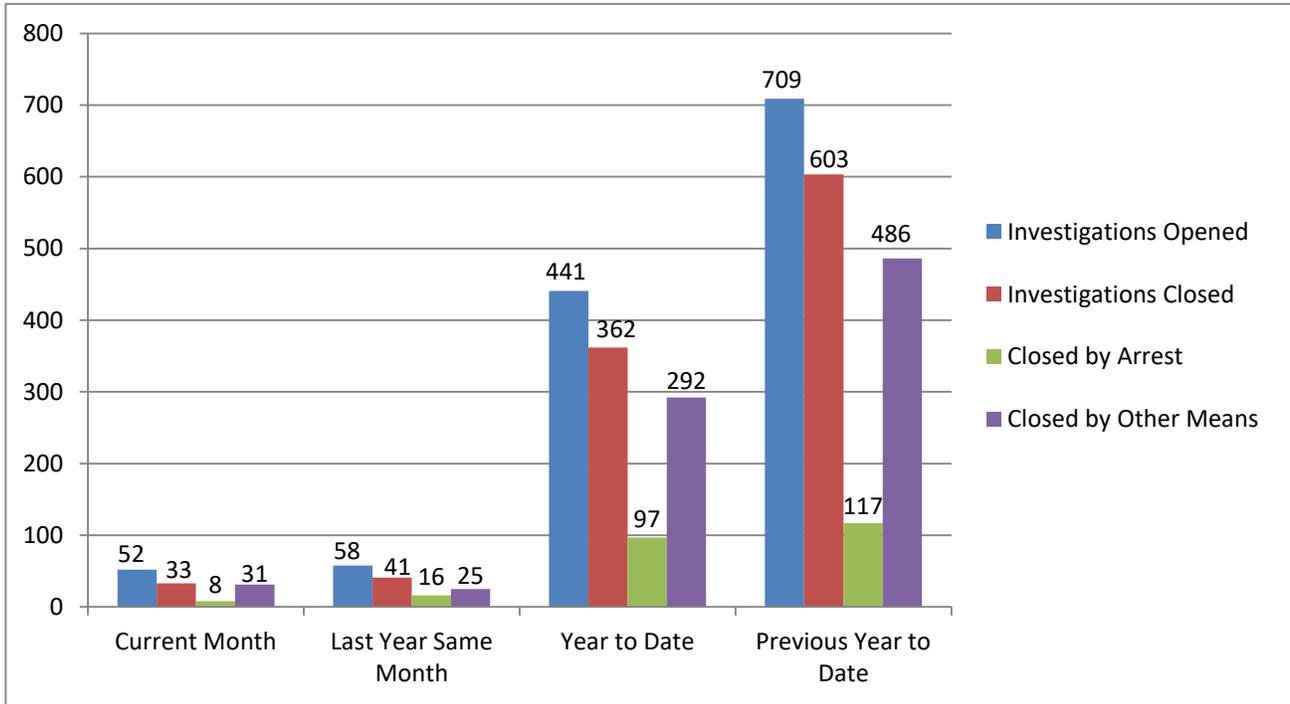


## Special Victims Unit

