

City of Eugene POLICE COMMISSION



The Police Commission recommends to the City Council, City Manager, police department, and the people, the resources, preferred policing alternatives, policies, and citizen responsibilities needed to achieve a safe community. We strive to create a climate of mutual respect and partnership between the community and the police department that helps to achieve safety, justice and freedom for all people in Eugene.

Police Commissioners: Juan Carlos Valle, Chair; Tamara Miller, Vice-Chair; Mike Clark; Bernadette Conover; Jim Garner; Linda Hamilton; Kaitlyn Lange; Jesse Lohrke; James Manning; Timothy Mueller; Kitty Piercy; Bob Walker

Police Commission Meeting

February 9, 2012

5:30 pm, McNutt Room, Eugene City Hall, 777 Pearl Street

<u>Item</u>	<u>Starting Time</u>	<u>Minutes</u>
1. Agenda review	5:30	5
2. Minutes Approval – January 12, 2012	5:35	10
3. Public Forum	5:45	10
4. Comments from Chair and Items from Commissioners	5:55	20
5. Working City Proposal	6:15	15
6. Outreach & Resources Committee Report - Review Community Survey Analysis	6:30	30
7. Break	7:00	10
8. Chief's Report	7:10	20
9. Mid-year Status Report	7:30	10
10. PSRC Report – Review & Action on Canine Policy	7:40	30
11. Closing Comments	8:10	20

Next Police Commission Meeting: Thursday, March 8, 2012



Police Commission

Memorandum

City of Eugene
777 Pearl Street, Room 106
Eugene, Oregon 97401
(541) 682-5852

February 3, 2012

To: Members of the Police Commission

From: Carter Hawley, Police Commission Analyst

Subject: Material Review for February 9, 2012 Police Commission Meeting

Listed below are items on the upcoming Police Commission meeting on February 9, 2012.

Working City Proposal

Working City is a show that the City of Eugene contracts for with Metro TV. Each Department is allocated a number of shows per year. The Police Department has invited the Police Commission to fill one of its allocated slots. Each spot is about three to five minutes long, and broadcasts on Channel 21. Should the Commission wish to do a video, the Commission can offer ideas of content. Metro TV will write a script and return it for Commission and EPD approval. With a completed script, one or two commissioners would meet with Metro TV, along with the Police Commission Analyst and the Police Department Public Information Officer. Possible topics include general information about the Police Commission, its past accomplishments or upcoming work. Commission consensus is sought about whether the Commission is interested in participating, and if so, possible topics. To see examples of Working City spots, please go to <http://vimeo.com/32156922> or <http://vimeo.com/33309196>.

Outreach and Resources Committee Report – Community Survey Review

The Outreach and Resources Committee has completed its preliminary analysis of the results from the Community Survey conducted in November 2011. The information will be presented to the Commission. At its meeting Thursday, February 2, the Committee developed the following recommendations:

- This survey provides useful information about the public's perception of EPD, and about the ease of providing input to the City on police policies. The Commission should consider further work, based on the information learned from these results, perhaps in the context of the annual retreat in May 2012.
- The Commission should ask EPD to provide status reports on any additional analysis conducted on the survey results, or subsequent planning or actions resulting from the analysis.

Mid-Year Status Report

Staff will review the mid-year status report, which is scheduled to be transmitted to the City Council in a week.

Policy Screening & Review Committee (PSRC) Report – Review and Action on Canine Policy

At its meeting on Tuesday, February 7, the PSRC is scheduled to complete its review and make final recommendations on the Canine Policy. A copy of the materials that the Committee will be considering are included in this packet for Commission review. Any substantive changes from the attached draft made by the Committee at its meeting will be highlighted at the Commission meeting.

MINUTES

Eugene Police Commission
McNutt Room—Eugene City Hall—777 Pearl Street
Eugene, Oregon

January 12, 2012
5:30 p.m.

PRESENT: Tamara Miller, Vice Chair; Mike Clark, Bernadette Conover, Jim Garner, Kaitlyn Lange, Jessie Lohrke, James Manning, Tim Mueller, Mayor Kitty Piercy, Bob Walker, commissioners; Police Chief Pete Kerns; Carter Hawley, Linda Phelps, Lieutenant Scott Fellman, Eugene Police Department.

ABSENT: Linda Hamilton, Juan Carlos Valle

In the absence of Chair Juan Carlos Valle, Ms. Miller called the meeting of the Eugene Police Commission to order.

1. Agenda Review

Ms. Hawley reviewed the agenda and related materials, which included the following supplemental materials: 1) *Internal Affairs—Department Commendations for December 2011*; and 2) *Closed IA Summaries—December 2011*.

2. Minutes Approval – November 10 and December 8, 2011

Ms. Miller called for corrections to the November 10 minutes. Mr. Garner requested the following change to the last sentence in paragraph 7 on page 1 (struck text deleted, italicized text added): “. . .which ~~had~~ she maintained had already achieved so much locally and nationwide.” He also asked that the fourth sentence in paragraph 10 on page 3 be revised to read: “She said there was nothing in federal ~~of~~ or State law requiring that.”

Mr. Manning, seconded by Mr. Garner, moved to accept the November 10, 2011, minutes as amended. The motion passed unanimously.

Ms. Miller called for corrections to the December 8 minutes. Mr. Garner requested the following revision to the first sentence in paragraph 6: “Mayor Piercy pointed out the ordinance in question included an exemption ~~for~~ to the camping ban for special events. . .”

Mr. Manning, seconded by Ms. Conover, moved to accept the minutes of December 8, 2011, as amended. The motion passed unanimously.

3. Public Forum

Carol Berg Caldwell, 2510 Augusta Street, suggested that the Eugene Police Department (EPD) create a white paper to share with other communities about the City's successful careful, deliberative, and community-sensitive approach to the Occupy movement. She also commended those who participated in Occupy Eugene for their role in helping Eugene to avoid the problems experienced by other cities.

4. Comments from Chair and Items from the Commission

Ms. Miller reported the first meeting of the joint Human Rights Commission/Police Commission subcommittee charged to plan the Hate Crimes Conference had not yet been scheduled because of scheduling difficulties, and she encouraged subcommittee members to find a mutually acceptable time.

Ms. Conover said the Civilian Review Board (CRB) met on January 10 and members discussed what was expected of the CRB in regard to the Hate Crimes Conference and hoped to be kept updated as the planning occurred. The CRB reviewed a case involving an injury at the jail, which led to a discussion of the City's policies as they regarded injuries being seen on scene by an EMT. The CRB learned that many officers had EMT training and an officer with that training could respond to the injury, often more quickly than the Fire Department. She noted that the officer involved in the case under review had been present at the CRB meeting and had been pleased with the process. The CRB's next meeting was scheduled for February.

Mr. Manning announced the February 1, 2012, appearance of Shen Yun Performing Arts at the Hult Center. The Oregon Black Business Alliance and the Oregon Falun Dafa Association were holding a reception for the performers at the Hilton Garden Inn in Springfield on January 31. Mr. Manning also announced the upcoming annual Pearl Buck Center breakfast fund raiser with the theme "Beating Heart" and noted he was the master of ceremonies for the event.

Mr. Mueller said the Autism Rocks art show was up at the Morning Glory Café. A benefit concert for Autism Rocks was scheduled at Sam Bonds Garage on February 5 and he would appear as a member of the band "Steel Wool."

Mayor Piercy said the State of the City event was January 5 and the event included remembrance of Office Chris Kilcullen as well as recognition of the work of the EPD and the role the new police facility would play in helping the EPD serve the community. The first meeting of the task force working on the unhoused issue was held on January 4. The task force was expected to complete its work within 90 days and forward recommendations to the City Council.

Mr. Clark commended Chief Kerns and the EPD for their professionalism in closing the Occupy Eugene encampment.

Mr. Garner thanked the mayor, council, Chief Kerns, and EPD for the way they handled Occupy Eugene. He regretted that the encampment ended with a death and hoped something good came out of the task force process.

Mr. Garner expressed disappointment that Judge Michael Hogan declined to send an embezzler to jail because she was a gambling addict as he believed it set a bad precedent.

Ms. Lange noted that the University of Oregon was in the process of searching for a new president.

5. Policy Screening and Review Committee Recommendation – Vehicle Pursuit

Mr. Walker reviewed revised Policy 314, the Vehicle Pursuit Policy. He emphasized the major change, which was that officers must have a good reason to begin a pursuit and a supervisor could call it off. He said the committee recommended approval of the policy.

Mr. Walker, seconded by Mr. Manning, recommended the commission approve the Eugene Police Department Vehicle Pursuit Policy.

Lieutenant Scott Fellman joined the meeting. Commissioners asked committee members and Lieutenant Fellman questions to clarify the details of the policy and the logic behind the policy. Lieutenant Fellman described the vehicle pursuit training that officers received and noted the proviso carried forward from the previous policy that officers would not criticize one another for calling off a pursuit.

Mr. Walker, seconded by Ms. Conover, called the question.

The motion passed unanimously.

6. Break

7. Chief's Report

Chief Kerns discussed the City's experience in disbanding the Occupy Eugene encampment, which went smoothly. He commended Incident Commander Lynn Reeves and Lieutenants Sam Kamkar, Jennifer Bills, Nate Reynolds, and Doug Mozan and Captains Richard Stronach and Rex Barrong for their work. He said they had all done a fantastic job and followed the objectives established by the EPD's executive team.

Chief Kerns noted the upcoming Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day March, which was dedicated to Officer Chris Kilcullen. The NAACP planned to recognize Officer Kilcullen with its Leadership Award, which would be presented to Christie Kilcullen at a ceremony in March.

Chief Kerns reported that remodeling would begin on the new police headquarters at 300 Country Club the following week. He also reported that three officers and two communication specialists graduated from the Police Academy in December. The EPD continued to make progress on the new records management system, which would facilitate real-time crime analysis, with a purchase expected in a year to 18 months. He said two EPD officers were serving on the mayor's homelessness task force. Acting Captain Rex Barrong had asked to return to the position of Lieutenant in charge of Investigations Division and Pete Deshpande was now Acting Captain of that division. Chief Kerns noted that Captain Rich Stronach and Division Manager Lynn Reeves would retire in 2013 and he anticipated that EPD would hire three captains in 2012. The City would also fill a vacant Crime Analyst position in 2012.

Chief Kerns reported that some of EPD's 2012 in-service session included training on hazardous materials, gang enforcement and investigations, and defensive tactics.

Chief Kerns shared statistics comparing crime levels, citations, and calls for service for the years 2010-2011. He also shared maps showing the location of burglaries, thefts from vehicles, and stolen cars, reporting that burglaries were climbing while vehicle theft was decreasing. Commissioners asked questions clarifying the information provided.

Mr. Walker shared the Web site www.crimereports.com, which provided e-mailed weekly reports about neighborhood crime rates to subscribers. He also shared the City's telephone number for reporting graffiti on public property: (541) 682-4800.

8. Committee Report – Outreach and Resources

Mr. Manning reported that the committee reviewed the survey, which was very interesting. He said he had shared some of the positive results with the police officers in attendance at the recent State of City event. Mr. Manning said the committee debriefed its work on the Monroe Street Station closure and agreed to continue to reach out to the affected neighborhoods and Centro Latino Americano.

Ms. Miller thanked the EPD for paying for the survey. She recognized Mr. Mueller for suggesting the idea and the department for implementing it. She looked forward to the commission seeing the survey's results at the next meeting.