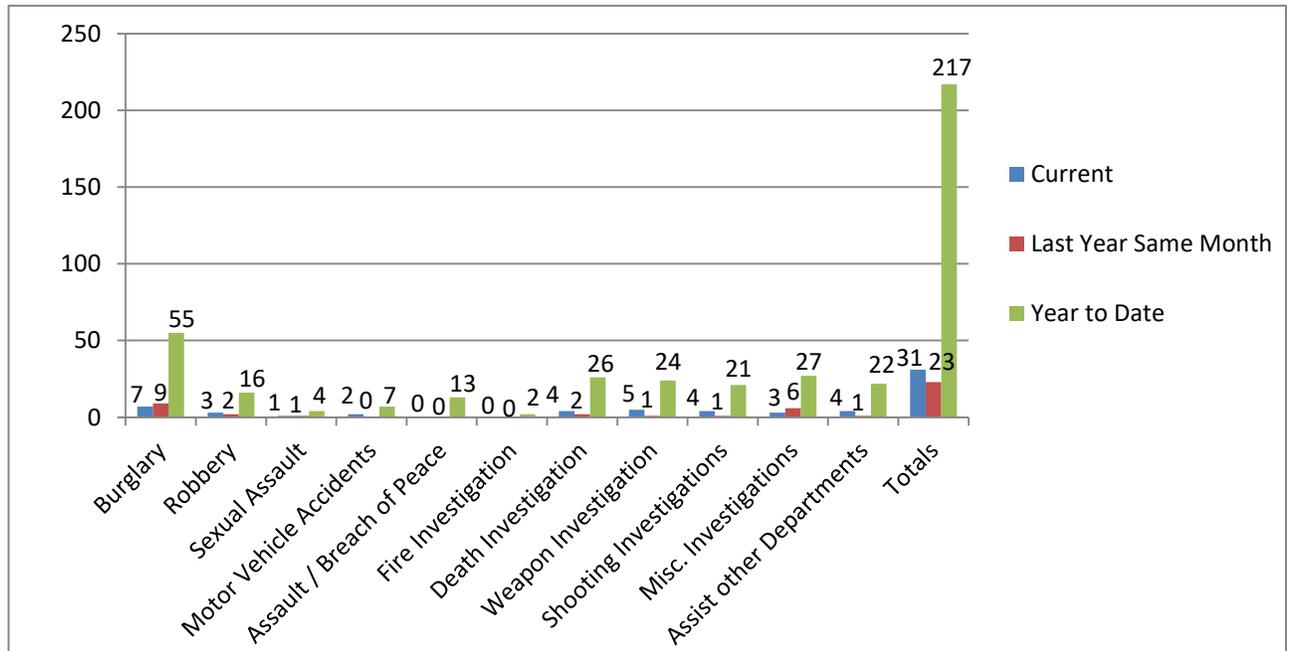


# Detective Division (cont)