9. Update on Downtown Public Safety Zone Public Forum

Ms. Hawley referred the commission to the record of the December 2011 forum on the City's Downtown Public Safety Zone (DPSZ), which the commission held at the request of City Manager Jon Ruiz.

Ms. Conover recommended that the brochure provided to those who received an exclusion order be made available to the City Council.

Responding to a question from Ms. Lange, Chief Kerns said that the City's attorneys had determined that Eugene's program was constitutionally defensible; it had not yet been challenged on constitutional grounds. He described the practical impact of an exclusion order.

Speaking to the input received at the forum, Mr. Mueller suggested that the DPSZ discouraged those made uncomfortable by individual behaviors they found outside the norm from "opening their minds" to such behavior. He also suggested that Downtown Eugene, Inc. consider funding some supportive mental health outreach and treatment services rather than more guides. He noted the public input offered by Neil VanSteenbergen, who was instrumental in the City's Human Rights Advocate Program. Mr. VanSteenbergen had recommended that the scope of the advocates be expanded to better assist those receiving citations, which Mr. Mueller thought would be useful.

Chief Kerns pointed out to the commission that the ordinance could not be used to exclude those who made people feel uncomfortable. It could only be used to exclude people who committed crimes downtown. He indicated he would give more thought to the use of advocates.

Mr. Walker observed that none of the speakers at the forum asked that the zone be discontinued. He briefly reviewed the testimony the commission received, which was generally supportive. Speaking to Mr. Mueller's comments about the DPSZ discouraging people from being open-minded, Mr. Walker recalled that the testimony in question regarded people who entered the speaker's place of business without intent

to purchase and acted in a menacing way, which frightened away customers. He had first-hand knowledge of some of the behaviors mentioned at the forum and believed the zone should continue.

Mr. Walker, seconded by Mr. Manning, moved that the commission go on record as supporting the DPSZ, and recommend elimination of the sunset provision.

Mayor Piercy recalled that Portland's zone was quite different from Eugene's zone and had ended because of discrimination. She acknowledged her own initial misgivings about Eugene's program but had been persuaded by Judge Wayne Allen's report that it had been appropriately used by the EPD as a tool to keep repeat offenders out of downtown. The program had not been used much and there was no evidence it was being misused. Chief Kerns observed that Police Auditor had not yet received a complaint about the program.

Mr. Garner believed the EPD was working hard to use the program appropriately and it was a tool that was being applied very carefully by officers.

Mr. Clark recalled the problems that led to the establishment of the DPSZ and said that the lack of jail beds made it difficult to hold those who committed crimes in downtown. The zone gave the EPD another tool to fight crime downtown. He supported the DPSZ.

Responding to a question from Ms. Lange, Chief Kerns said the DPSZ covered more crimes than a drug-free zone, which the City did not have. The City adopted the DPSZ concept because there was insufficient jail space to house offenders. The zone was not established to harass the homeless or the mentally ill.

Chief Kerns noted that the CRB case review mentioned by Ms. Conover involved an offender who had been arrested by the EPD more than 400 times; that was not an unusual record and was representative of the type of repeat offenders the EPD found in downtown. Because the City could not keep them jailed, keeping them out of the area gave the neighborhood some relief. Ms. Lange suggested such individuals merely went to another neighborhood. Chief Kerns concurred that this sometimes occurred. He said that the zone was part of a multi-faceted strategy to help downtown be more vital, and there were neighborhoods where such individuals' behavior would be less harmful.

Ms. Lange suggested the burden of the zone fell disproportionately on those of color and the mentally ill, which had been the case in Portland. She hoped to avoid the problems that Portland encountered. Chief Kerns pointed out that in Eugene as contrasted to Portland, a judge rather than a police officer made the exclusion decision. He added that the entire criminal justice system disproportionately affected those with mental health conditions.

Ms. Miller believed the DPSZ had been narrowly crafted and judiciously applied. She hoped that the council reviewed the DPSZ periodically to ensure it continued to be used in the same manner.

Mr. Mueller suggested that the DPSZ might be less useful in the future if more jail beds became available. He advocated for continued monitoring of the impact of the zone, and hoped Chief Kerns looked at the potential of modifying the advocacy program.

Mayor Piercy concurred with Chief Kerns that the DPSZ was one of several City strategies to help revitalize downtown. Those strategies included more downtown activities and programming to encourage residents to be downtown and to displace opportunities for unlawful behaviors. She pointed out the Downtown Guides were intended to reduce the cost of policing the downtown area through their visibility

but they had limited enforcement powers. She said the guides received crisis intervention training to assist them in addressing problems they encountered downtown.

Mr. Lohrke said the zone represented a civil remedy but violation of the exclusion order was a crime. Speaking to the issue of jail beds, Mr. Lohrke believed the fact the City rented beds for municipal offenses ensured that those who were sentenced to jail did the days they were sentenced to serve. He also had due process concerns about the zone because of his perception that judges would automatically follow the recommendation of the officer. Ms. Conover saw no difference between the exclusion order and any other citation issued by an officer in terms of due process.

Mr. Manning pointed out that similar tools had been used in military installations with success and the concept was not unique to Eugene. He supported the DPSZ. He believed it was designed to shape behavior.

Mr. Mueller said that those with mental health issues often failed to respond to court summons and that added to their problems. They often ended up in jail, which was not an appropriate place for them, but society was not willing to spend what it required to help them get over their diseases. He thought that the presence of an advocate would help such individuals stand up for themselves.

The motion passed, 9:1; Mr. Lohrke voted no.

10. Closing Remarks

Mr. Clark expressed appreciation to the EPD for its efforts at the State of the City event.

Mr. Mueller suggested to Mr. Garner that Judge Hogan's sentence of the embezzler was based on his perception the individual was ill with a gambling addiction. All the available data suggested that treatment was more effective than punishment in such cases. He did not consider the sentence an invitation to others to embezzle, but rather an invitation to those with addictions to seek treatment.

Mr. Mueller questioned accounts of the death at the Occupy Eugene that suggested the individual in question was murdered. He maintained the individual died of heart failure because he placed himself in a bad situation. Mr. Mueller reported he been told that attempts to contact 9-1-1 were delayed because of the noise of generators muffled the cries for help.

Mr. Manning indicated his agreement with the remarks of Mr. Garner. He said a gambling addiction did not exempt one from complying with the law. Many incarcerated people had addictions. The sentence suggested that white collar employees claiming an addiction received a "pass."

Mr. Mueller thanked Chief Kerns for giving credit to the participants in the Occupy movement. He believed they wanted to make the world a better place.

Mr. Walker questioned how Occupy Eugene participants could say that the individual who died at the Occupy Eugene encampment expired due to a heart attack after the medical examiner ruled that the death was due to violence.

Ms. Conover also expressed appreciation for the EPD's response to Occupy Eugene.

Ms. Miller adjourned the meeting at 8:24 p.m.

(Recorded by Kimberly Young)

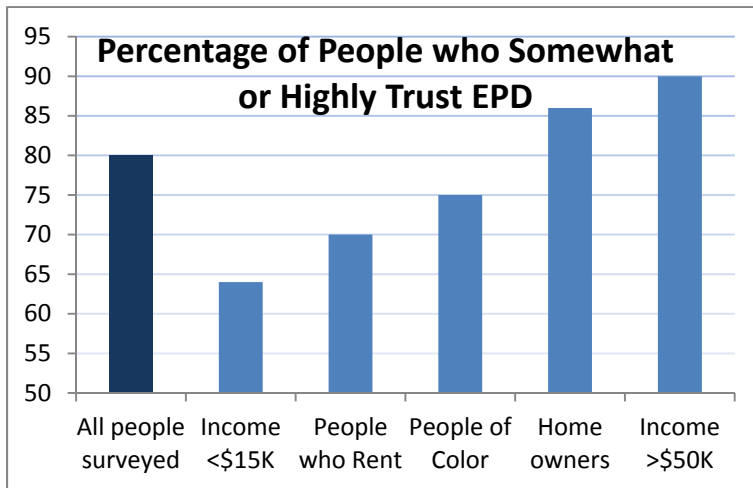
Public Opinion Survey

Conducted for the Eugene Police Commission

In November 2011, Advanced Marketing Research conducted a public opinion survey for the Eugene Police Commission. One of the key goals of the Police Commission is to improve the trust, understanding and communication between the Police Department and the community it serves. This survey provides baseline information about those key issues. A random phone survey was conducted, producing statistically valid results for the overall population.

Demographics were collected to learn more about how factors such as income, age and race/ethnicity affect perceptions and responses. Those differences which are statistically reliable are highlighted below.

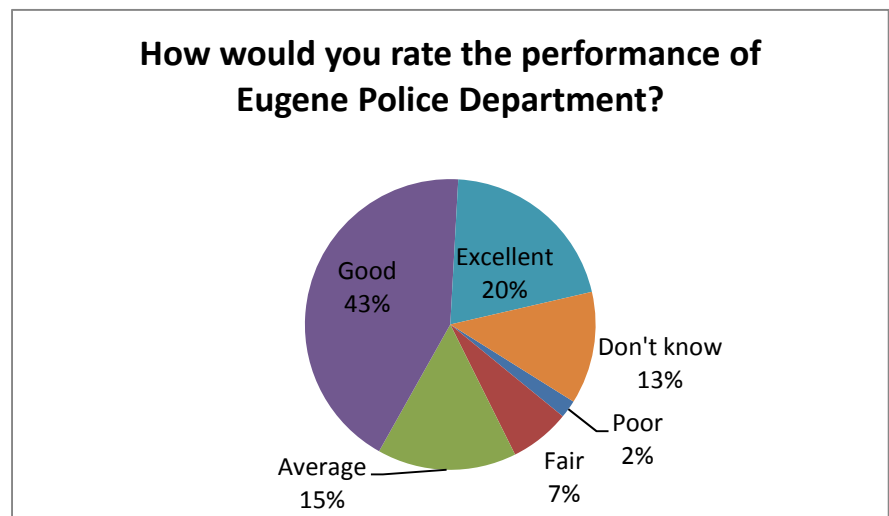
80% Trust the Eugene Police Department



80% of all respondents stated they somewhat or highly trusted the Eugene Police Department, This is slightly lower among people of color (75%), people who rent (70%), and people who make less than \$15,000 per year (64%) The percentage of people with higher levels of trust than the general population include higher among people who own their home (86%), people making more than \$50,000 (90%)

63% of all respondents rated the performance of Eugene Police Department as good or excellent.

73% of people over age 65 provided a good or excellent rating, while 57% of people under age 34 provided similar rating.



In addition to information about trust and performance, the survey offered other interesting results:

41% of all respondents feel somewhat or very encouraged to provide input to the City regarding police policies.

69% of all respondents described their most recent interaction with the Eugene Police as somewhat or very positive. The percentage of people with similar descriptions increased for those with post-graduate education (81%), those making more than \$75,000 (75%)

74% of all respondents reported basing their opinions about Eugene Police Department on first-hand experience or as a witness. This is lower among people making less than \$15,000 per year (63%).

38% of all respondents reported basing their opinions about Eugene Police Department on the media. This is higher among people over age 65 (60%).

26% of all respondents reported basing their opinions about Eugene Police Department on word of mouth. This is higher among people age 18-24 (39%), and people who rent their homes (34%). It is lower among people aged 55-64 (14%), and people who own their homes (21%).

38% of all respondents felt that the level of Eugene Police Department Staffing is very or somewhat adequate. This was higher among people aged 18-24 (51%), people making less than \$15,000 /year (49%) and lower among people 45-54 (20%)

The full report and summary data tables are available upon request.

Eugene Police Commission

777 Pearl Street, Room 107

Eugene, OR 97401

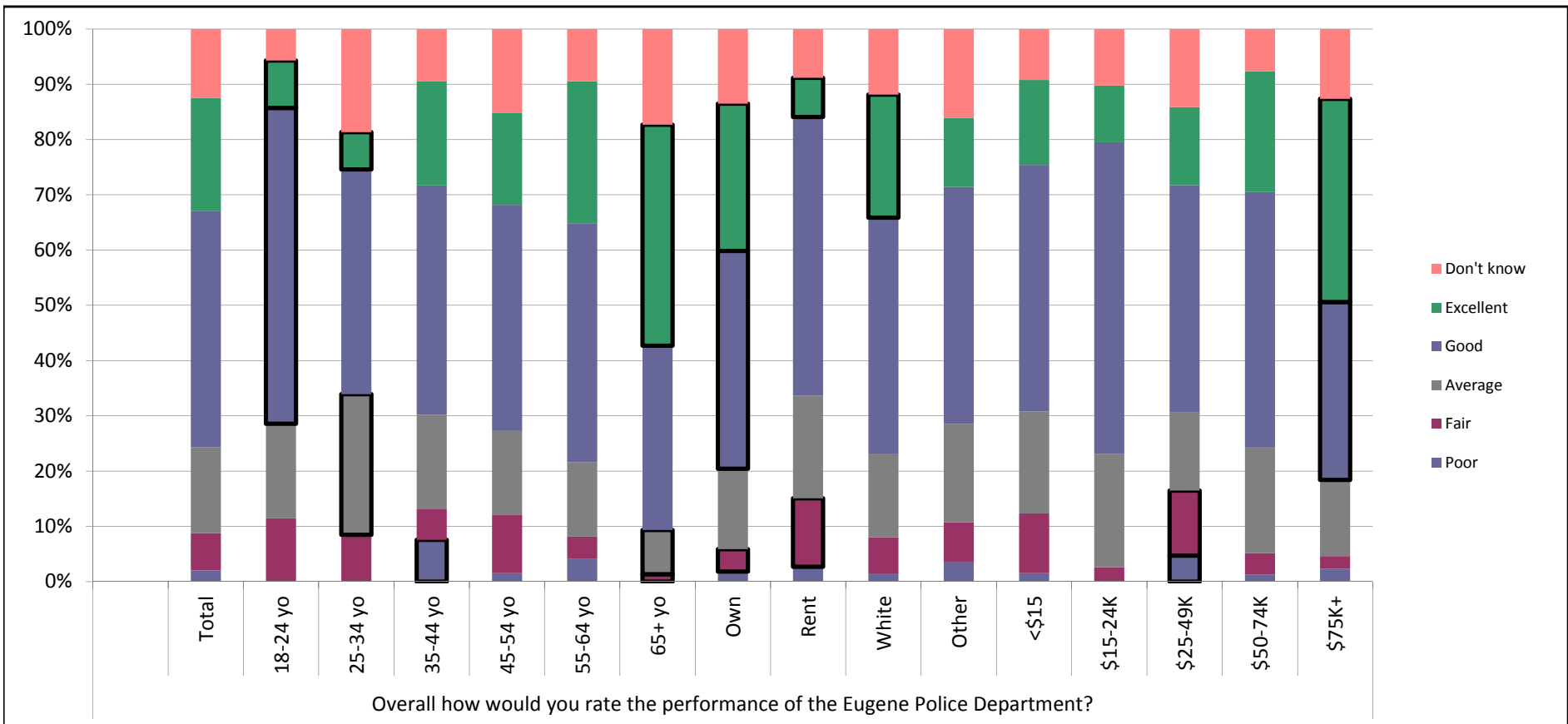
www.Eugene-or.gov/policecommission

541-682-5852

Results of Public Opinion Survey
for Eugene Police Commission

Overall how would you rate the performance of the Eugene Police Department?

	Total	18-24 yo	25-34 yo	35-44 yo	45-54 yo	55-64 yo	65+ yo	Own	Rent	White	Other	<\$15	\$15-24K	\$25-49K	\$50-74K	\$75K+
Poor	8	0	0	4	1	3	0	5	3	5	2	1	0	4	1	2
Fair	27	8	5	3	7	3	1	11	14	22	4	7	1	10	3	2
Average	62	12	15	9	10	10	6	40	21	51	10	12	8	12	15	12
Good	171	40	24	22	27	32	25	108	57	144	24	29	22	35	36	28
Excellent	82	6	4	10	11	19	30	73	8	75	7	10	4	12	17	32
Don't Know	50	4	11	5	10	7	13	37	10	40	9	6	4	12	6	11
	400	70	59	53	66	74	75	274	113	337	56	65	39	85	78	87



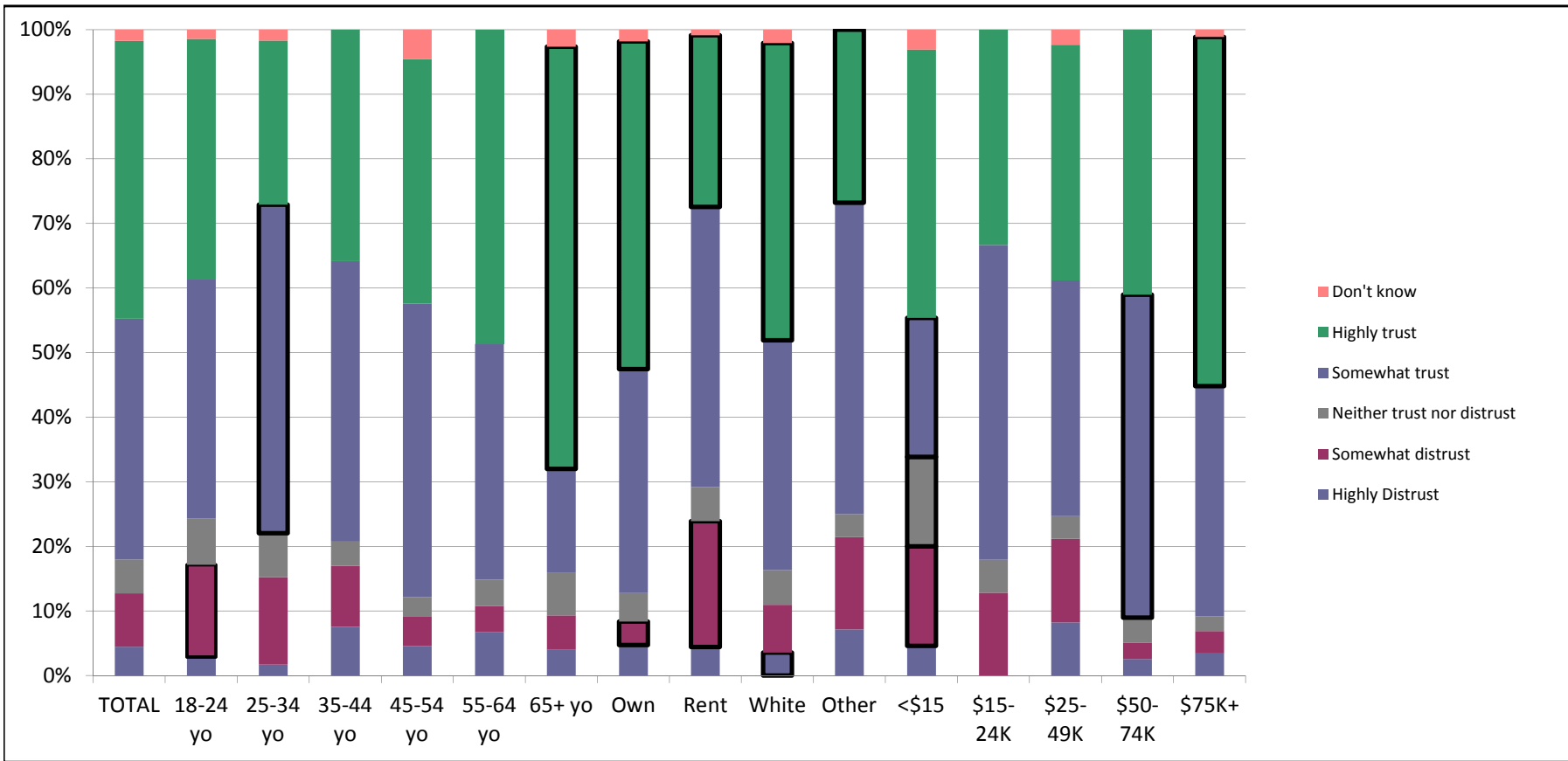
Variations of statistical significance are outlined

Community Survey, Eugene Police Commission November 2011

Results of Public Opinion Survey
for Eugene Police Commission

In general, do you trust or distrust the Eugene Police Department

	TOTAL	18-24 yo	25-34 yo	35-44 yo	45-54 yo	55-64 yo	65+ yo	Own	Rent	White	Other	<\$15	\$15-24K	\$25-49K	\$50-74K	\$75K+
Highly Distrust	18	2	1	4	3	5	3	13	5	12	4	3	0	7	2	3
Somewhat distrust	33	10	8	5	3	3	4	10	22	25	8	10	5	11	2	3
Neither trust nor dist	21	5	4	2	2	3	5	12	6	18	2	9	2	3	3	2
Somewhat trust	149	26	30	23	30	27	12	95	49	120	27	14	19	31	39	31
Highly trust	172	26	15	19	25	36	49	139	30	155	15	27	13	31	32	47
Don't know	7	1	1	0	3	0	2	5	1	7	0	2	0	2	0	1
	400	70	59	53	66	74	75	274	113	337	56	65	39	85	78	87

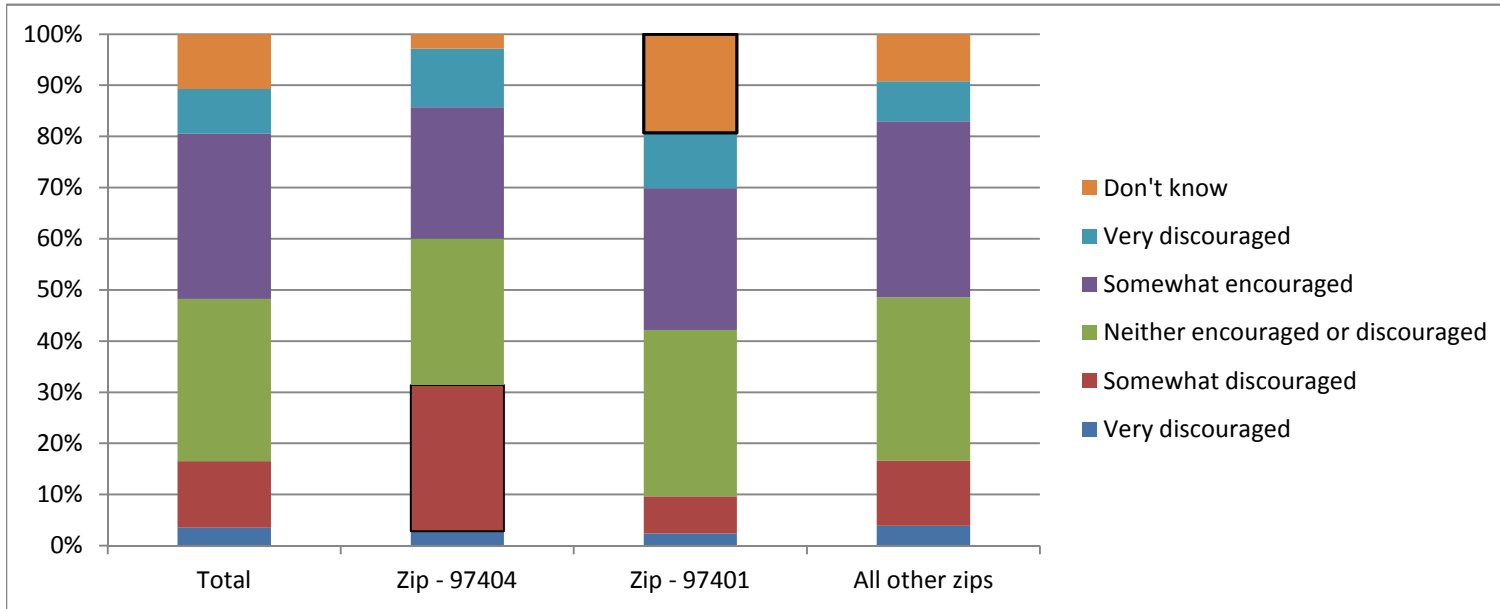


Variations of statistical significance are outlined

Results of Public Opinion Survey
for Eugene Police Commission

Do you feel you are encouraged or discouraged in providing input to the City regarding Police policies?