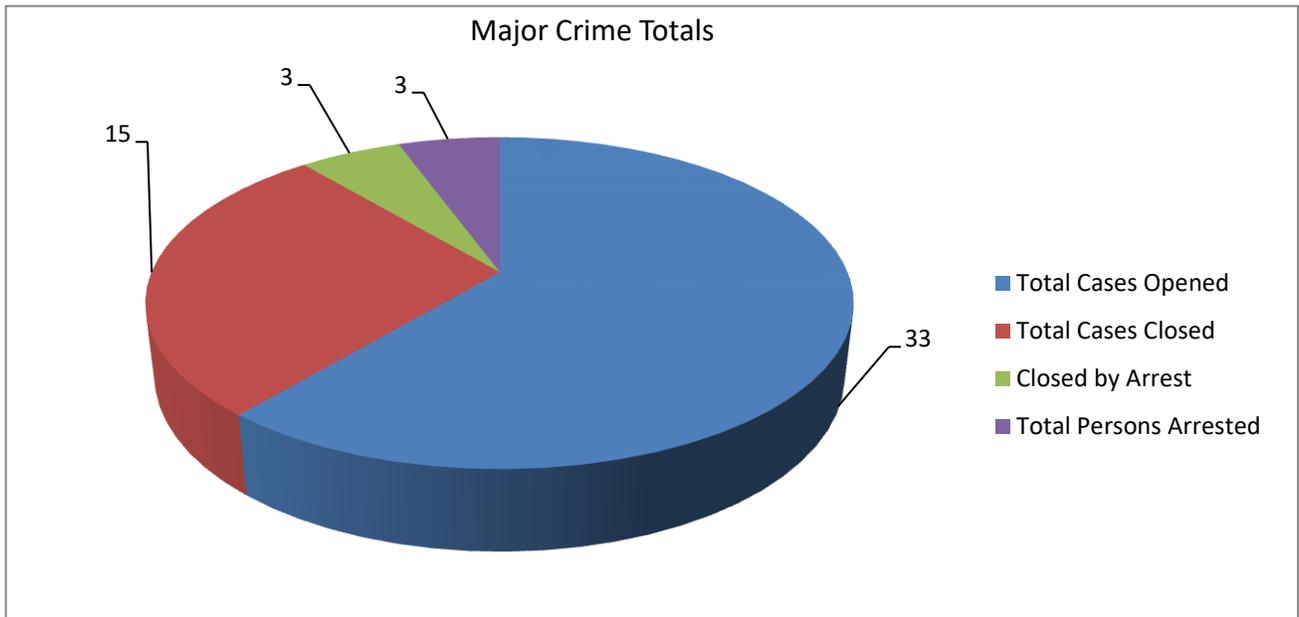
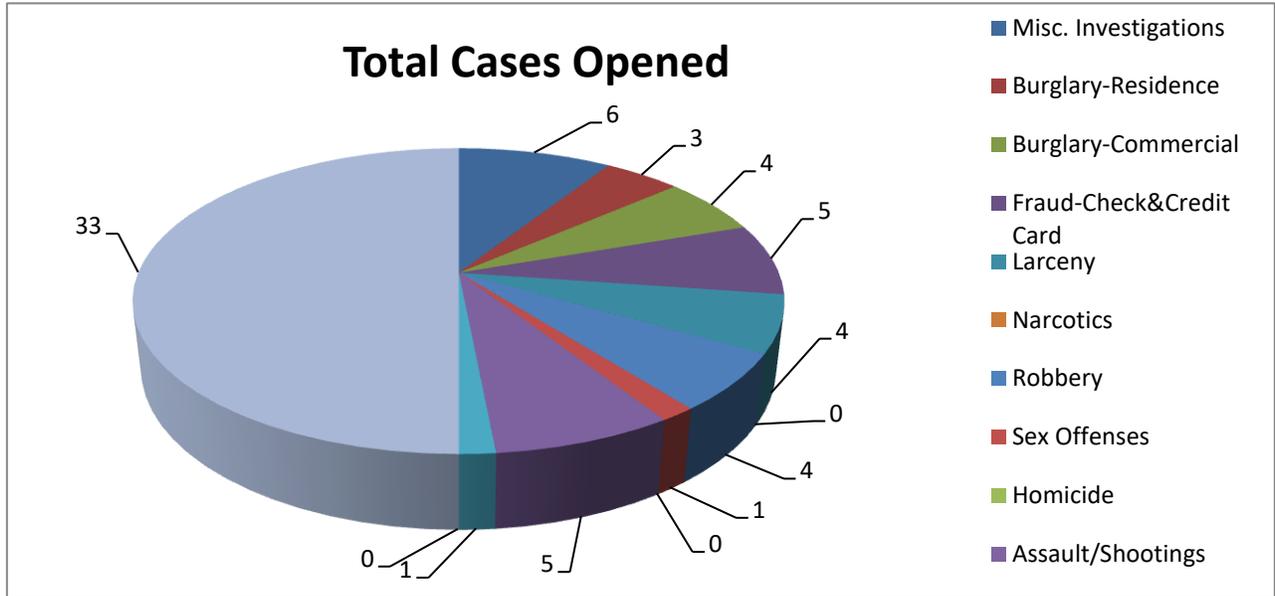
Activity Stats