	Total	Zip - 97404	Zip - 97401	All other zips
Very discouraged	14	1	2	11
Somewhat discouraged	52	10	6	36
Neither encouraged or discouraged	127	10	27	90
Somewhat encouraged	129	9	23	97
Very encouraged	35	4	9	22
Don't know	43	1	16	26



Variations of statistical significance are outlined



Police Commission

Memorandum

City of Eugene
777 Pearl Street, Room 106
Eugene, Oregon 97401
(541) 682-5852

January 31, 2012

To: Mayor Piercy and City Council

From: Carter Hawley, 541-682-5852
Police Commission Analyst

Subject: Police Commission Status Report

This is a status report of Police Commission activities from July 2010 through January 2011. Please contact Chair Juan Carlos Valle at 541-686-7198, or staff with any questions.

The Police Commission's FY 2012 Work Plan was approved by the City Council on September 26, 2011. The work plan is organized around the goals of the Police Commission, and identifies several annual work plan objectives under each overarching goal. Additionally, the work plan identifies three committees to assist with the work of the Commission: Outreach and Resources; Policy Screening and Review; and a Hate Crimes Planning Committee. The Commission designed its work plan to fit within reasonable timeframes and allow ample time for any emerging community issues to be addressed. This summary is intended to provide a mid-year progress report on the Commission's work.

As spelled out in the adopted bylaws, the Police Commission has five goals, which guide the Commission's annual work activities. *New language or Status Updates are reflected in italics, while the original work plan language is in grey.*

Goal 1 – Ensure that the policies and procedures of the Eugene Police Department protect the civil rights and liberties of everyone in Eugene.

Work Plan Objective 1.1 – Working with other commissions and boards, organize a hate crimes conference to be held in FY 2013. *Status: Members of the Hate Crimes Conference work group have been identified from the Police Commission and Human Rights Commission, and the first meeting is being scheduled. The Civilian Review Board is also interested in being involved.*

Work Plan Objective 1.2 – Create a Hate Crimes Conference Committee to address details related to conference. *Status: Members of the Hate Crimes Conference work group have been identified from the Police Commission and Human Rights Commission, and the first meeting is being scheduled.*

Work Plan Objective 1.3 – Through continued Policy Screening and Review Committee, review policies to assure policies protect civil rights and liberties of everyone, including search and seizure, juvenile detention, property procedures and canine policies. *Status: The Committee has concluded its review of the search and seizure policy and canine policy, as well as the vehicle pursuit policy. The community interest in the search and seizure policy was greater than anticipated, which has delayed review of some of the other policies.*

Goal 2 – Promote policing that respects and reflects Eugene’s rich culture and diversity

Work Plan Objective 2.1 – Through continued Outreach and Resource Committee develop outreach tool kit. *Status: The tool kit has not been developed, although materials are being collected for the Committee’s consideration.*

Work Plan Objective 2.2 – Through continued Outreach and Resource Committee, identify increased opportunities for outreach and meaningful input between the Police Department and the community. *Status: In response to the Police Department’s announcement of the closure of the Monroe Street Station, the Outreach and Resource Committee embarked on an extensive outreach effort, meeting with several neighborhood associations, government and non-profit partners, and businesses. The resulting recommendations regarding the Monroe Street Station more clearly reflect the community perspectives and interests. Now, that the recommendations have been forwarded to the Police Department, the Committee is receiving periodic updates from the Department, and has offered to meet with all the original community partners to apprise them of the progress of the department. The Police Department has also offered to invite Commissioners to neighborhood meetings, as appropriate.*

Work Plan Objective 2.3 – Through continued Policy Screening and Review Committee, review proposed EPD policies to assure they reflect and respect Eugene’s rich culture and diversity. *Status: Members of the public attend the Committee meetings, and are able to provide public comments. More useful is a time set aside on every agenda, for community dialogue. Members of the public as well as interested organizations can have a two-way meaningful dialogue with the Committee members and Department staff about their concerns and interests related to the policies under review.*

Goal 3 – Increase communications, understanding and trust between police and the people in Eugene

Work Plan Objective 3.1 – Through the continued Outreach and Resource Committee, conduct a community survey to assess the level of community trust and understanding. *Status: A community survey was conducted in November 2011. Preliminary analysis is being conducted, and the results shared with the Police Department.*

Work Plan Objective 3.2 – Establish listening sessions between Eugene Police Department staff and the community *Status: The listening sessions coordinated by the Police Commission*

have not been established. The Police Department has conducted listening sessions with community members since May 2009. The Commissioners will need to determine how they want to proceed in light of the work underway by the Department.

Work Plan Objective 3.3 – Coordinate joint meetings with the Citizen Review Board and Human Rights Commission, to increase mutual understanding and trust. *Status: A joint meeting with the Civilian Review Board was held in September 2011. Staff from both the Human Rights and the Police Commission are discussing opportunities for further collaboration between the Commissions, as they explore the possibility of a joint meeting.*

Goal 4 – Encourage problem solving and partnerships between people, neighborhoods and other agencies and police

Work Plan Objective 4.1 – Increase understanding of gang violence in Eugene, and identify possible role for Police Commission in policies, education, resources or outreach. *Status: The Police Commission regularly receives briefings from the Police Department about gang violence, and the Department’s proposed Gang Summit. As the Summit planning progresses, any appropriate roles for the Commission will be identified.*

Work Plan Objective 4.2 – Increase understanding of domestic violence in Eugene, and identify possible role for Police Commission in policies, education, resources or outreach. *Status: At its meeting December 8, 2011 the Commission received a thorough briefing from a Police Department detective largely responsible for the Department’s response to domestic violence. No immediate role for the Commission was identified.*

Goal 5 – Provide fair opportunities for the public and criminal justice professionals to comment and participate in the commission’s work recognizing the interconnectedness of the criminal justice system

Work Plan Objective 5.1 – Increase understanding of system serving juveniles, with involvement from various public agencies, and identify possible role for Police Commission in policies, education, resources or outreach. *Status: At its meeting in October, the Commission discussed all of the topics for further study, including juvenile services. They prioritized the discussions, based on the likely ability of the Commission to have a meaningful role in the topic. Services for juveniles were lower on the priority list, because of the multiple players, inadequate funding, and unclear resolution. The intent is to receive periodic briefings from the Police Department about this issue, and any possible role for the Commission.*

Work Plan Objective 5.2 – Increase understanding of complex system involving jail bed capacity, with involvement from various public agencies and identify possible role for Police Commission in policies, education, resources or outreach. *Status: At its meeting in October, the Commission discussed all of the topics for further study, including jail bed capacity. They prioritized the discussions, based on the likely ability of the Commission to have a meaningful role in the topic. Jail bed capacity was lower on the priority list, because of the multiple players, inadequate funding, and unclear resolution. The intent is to receive periodic briefings from the Police Department about this issue, and any possible role for the Commission.*

Work Plan Objective 5.3 – Increase understanding of interrelation between social services and public safety, with involvement from various public and non-profit organizations, and identify possible role for Police Commission in policies, education, resources or outreach. *Status: At its meeting in October, the Commission discussed all of the topics for further study, including the relationship between social services and public safety. Because the Commission felt it needed to better understand this relationship before any role could be identified, the Commission will schedule an additional informational discussion later in the spring.*

Work Sessions

The Police Commission routinely meets eleven times a year. At its meeting, the Commission reviews work of the Committees, hears presentations about topics of interest, and makes recommendations to the Chief of Police, City Manager and City Council. For FY 2012, the Commission will schedule presentations about the following topics, to help achieve their proposed work plan.

- Jail beds and the impact low supply has on crime
- Gang activity in Eugene
- Services for juveniles and the coordination between various juvenile-serving agencies
- Social services and the relationship between services provided and the people served by Eugene Police Department

Status: The Commission has had discussions on all of these topics and will continue to receive periodic updates from the Police Department, and outside experts. For further details, see the goals listed above.

Committees

Two committees from FY 2011 are proposed to carry over to FY 2012: Policy Screening and Review Committee, and Outreach and Resource Committee.

- The **Policy Screening and Review Committee (PSRC)** is designed as a multi-year effort to assist the department in updating the police policy manual, utilizing the Lexipol structure as the framework for a comprehensive policy review process. This committee was first organized in FY 2008 but did not begin reviewing policies until FY 2009. In the past fiscal year, the committee reviewed and made recommendations on several different topic-specific policies, including several policies related to use of force. In FY 2012 the committee will continue its process of screening policies and making suggestions for revisions. Some of the priority policies identified for FY 2012 include search and seizure, vehicle pursuits, canine, and policies related to the move into the new headquarters. It is recommended that this committee will continue until the Lexipol updates are completed, well beyond FY 2012. *Status: This committee has continued to meet, and has completed its review of the Vehicle Pursuit Policy and the Search and Seizure Policy. The Search and Seizure Policy review took significantly longer than anticipated, due in large part to extended opportunities for community input and discussion. The Committee expects to complete its review of the Canine Policy in February.*
- The **Outreach and Resource Committee** is charged with developing the tools and practices to increase the Police Commission's outreach within the Community, while also monitoring and making recommendations about resources available to the Eugene Police Department. One project currently underway that will continue into FY 2012 is the outreach related to the Monroe Street Public Safety Station. Another project underway is a community survey that

will begin to gauge the community's trust and understand of the Eugene Police Department. This Committee's work should conclude at the end of FY 2012, at which point the Committee will cease. *Status: The Outreach and Resource Committee has largely completed its work with the Monroe Street Public Safety Station. It developed significant recommendations that were approved by the Police Commission and forwarded on to the Chief of Police for his consideration. The Police Chief provides periodic updates to the Commission on the Department's progress on responding to the recommendations, and the Committee continues to follow up with community groups and other interested parties to provide updates about the Department's progress.*

In addition, a third committee is sought for FY 2012. One of the top priorities for the Commission is a multi-year effort to work on creating and holding a hate crimes conference. The Commission would like to create a **Hate Crimes Conference Committee** to begin the work on this important topic and coordinate with the Human Rights Commission as well as the Civilian Review Board, as they're interested and able to partner with the Police Commission. This committee would be in effect for two years, through the end of FY 2013, or the conclusion of the Hate Crimes Conference, whichever comes first. *Status: The Hate Crimes Conference Committee members have been named by both the Human Rights Commission and the Police Commission. The first meeting of that group is being scheduled.*

Additional Work Items

In addition to the items listed above and anticipated in the Commission's annual work plan, the following topics have been added for discussion by the Commission:

- Discussion and resolution of new requirement to videotape Police Commission meetings. *Status: The Commission discussed this, to balance the needs of the City to provide a transparent, accessible video record of the Commission meetings, with the logistics and costs associated with videotaping. The Police Department funded Metro TV videotaping through December 2011, while staff developed a more cost effective option using an existing video camera owned by the Police Department. Commission meetings continue to be video recorded, and all committee meetings are audio recorded.*
- Public Forum on the Downtown Public Safety Zone. *Status: The Commission was requested by the City to hold a public forum, which was held in December 2011. After the public forum, the Commission further discussed the topic and the community's response. The Commission developed a recommendation to extend the Downtown Public Safety Zone regulations and forwarded those recommendations through the Council Liaison, Councilor Clark, to the City Council in January 2012.*
- Identify New Meeting Space. *Status: After the current City Hall is vacated and the McNutt Room is not available, the Commission will need to find alternative space for their meetings. They will discuss this in the spring, and consider costs, parking accessibility, transit accessibility, safety, and other access issues before determining where to meet.*

**Summary of Status of Eugene Police Commission Activity
July – December 2011**

FY 2012 Work Plan Objective	Status	
	In Progress	Complete
1.1 Hate Crimes Conference	✓	
1.2 Hate Crimes Committee	✓	
1.3 PSRC Committee Policy Review	✓	
2.1 Outreach Committee - Toolkit	✓	
2.2 Outreach Committee – Improve community input	✓	
2.3 PSRC Committee – Inform policies w/ community values	✓	
3.1 Outreach Committee – Community Survey		✓
3.2 Listening sessions	✓	
3.3 Joint meetings w/ CRB & HRC	✓	
4.1 Gang violence	✓	
4.2 Domestic violence	✓	
5.1 Juvenile services	✓	
5.2 Jail bed capacity	✓	
5.3 Interaction between social services & public safety	✓	

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TOPIC	LEXIPOL/EPD	CURRENT EPD	OTHER AGENCIES
<p>Purpose and Scope <u>Add search for other people.</u> <u>Add location of org, purpose, etc. similar to Tuscan</u> <u>Add limitations e.g., use of force</u></p>	<p>318.1 The Canine Program was established to augment police services to the community. Highly skilled and trained teams of handlers and canines are used to supplement police operations <u>and to expand officers' effectiveness in locating individuals, and contraband, and apprehending criminal offenders.</u></p>	<p>The Police Service Dog Program was established to augment police services to the community. Highly skilled and trained teams of handlers and police service dogs (K9 Teams) have evolved from the program and are used to supplement police operations to locate and apprehend criminal offenders.</p>	<p>Beaverton PD 9.1 PHILOSOPHY. The canine unit is primarily supportive to the patrol function. Arrests made or things found will be considered to have been done by the patrol officer involved, using the canine team as the means to do so, unless canine is the primary response unit. Each "dog handler/police canine" is considered "specialized". Dog handlers will apply the dog with proper restraint. It is recognized that a strong bond between dog and handler is vital to accomplish the goals of the canine unit. The stronger the bond, the greater success can be achieved. To form the strongest possible bond dog handlers and their families take every opportunity to provide attention and genuine affection for their dog; the assignment is voluntary.</p>
<p><u>Inserted language from Tuscan's policy, and from IACP</u></p>	<p><u>A canine's greatest value lies in the deterrent effect of their presence. The deployment of a canine to apprehend a criminal suspect constitutes a use of force and, therefore, must be consistent with EPD's principles of escalation and de-escalation of force.</u></p> <p><u>The Canine Program is in the Special Operations Section of the East Operations Division.</u></p>		<p>Tucson PD 2432.1 General [CALEA 1.3.4; 41.1.4 a] The Service Dog Unit (SDU) is a unit of the Tactical Support Section (TSS) within the Specialized Response Division of the Support Services Bureau. A police service dog is not a substitute for a police officer, but is a resource to expand the officer's effectiveness. Although their greatest value lies in the deterrent effect of their presence, all members of the Department shall bear in mind that the use of a service dog in making or maintaining an arrest constitutes the use of force, or the implied threat of the use of force</p>
<p>Use / Deployment <u>Use "totality of circumstances" to remain consistent with other policies; incorporate prohibition about using canine in crowd management/control.</u></p>	<p>318.2 A canine may be used to locate and apprehend a suspect if the canine handler reasonably believes, <u>based upon the totality of the circumstances,</u> -that the individual has either committed or threatened to commit any serious offense and if any of the following conditions exists:</p> <p>(a) There is a reasonable belief the individual poses an imminent threat of violence or serious harm to the public, any officer, or the handler.</p> <p>(b) The individual is physically resisting or threatening to resist arrest and the use of a canine reasonably appears to be necessary to overcome such resistance.</p>	<p>Part 1, A. (modified July 13, 2010) 1. The decision to deploy a police service dog will be based upon the following factors: • The severity of the crime; • Whether the suspect poses an immediate threat to the safety of the officers or others; and • Whether the suspect is actively resisting arrest or attempting to evade arrest at the time. 2. A police service dog may be used to locate and apprehend a person if the handler reasonably believes that the person has either committed or is attempting to commit a crime for which the person would normally be taken into custody if one or more of the following conditions exist(s): • There is a reasonable belief that the individual poses an immediate threat of violence or serious harm</p>	<p>PPB 635.10 prohibits use for crowd management or control</p> <p>PPB Foot pursuits 630.15 listed K9 Track as a tactic to apprehend</p> <p>Beaverton PD Canine Unit 9.1 The canine unit is responsible for, but not limited to: A. By use of their olfactory abilities, locating lost/missing persons and/or suspects that have fled on foot. B. Assisting patrol officers in criminal apprehensions; C. Conducting area searches; D. Conducting building searches; and E. Conducting public relations demonstrations; F. Article Searches</p> <p>Beaverton 9.1 THE DOG AS A MEANS OF "FORCE". Dogs may be used as an instrument of force. Their proper use as a means of force shall be based on the totality of the circumstances present at</p>

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TOPIC	LEXIPOL/EPD	CURRENT EPD	OTHER AGENCIES
	<p>(c) The individual is believed to be concealed in an area where entry by other than the canine would pose a threat to the safety of officers or the public.</p> <p>Once the individual has been located, the canine should be secured as soon as it becomes reasonably practical.</p> <p>It is recognized that situations may arise that do not fall within the provisions set forth in this policy. In any such case, the handler will use a standard of objective reasonableness to determine whether or not to use the canine, and the handler's decision will be reviewed by that same standard.</p> <p>Absent a reasonable belief that an individual has committed or threatened to commit a serious offense, mere flight from pursuing officer(s) will not serve as good cause for the use of a canine to apprehend the individual.</p> <p>Canines will not be used for crowd management or control.</p>	<p>to the public, the handler, or any other officer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The individual is physically resisting or evading (fleeing) arrest and the use of the dog reasonably appears to be necessary to make an arrest. The fact that the person is fleeing will not by itself serve as justification for use of the dog, unless the person's behavior while fleeing is creating a significant hazard to officers or the public. • The individual has left the area and the use of the dog appears reasonable to locate and, if necessary, apprehend the individual. • The individual is believed to be concealed in an area where entry by officers without the dog would likely pose a threat to the safety of officers or the public. • There is a need to search an area or building for a crime suspect and use of the dog will significantly reduce the time needed to conduct the search, or a search by the dog is reasonably needed to provide a more thorough search. <p>3. Because canines have senses far superior to those of humans, they may often be effectively utilized to track or search for non-criminals (e.g., lost children, individuals who may be disoriented or in need of medical attention) or suspects wanted for minor criminal offenses. In such circumstances, it will be necessary for the handler to evaluate the conditions and ability of the canine to determine the feasibility of such an application. Absent a change in circumstances which presents an immediate threat to officers, the canine, or the public, such applications should be conducted on leash or under such conditions that will minimize the likelihood that the canine will bite or otherwise injure the individual.</p> <p>4. Unless it would otherwise unreasonably increase the risk of injury or escape, a clearly audible warning to announce that a canine will be released if the person does not comply with an officer's</p>	<p>the time the decision is made.</p> <p>Beaverton: A police canine may be used to locate and apprehend a suspect if the dog handler reasonably believes that the individual has either committed or is about to commit any offense and if any of the following conditions exist:</p> <p>A. There is a reasonable belief that the individual poses an immediate threat of violence or serious harm to the public, any officer, or the handler.</p> <p>B. The individual is physically resisting arrest and the use of a police canine reasonably appears to be necessary to overcome such resistance.</p> <p>C. The individual(s) is/are believed to be concealed in an area where entry by other than the police canine would pose a threat to the safety of officers or the public.</p> <p>D. It is recognized that situations may arise which do not fall within the provisions set forth in this General Order. In any such case, a standard of objective reasonableness shall be used to review the decision to use a police canine in view of the totality of the circumstances. Absent the presence of one or more of the above conditions, mere flight from pursuing officer(s) shall not serve as good cause for the use of a police canine to apprehend an individual.</p> <p>Tucson PD The Service Dog Unit assists in the prevention and detection of crime by searching for persons, conducting building searches, and aiding in the detection of substances according to their training.</p> <p>IACP</p> <p>a. the severity of the crime;</p> <p>b. whether the suspect poses an immediate threat to the safety of the officers or others; and</p> <p>c. whether the suspect is actively resisting arrest or attempting to evade arrest at the time. Their use includes but may not be limited to:</p> <p>a. conducting building searches for what are believed to be serious felony or armed misdemeanor suspects in hiding;</p> <p>b. assisting in the arrest or prevention of the escape of serious or violent offenders;</p> <p>c. protecting officers or others from death or serious injury; and engaging in assignments not listed here with the approval of the canine team supervisor.</p> <p>4. A canine team may be used to respond to minor complaint situations but the canine should not be deployed.</p>