Investigations Assisted

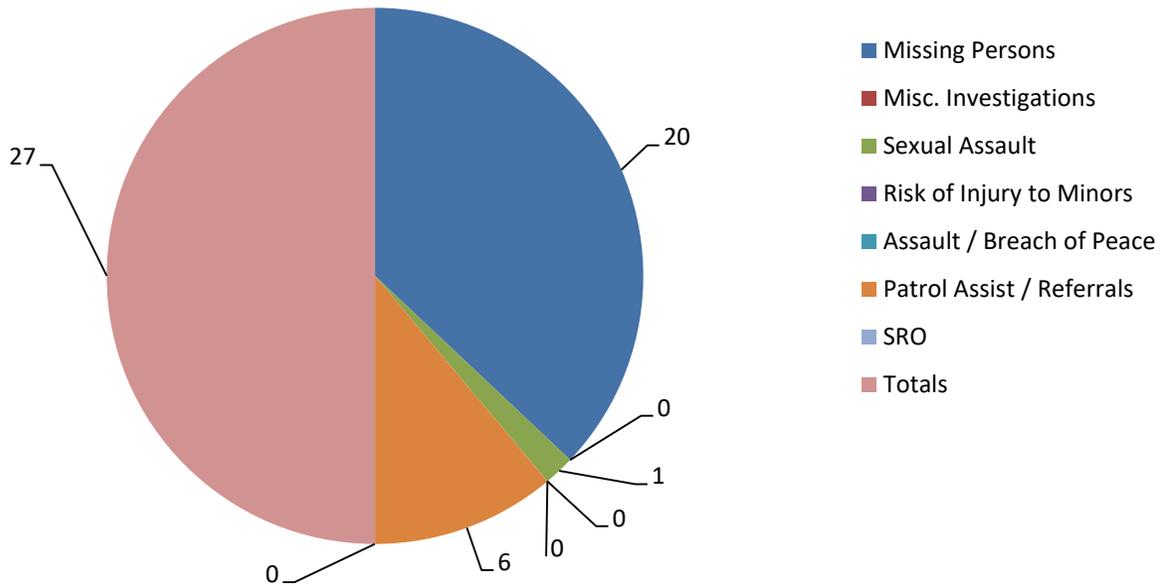


# Major Crimes Division

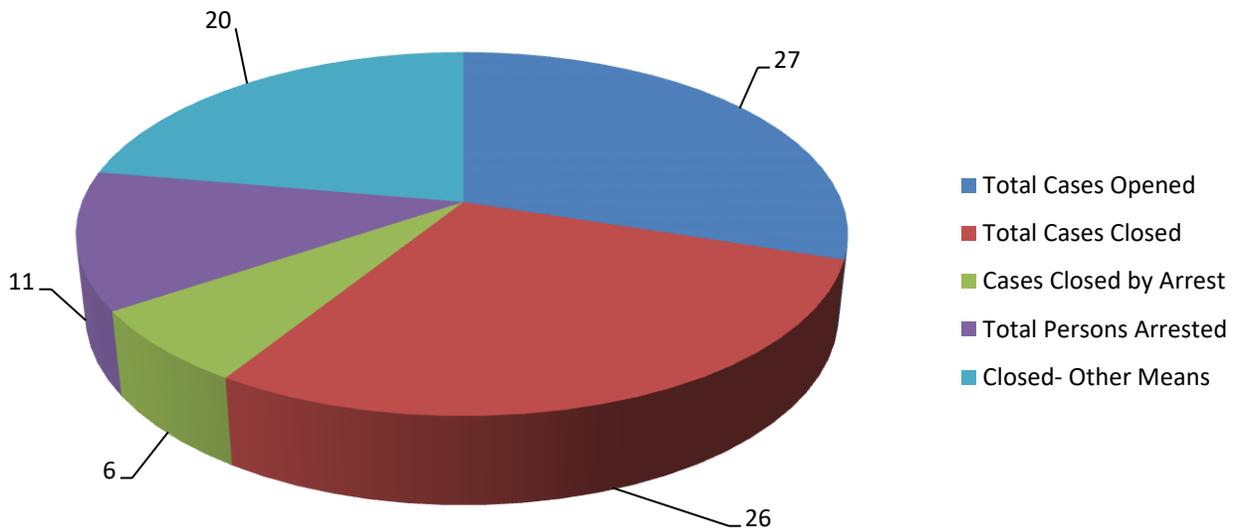


# Special Victim's Unit

### Total Cases Opened



### SVU Totals



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