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		<p>commands will be made prior to releasing a canine. In the event of an apprehension, the handler will document in any related report whether or not a verbal warning was given and, if none was given, the reason(s) why.</p> <p>5. When apprehending a suspect, the canine will be commanded to disengage as soon as the suspect is subdued or readily complies with the officer's directions.</p> <p>6. It is recognized that situations may arise which do not fall within the provisions set forth in this policy. In any such case, the handler will use a standard of objective reasonableness based on the totality of the circumstances in deciding whether to deploy the police service dog. That decision will be evaluated using the same standard.</p>	<p>6. Canine teams should not be used to apprehend anyone suspected to be under the influence of drugs or alcohol if no other crime is involved, nor the mentally disturbed if no other crime is involved.</p> <p>7. Extra care should be taken and alternatives to the deployment of a canine should be considered in the case of juvenile suspects.</p> <p>8. Where a tactical deployment is justified by agency policy, the tactical measures used shall be at the discretion of the canine handler and must be objectively reasonable. However, utilization of canines requires adherence to procedures that properly control their use-of-force potential and that channel their specialized capabilities into legally acceptable crime prevention and control activities.</p> <p>IV. PROCEDURES</p> <p>A. Canine Team Utilization for Location of and Apprehension of Suspects</p> <p>1. The deployment of a police canine for the location and apprehension of a suspect is a use of force that must be consistent with this agency's principles of escalation and de-escalation of force.</p> <p>2. Decisions to deploy a canine shall be based upon the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the severity of the crime; b. whether the suspect poses an immediate threat to the safety of the officers or others; and c. whether the suspect is actively resisting arrest or attempting to evade arrest at the time.
<p>Preparation for utilizing / utilization</p>	<p>318.2.1 Prior to the use of a canine to search for or apprehend any individual, the canine handler and/or the supervisor on scene will carefully consider all pertinent information that is reasonably available at the time. The information should include, but is not limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The individual's age or estimate thereof (b) The nature of the suspected offense (c) Any potential danger to the public and/or other officers at the scene if the canine is released (d) The degree of resistance or threatened resistance, if any, the subject has shown (e) The potential for escape 	<p>Part 1, B.</p> <p>1. Dispatch K9 teams to assist officers on calls where they could help locate an individual. Examples of such calls are intrusion alarms, foot or vehicle pursuits, or crimes in progress or crimes from which suspects have recently fled on foot.</p> <p>2. K9 teams may respond if not dispatched if their response does not take them from other necessary duties.</p> <p>3. K9 teams are available to cover officers on other calls; however, lengthy investigations do not make full utilization of the dog's potential. Consider these factors in deciding whether to dispatch a K9 team to a call which does not require a dog, the availability of other on-duty K9 teams, the length of time the dog is likely to be out of service, the availability of other patrol officers who could handle the call, whether it is</p>	<p>Beaverton 9.1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The individual's age or estimate thereof. 2. The nature of the suspected offense. 3. Any potential danger to the public and/or other officers at the scene if the police canine is released. 4. The degree of resistance, if any the subject has shown. 5. The potentials for escape or flight if the police canine is not utilized. 6. The potential for injury to officers or the public caused by the suspect if the police canine is not utilized. <p>Tucson PD 2432.4 Utilization of a Service Dog [CALEA 1.3.4; 41.1.4 a] Service dogs can detect human scent, provided conditions are suitable. When searching a building and scouting an outside area for a person dogs use their natural senses of smell and hearing. Every effort shall be made by officers requesting a service dog to avoid human scent contamination of the scene. Small Unit Tactics shall be used when</p>

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	<p>or flight if the police dog is not utilized</p> <p>(f) The potential for injury to officers or the public caused by the suspect if the canine is not utilized</p> <p>As circumstances permit, the canine handler should make every reasonable effort to communicate and coordinate with other involved personnel to minimize the risk of unintended injury. Unless otherwise directed by a supervisor, assisting personnel should take direction from the handler in order to minimize interference with the canine.</p> <p>A canine handler will have the ultimate authority not to deploy the dog. The handler will evaluate each situation and determine if the use of a canine is technically feasible. Generally, the decision to deploy the dog will remain with the handler. However, a supervisor sufficiently apprised of the situation may decide not to deploy the dog.</p>	<p>necessary to handle the call immediately.</p> <p>4. K9 handlers are expected to conduct on-duty training exercises as call load permits. When doing so, they must attempt to remain available for calls, and advise dispatch if the training would preclude their immediate response to a call.</p>	<p>practical. A dog's search ability may be utilized in such instances as at the scene of a burglary, robbery, rape, theft, recently abandoned stolen vehicle, or other felony offense.</p> <p>In addition, service dogs with specialty training may be used to detect certain narcotics, narcotic paraphernalia, or other substances according to their training. Service dogs may be used to effect the arrest or prevent the escape of a suspect only on command and only when the use of the canine constitutes that force which is reasonably necessary to apprehend a suspect. The canine may be used to make an arrest under the following circumstances:</p> <p>The safety of officers or others is immediately threatened and time does not allow use of other means of force.</p> <p>The nature or type of resistance indicates that the use of less force would be ineffective.</p> <p>The crime in question is of a serious nature. A canine may be used to help locate a suspect of a lesser crime, but not effect an arrest unless the circumstances justify that level of force.</p> <p>Service Dog units will not normally be deployed at a crowd control situation except to provide support security in an area away from the main body of a crowd.</p>
Warnings	<p>318.2.2</p> <p>Unless it would otherwise increase the risk of injury or escape, a clearly audible warning to announce that a canine will be released if the person does not come forth will be made prior to releasing a canine. The canine handler, when practical, will first advise the supervisor of his/her decision if a verbal warning is not given prior to releasing the canine. In the event of an apprehension, the handler will document in any related report whether or not a verbal warning was given and, if none was given, the reason(s) why.</p>	<p>Part 1,A,4. Unless it would otherwise unreasonably increase the risk of injury or escape, a Clearly audible warning to announce that a canine will be released if the person does not comply with an officer's commands will be made prior to releasing a canine. In the event of an apprehension, the handler will document in any related report whether or not a verbal warning was given and, if none was given, the reason(s) why.</p>	<p>Beaverton 9.1</p> <p>Definition: Announcement - A loud verbal warning that a police canine will be deployed in a police application to search a building within one minute and that anyone within the building must immediately show and identify himself.</p> <p>Beaverton:</p> <p>Unless it would otherwise increase the risk of injury or escape, a clearly audible warning to announce that a canine will be released if the person does not come forth shall be made prior to conducting a building search or releasing a canine. The dog handler, when practical, shall first advise the supervisor of their decision if a verbal warning is not given prior to releasing the police canine.</p>
Specialized K9	<p>318.2.3 Drug Detection</p> <p>A drug-detection-trained canine may be used in accordance with current law under the following circumstances:</p>		

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	<p>(a) To assist in the search for controlled substances during a search warrant service</p> <p>(b) To obtain a search warrant by using the detection canine in support of probable cause</p> <p>(c) To search vehicles, buildings, bags, and any other articles deemed necessary</p> <p>(d) Drug detection dogs from other agencies will be governed by that agencies' policies and practices</p> <p>A drug-detection canine will not be used to search a person for controlled substances</p>		
<p>Patrol Ofcr Duties</p> <p><u>Assure these provisions are kept somewhere</u></p>		<p>1,C,</p> <p>1. Identify those situations where use of a police service dog would be advantageous and request that a K9 team respond.</p> <p>2. If the dog is to be used:</p> <p>a. Do not search; instead, set up a perimeter for containment.</p> <p>b. Avoid or minimize contamination of the scene.</p> <p>c. Be prepared to brief the responding K@9 handler(s), including information as to where officers or other non-suspects have been. Provide suspect description, nature of the crime, and last known Location of the suspect.</p> <p>d. When searching an area with a K9 team, you should generally stay several yards behind the handler, scan the areas to the sides and adjacent to the K9 team, and avoid backlighting the handler with your flashlight. Searches vary significantly; the handler will discuss particulars at the time.</p> <p>e. When interacting with police service dogs, check with the handler.</p> <p>In general, do not tease, harass, or engage in activity which the dog may construe as hostile. Do not give commands to a dog without approval of the handler, except in an emergency.</p>	
<p>Handler Responsibilities</p>		<p>1,D,</p> <p>1. Keep your dog properly maintained and fit for service.</p>	

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		<p>2. Keep your dog with you while on duty, unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Attending training, court, or other work situations not related to the dog (although the dog may accompany the handler if circumstances allow, when full uniform and equipment are available in K9 car). b. The dog is too ill for duty. c. Otherwise authorized by the K9 Supervisor. <p>3. Evaluate requests for use of the dog and make considered decisions regarding deployment of your dog. Make sure you adhere to department policies, legal requirements, and objective reasonableness standards.</p> <p>4. For any contact between the teeth of your dog and any person, other than intentional contact during training or demonstrations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Notify the K9 Supervisor or a patrol supervisor as soon as possible. b. Identify the person involved. c. Look at and photograph the affected area (or document any refusal by the involved person). d. If the skin is broken, advise the person to seek medical attention. If they are in custody, have them examined by medical personnel. e. Document the circumstances. <p>5. Prepare a report outlining the dog's actions in instances where a dog has taken a substantive action toward the resolution of a case (e.g., located a suspect or evidence).</p> <p>6. Document and maintain accurate records of training you have done with your dog. Keep apprised of current K9 related issues pertaining to training, litigation, and deployment tactics.</p> <p>7. Comply with all other applicable K9 Team policies.</p>	
<p>Non-apprehension Use</p>	<p>318.2.4 Because canines have senses far superior to those of humans, they may often be effectively utilized to track or search for non-criminals (e.g., lost children, individuals who may be disoriented or in need of medical attention) or suspects wanted for minor</p>	<p>3. Because canines have senses far superior to those of humans, they may often be effectively utilized to track or search for non-criminals (e.g., lost children, individuals who may be disoriented or in need of medical attention) or suspects wanted for minor criminal offenses. In such circumstances, it will be necessary for the handler to</p>	

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	<p>criminal offenses. In such circumstances, it will be necessary for the handler to evaluate the conditions and ability of the canine to determine the feasibility of such an application.</p> <p>(a) Absent a change in circumstances which presents an immediate threat to officers, the canine, or the public, such applications should be conducted on leash or under such conditions that will minimize the likelihood that the canine will bite or otherwise injure the individual.</p> <p>(b) When the canine is deployed to locate persons who are not criminal suspects, the handler should consider giving periodic verbal assurances that the canine will not bite or hurt the person.</p>	<p>evaluate the conditions and ability of the canine to determine the feasibility of such an application. Absent a change in circumstances which presents an immediate threat to officers, the canine, or the public, such applications should be conducted on leash or under such conditions that will minimize the likelihood that the canine will bite or otherwise injure the individual.</p>	
<p><u>Consistent w/ 318.2.</u></p>	<p>(c) Once the individual has been located, the canine should be placed in a down stay or otherwise secured as soon as it becomes reasonably practical.</p>		
<p>Outside Agy Requests</p>	<p>318.3.3 The Watch Commander or the Unit Supervisor must approve all requests for canine assistance from outside agencies subject to the provisions below. When feasible, we will attempt to honor such requests.</p> <p>(a) Canine teams will not be used beyond the boundaries of Eugene to perform any assignment that is not consistent with this policy.</p> <p>(b) Upon arrival at the scene, the handler has the ultimate decision as to whether or not the canine is to be used for a specific assignment.</p>	<p>1,E. Requests for utilization of on-duty K9 Teams by other jurisdictions will be made Via the K9 Supervisor or a patrol supervisor. Where it is feasible to do so, attempts will be made to assist in such situations. Procedures to request off-duty K9 teams are outlined in General Order 1201.4 (K9 Team Call-out) 1201.4 B Requests from other agencies If an EPD K9 team is not working determine whether Springfield PD has an on-duty K9 team An on-duty Springfield team should be contacted before off-duty Eugene teams</p> <p>2 All outside agency requests for K9 team assistance will be directed to the K9 Supervisor If the K9 Supervisor is not available use the callout sequence in the computerized callout file to</p>	

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		<p>contact other K9 Team members for evaluation of the agency request and response as appropriate</p> <p>3 When it is feasible to do so attempts will be made to assist other agencies</p>	
<p><u>Reflects EPD Structure</u></p>	<p>(c) Canine teams will not be called out while off duty or used outside the boundaries of the City of Eugene unless authorized by the Watch Commander, the Unit Supervisor, or the Special Operations Lieutenant. <u>Special Operations Lieutenant, Unit Supervisor or Watch Commander (Authorization should be sought in that order)</u></p>		
	<p>(d) It is the responsibility of the canine handler to coordinate with outside agency personnel in order to minimize the risk of unintended injury.</p>		
<p>Reporting Use, Bites and Injuries</p>	<p>318.2.5</p> <p>(a) Whenever the canine is deployed, a Canine Use Report will be completed by the handler and turned in to the Unit Supervisor before going off duty.</p> <p>(b) Whenever the use of the canine results in a bite or any injury, a Canine Use Report Form will be completed documenting the bite and/or injury and included with any related incident report.</p> <p>(c) If the Unit Supervisor is not immediately available, a patrol supervisor will respond to the scene of a canine bite. If the injury is serious, or there may be an issue as to whether the bite was an appropriate use of force (e.g., the canine bit the wrong person), the Unit Supervisor will be notified. If s/he is not available, notify the Special Operations Lieutenant.</p> <p>(d) Photographs will be taken</p>	<p>D.4. For any contact between the teeth of your dog and any person, other than intentional contact during training or demonstrations:</p> <p>a. Notify the K9 Supervisor or a patrol supervisor as soon as possible.</p> <p>b. Identify the person involved.</p> <p>c. Look at and photograph the affected area (or document any refusal by the involved person).</p> <p>d. If the skin is broken, advise the person to seek medical attention. If They are in custody, have them examined by medical personnel.</p> <p>e. Document the circumstances.</p> <p>5. Prepare a report outlining the dog's actions in instances where a dog has taken a substantive action toward the resolution of a case (e.g., located a suspect or evidence).</p>	<p>PPB 940 requires after-action report for K9 bites</p> <p>PPB 1010.20 Canine Bites Complete Force Data Collection Report for all bites that follow a member's intentional application of a K9 for the purpose of biting. Report will include justification for application of canine and whether the bite was directed, or not.</p> <p>Beaverton 9.1 In EVERY situation where the dog bites, grabs, nibbles, or pinches anyone, the following procedure will be adhered to:</p> <p>1. Ask permission to look at the affected area. If a camera is available, take a color photograph picture of the area, whether or not there is visible injury. If any injury exists, render first aid before photographing.</p> <p>a. If an adult refuses to allow a dog handler to see the affected bite area, refusal should be witnessed by another officer.</p> <p>b. If a juvenile refuses to allow the dog handler to see the alleged bite area, have another officer witness the refusal. In any situation involving a juvenile, make every reasonable effort to notify the juvenile's parents of the situation and to have them respond for custody release and acceptance of responsibility for treatment.</p> <p>c. In all cases of visible injury, the person should be provided medical treatment.</p>

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	<p>of the bite or injury as soon as practicable after tending to the immediate needs of the injured party. Photographs will be retained as evidence in accordance with current department evidence procedures. It will be the responsibility of the Unit Supervisor to ensure that such photographs are retained until the potential need for use in any related civil proceeding has expired. If a subject alleges an injury that is not visible, a supervisor will be notified and the location of the alleged injury should be photographed, with the photographs retained as described above.</p> <p>(e) The injured party should be transported to an appropriate medical facility if the injury requires medical attention beyond first aid. If the injured party is in custody an officer should remain with the suspect until treatment has been rendered.</p> <p>(f) The Unit Supervisor will maintain liaison with the Lane County Animal Services to ensure that information regarding on-duty canine bites is not retained by its office.</p>		<p>2. Written accounts of all dog bites situations shall be forwarded by the supervisor to the Chief of Police or his designee.</p> <p>IACP</p> <p>1. Whenever a canine has bitten or scratched an individual or has alleged to have done so, whether or not in the line of duty, the handler shall notify a supervisor and perform the following.</p> <p>a. If no arrest is made, an offer will be made to the individual to provide medical care and treatment by a qualified medical professional.</p> <p>b. If an arrest is made, the individual will be provided with medical attention in accordance with agency policy on transporting and booking prisoners.</p> <p>c. The officer shall take color photographs of the affected area if possible prior to and following medical treatment.</p> <p>d. Prepare and submit a use-of-force report</p> <p>2. Whenever a canine is deployed or a person is injured, a written report shall be made detailing the circumstances surrounding the incident, the identity of the individual involved and any witnesses, whether the canine located the suspect, the extent of any injuries if known, and measures taken in response to the incident.</p> <p>3. Each canine team shall maintain a current "handlers log" that contains information on training, certification, awards, bite memos, recall memos and other information designated by the canine supervisor.</p>
Reporting K9 ries	<p>2.6 In the event that a canine is injured, medical care will be obtained as outlined in § 318.6. The injury will be immediately reported to the Watch Commander and documented on a Canine Use Report Form.</p>		
Emergencies		<p>F. Emergency situations</p> <p>1. In the event a dog handler becomes unable to give the dog necessary commands, call for the immediate response (in the order listed) of:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> another K9 handler from this department</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a Springfield Police Department K9 handler</p>	

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		<p><input type="checkbox"/> a member of the handler's family or other person who has been in close contact with the dog</p> <p>2. If possible, an attempt may be made to encourage the dog to get into the K9 car (or another patrol car) while trying to contact the above.</p> <p>3. If none of the above are available, police or animal control personnel will attempt to confine the dog using standard animal control procedures and equipment.</p>	
Assignment of K9	<p>2.7 The canine teams will be assigned to the Patrol Division to supplement and assist Patrol.</p> <p>Canine teams should function primarily as cover units however; they may be assigned by the Watch Commander to other functions based on the needs of the watch at the time.</p> <p>Canine teams should not be assigned to handle matters that will take them out of service for extended periods of time unless absolutely necessary and only with the approval of the Watch Commander.</p>	<p>1. Supervisors will attempt to assign K9 teams to minimize response time to incidents (e.g., wild, east, west), unless circumstances dictate another assignment would use the dog to better advantage.</p>	
Interaction with other personnel	<p>(a) Employees should get the handler's permission before interacting with a police canine. Employees should not tease or harass the canine, or engage in activity which the canine may construe as hostile.</p> <p>(b) Employees should not give commands to a police canine without permission of the handler, except in an emergency.</p> <p>(c) In the event a canine handler becomes unable to give his/her canine necessary commands, call for an immediate response (in the order listed) of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • another EPD canine 	<p>e. When interacting with police service dogs, check with the handler. In general, do not tease, harass, or engage in activity which the dog may construe as hostile. Do not give commands to a dog without approval of the handler, except in an emergency</p>	

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	<p>handler</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a canine handler from another agency • a member of the handler’s family or other person who has been in close contact with the canine <p>(d) In an emergency situation, an attempt may be made to encourage the dog to get into the canine vehicle (or another police vehicle) pending the arrival of one of the individuals listed above. If no other reasonable options are available, officers or animal control personnel will attempt to confine the canine using standard animal control procedures and equipment.</p>		
Requests for use of K9	<p>318.3 Personnel within the Department are encouraged to freely solicit the use of the canines. Requests for a canine team from outside of Patrol will go through the Unit Supervisor or the Watch Commander.</p>	<p>1201-3,II,A Supervisors will consider the evaluation of the handler in making a determination whether and how to utilize the dog/handler team. The handler shall have the authority not to deploy the dog, unless ordered to do so by the K-9 Supervisor or Special Operations Captain or designee. Generally the decision to deploy the dog shall remain with the handler; however, a supervisor sufficiently apprised of the situation may decide not to deploy the dog</p>	
Utilization	<p>318.3.1 On-duty canine teams should be dispatched to assist officers on calls where they could help locate an individual (e.g., intrusion alarms, foot or vehicle pursuits, or crimes in progress or crimes from which suspects have recently fled on foot). Canine teams may respond if not dispatched if their response does not take them from other necessary duties.</p> <p>(b) If a canine team is to be used, officers on the scene should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • not conduct a search, but set up a perimeter for containment 	<p>1201-3,II,B 1. Supervisors will attempt to assign K9 teams to minimize response time to incidents (e.g., wild, east, west), unless circumstances dictate another assignment would use the dog to better advantage.</p>	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • avoid or minimize contamination of the scene • be prepared to provide the responding canine handler(s) with relevant information (e.g., suspect description, nature of crime, suspect’s last known location, where officers or other non-suspects have been) <p>(c) Cover officer(s) should generally stay several yards behind the handler, scan the areas to the sides and adjacent to the canine team, and avoid backlighting the handler. Since searches vary significantly, the handler’s instructions should be followed</p>		
Call-out of off-duty K9	<p>318.3.2</p> <p>) In determining whether to call out an off-duty canine team, consider the seriousness of the offense and the likelihood that the canine would be effective, given the conditions and response time of the team. Factors to consider include the weather and other environmental conditions, the likelihood that the suspect is contained in an area or can successfully be tracked, and the size of the area/building to be searched. If needed, the Unit Supervisor can assist in this evaluation.</p> <p>(b) Request an on-duty team from another agency (e.g., SPD, LCSO) before calling out an off-duty EPD team.</p> <p>(c) Call-out should be done through the Unit Supervisor. If s/he cannot be reached, use the call-out sequence in the computerized call-out file.</p> <p>(d) In all cases, the canine handler has the authority, based on his/her assessment of the situation and the present capabilities of his/her canine, to decide whether to respond or not,</p>	<p>1201.4</p> <p>Callout procedure for Eugene PD</p> <p>Evaluation of the request a</p> <p>Consider the seriousness of the incident and the likely effectiveness of the dog. For example a lengthy search on a hot sunny afternoon will quickly diminish a dogs scenting ability and usefulness</p> <p>Examples of incidents that would normally warrant a K9 call out</p> <p>Include a burglary with a probability that the suspect is still at the scene or close by an offender who has fled to an area that is either contained or is conducive to tracking a search for a suspect in a large wooded area or large warehouse where use of a dog may reduce risk to officers and the public the time required for a search or the number of officers necessary</p> <p>b. Call Springfield PD for an on-duty K9 team before calling out an off duty EPD K9 team</p> <p>c. Contact the K9 Supervisor if the situation is not clear</p> <p>2. If the K9 Supervisor cannot be reached use the call out sequence in the computerized callout file</p> <p>3. In rare cases more than one K9 team may be needed Consider the terrain weather conditions size of area requiring a search number of suspects and tactical issues</p> <p>4. In all cases the dog handler has</p>	

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	<p>unless directed to respond by his/her supervisor. If a handler declines to respond, the next handler in the call-out sequence can then be called.</p>	<p>the authority based on the condition of the dog and an assessment of the situation to decide whether to respond or not. If a handler declines to respond the next handler in the callout sequence may then be called.</p>	
<p>Public Demonstrations</p>	<p>318.3.4 All public requests for a canine team will be approved by the Unit Supervisor prior to making any commitment.</p> <p>Handlers will not demonstrate any apprehension work to the public unless authorized to do so by the Unit Supervisor.</p>	<p>1201-3,G Requests from the public for police service dog demonstrations will be directed to the K9 Supervisor</p>	<p>Beaverton PD 9.1 To avoid misunderstanding and in furtherance of good public relations, the following rules will be generally adhered to by the dog handlers: A. Canine training work will not be photographed, video taped, or publicly exhibited without first obtaining approval from the Chief of police. B. All public relations demonstrations must have prior approval by the unit coordinator. C. Public relations demonstrations are to be prepared in a manner that will assure a professional presentation to the audience and shall not include “apprehension” work unless approved by the unit coordinator. D. Apparel worn by the dog handler shall be the assigned canine uniform, neat and clean in appearance.</p>
<p>K9 Handler Selection</p>	<p>318.4 The following are the minimum qualifications for the assignment of canine handler:</p> <p>(a) Eugene Police Department officer (currently off probation)</p> <p>(b) Reside in an adequately fenced, single-family residence (minimum five-foot high fence with locking gates)</p> <p>(c) Have a garage which can be secured and accommodate a canine vehicle</p> <p>(d) Live within 30 minutes travel time from the Eugene City limits</p> <p>(e) Agree to be assigned to the position for a minimum of three years</p>		<p>Beaverton PD 9.1 In selecting superior dog handlers, candidates must meet the selection criteria set forth in the job description. In addition, the following will be considered: A. Interest in the canine field; B. Knowledge of or a willingness to become familiar with canine work and procedures; C. Temperament and suitability for dog handler duties; D. Have a reputation of excellent initiative and judgment; E. Ability to perform duties in stressful situations with limited supervision; F. Good physical condition; G. Willing to work as part of a team.</p> <p>IACP B. Team Qualifications and Training 1. Applicants for police canine teams must have: a. at least three years of uniform patrol experience with satisfactory work performance, disciplinary, and medical leave records; b. a willingness to remain with the unit for an extended period of time as prescribed by this agency; c. a willingness (together with other family members) to care for and house the canine at the officer's residence with a secure outdoor area for the canine that conforms with departmental requirements; d. a strong desire to work with canines and a</p>

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Handler Responsibilities: Availability	<p>318.5.1 The handler will be available for callout under conditions specified by the Unit Supervisor. The handler will have the canine with him/her while on duty unless performing an assignment where the dog will not be used (e.g., court appearance, training), the dog is too ill for duty, or as otherwise authorized by the Unit Supervisor.</p>	<p>2. Keep your dog with you while on duty, unless:</p> <p>a. Attending training, court, or other work situations not related to the dog (although the dog may accompany the handler if circumstances allow, when full uniform and equipment are available in K9 car).</p> <p>b. The dog is too ill for duty.</p> <p>c. Otherwise authorized by the K9 Supervisor.</p> <p>3. Evaluate requests for use of the dog and make considered decisions regarding deployment of your dog. Make sure you adhere to department policies, legal requirements, and objective reasonableness standards.</p> <p>7. Comply with all other applicable K9 Team policies.</p>	<p>willingness to care for and train the animal; and .</p> <p>e. the ability to pass designated physical fitness and agility tests related to the tasks of canine handling.</p>
Handler Responsibilities: Care for K9 and Equipment	<p>318.5.2 The handler will ultimately be responsible for the health and welfare of the canine and will ensure that the canine receives proper nutrition, grooming, training, medical care, affection , and living conditions. The handler will be responsible for the following:</p> <p>(a) Unless required by a particular application, the handler will not expose the canine to any foreseeable and unreasonable risk of harm.</p> <p>(b) The handler will maintain all department equipment under his/her control in a clean and serviceable condition and when not on duty will maintain the canine vehicle in a garage, secured from public view.</p> <p>(c) When a handler takes a vacation or extended number of</p>	<p>1. Keep your dog properly maintained and fit for service</p>	<p>Tucson PD SDU handlers are responsible for the care of their canine partners, to include feeding, grooming, veterinary care, and control of their home environment. They are also responsible for the maintenance of any required equipment, to include an electronic collar, harness, muzzle, and leash</p> <p>IACP 2. Officers shall maintain their canine both on and off duty in a safe and controlled manner. Police canines shall never be allowed to run loose unless engaged in agency-authorized training or exercise. 3. This agency shall provide canine officers with proper housing for their dog and will conduct periodic inspections to ensure that the housing is properly maintained. 4. Canine handlers are personally responsible for the daily care and feeding of their animal to include a. maintenance and cleaning of the kennel and yard area where the canine is housed; b. provision of food, water, and general diet maintenance as prescribed by the department's authorized veterinarian; c. grooming on a daily basis or more often as</p>

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	<p>days off, the canine vehicle will be maintained at the Police facility.</p> <p>(d) A handler will permit the Unit Supervisor to conduct spontaneous on-site inspections of affected areas of his/her residence as well as the canine vehicle, to verify that conditions and equipment conform to this policy.</p> <p>(e) Any changes in the living status of the handler which may affect the lodging or environment of the canine will be reported to the Unit Supervisor as soon as possible.</p> <p>(f) When off duty, canines will be maintained at the homes of their handlers. When a canine is kenneled at the handler's home, the gate will be secured with a lock. When off duty, canines may be let out of their kennels while under the direct control of their handlers.</p> <p>(g) The canine should be permitted to socialize in the home with the handler's family under the direct supervision of the handler.</p> <p>(h) Under no circumstances will the canine be lodged at another location unless approved by the Unit Supervisor or Watch Commander.</p> <p>(i) When off duty, handlers will not involve their canines in any activity or conduct unless approved in advance by the Unit Supervisor or Watch Commander.</p> <p>(j) Whenever a canine handler anticipates taking a vacation or an extended number of days off, it may be necessary to temporarily relocate the canine. In those situations, the handler will give reasonable notice to the Unit Supervisor so that appropriate arrangements can be made.</p>		<p>required by weather, working conditions, or other factors;</p> <p>d. daily exercise; and</p> <p>e. general medical attention and maintenance of health care records.</p> <p>5. Canine handlers shall immediately notify the canine supervisor of any changes that would affect the case and housing conditions of their dog.</p> <p>6. Where the handler is unable to perform these and related duties due to illness, injury, or leave</p> <p>a. another canine handler may be assigned to temporarily care for the dog; or</p> <p>b. the canine may be housed in a departmentally approved kennel.</p> <p>7. Teasing, agitating, or roughhousing with a police canine is strictly prohibited unless performed as part of a training exercise.</p> <p>8. Handlers shall not permit anyone to pet or hug their canine without their prior permission and immediate supervision. Should a civilian express a desire to do so, he or she should be informed that police canines are serious working dogs and that they can be dangerous if improperly approached.</p>
<p>Handler Responsibilities: K9 in Public Areas</p>	<p>318.5.3 All canines will be kept on a leash when in areas that allow access to the public. Exceptions</p>		

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	<p>would include specific police operations for which the canines are trained.</p> <p>(a) Canines will not be left unattended in any area to which the public may have access.</p> <p>(b) When the canine vehicle is left unattended, all windows and doors will be secured in such a manner as to prevent unauthorized access to the dog. The handler will also insure that the unattended vehicle remains inhabitable for the canine.</p>		
<p>Handler Responsibilities: Compensation</p>	<p>318.5.4 The canine handler will be compensated for time spent in the care, feeding, grooming, and caring for other needs of the dog as provided in the EPEA contract.</p>		
<p>Medical Care for K9 – Generally</p>	<p>318.6 All medical attention will be rendered by the designated canine veterinarian, except during an emergency as provided in § 318.6.2. If the handler and dog are out of the area, the handler may use the nearest available veterinarian. All records of medical treatment will be maintained in the canine’s file</p>		<p>Tucson PD SDU handlers are responsible for the care of their canine partners, to include feeding, grooming, veterinary care, and control of their home environment. They are also responsible for the maintenance of any required equipment, to include an electronic collar, harness, muzzle, and leash.</p>
<p>Medical Care for K9 – Non Emergency</p>	<p>318.6.1 Non-emergency medical care will be coordinated through the Unit Supervisor.</p> <p>Any indication that a canine is not in good physical condition will be reported to the Unit Supervisor or the Watch Commander as soon as practical.</p>		
<p>Medical Care for K9 – Emergency</p>	<p>318.6.2 The designated emergency medical treatment center or canine veterinarian will render emergency medical treatment. The handler will notify the Unit Supervisor as soon as practicable when emergency medical care is</p>		

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Training – Generally	<p>required</p> <p>318.7 Before assignment in the field, each canine handler must have completed at least 360 hours of training in the care and use of the law enforcement animal, or must have passed the demonstration of minimum standards established by the Oregon Police Canine Association (OCPA) or other accredited and recognized animal handling organization (ORS 167.310). Cross-trained dog teams or those dog teams trained exclusively for the detection of drugs and/or explosives will be trained and certified to meet the standards established for such detection dogs.</p>	<p>4. K9 handlers are expected to conduct on-duty training exercises as call load permits. When doing so, they must attempt to remain available for calls, and advise dispatch if the training would preclude their immediate response to a call.</p>	<p>Tucson PD Personnel assigned as part of an active-duty handler-dog team are required to meet the criteria as outlined by the National Police Canine Association (NPCA) for Patrol, Explosive, or Narcotic Certification. Each team will certify with the NPCA annually</p>
Training – Continued	<p>318.7.1 Each canine team will thereafter be recertified to current OPCA standards (as applicable), or the standards of another accredited and recognized animal handling organization, on an annual basis. Additional training considerations are as follows:</p> <p>(a) Canine teams will receive training as defined in the current contract with the Department’s canine training provider.</p> <p>(b) Canine handlers are encouraged to engage in additional training with approval of the Unit Supervisor .</p> <p>(c) To ensure that all training is consistent, no handler, trainer, or outside vendor is authorized to train any EPD dog or handler to a standard that is contrary to the policies of the Eugene Police Department.</p> <p>(d) All canine training will be conducted while on duty unless otherwise approved by the Unit Supervisor or Watch Commander. Canine teams are expected to conduct on-duty training exercises a call load permits. When doing so, they must attempt to remain available for</p>		

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	calls, and must advise dispatch if the training would preclude their immediate response to a call.		
Failure to meet Standards	318.7.2 Any dog team failing the OPCA canine certification standards or other accredited or recognized animal handling organization standards (as applicable) will not be deployed in the field until certification is achieved. When practical, pending successful certification, the canine handler will be temporarily reassigned to regular patrol duties.		
Records	318.7.3 All canine training records will be maintained in the canine handler's training file.	6. Document and maintain accurate records of training you have done with your dog. Keep apprised of current K9 related issues pertaining to training, litigation, and deployment tactics	
Unit Supervisor Responsibilities	318.8 The Unit Supervisor will be appointed by staff and will supervise the Canine Program. The Unit Supervisor is directly responsible to the Special Operations Lieutenant. The Unit Supervisor's responsibilities include, but are not limited to, the following: (a) Review all Canine Use Reports to ensure completeness and accuracy of the reports and compliance with policy. (b) Identify training issues and other needs of the canine team or the program. (c) Ensure the canine teams are scheduled for continuous training to maximize the capabilities of the teams, and ensure proper documentation of all canine training. (d) Recommend policy and set performance standards for canine teams. (e) Maintain liaison with the vendor kennel. (f) Maintain liaison with administrative staff and functional	1201-3,C 1. Administer the Police Service Dog Program: supervise K9 handlers, oversee the K9 budget, and manage the procurement of needed equipment and services for the K9 Team. 2. Maintain liaison with administrative staff, patrol supervisors, other agency police service dog supervisors, and the vendor kennel. 3. Investigate allegations of improper handling or use of dogs. 4. Recommend policy and set performance standards for members of the K9 Team. 5. Ensure the K9 Teams are scheduled for regular training to maximize the capabilities of the teams. 6. Approve or disapprove all requests from the public regarding police service dog demonstrations or K9 related public presentations. 7. Function as a K9 handler: train, deploy, and maintain a police service dog for	

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	supervisors. (g) Maintain liaison with other agency canine coordinators. (h) Maintain accurate records to document canine activities. (i) Recommend and oversee the procurement of needed equipment and services for the unit. (j) Schedule all canine related activities	duty. Utilize the dog on calls as appropriate.	
Disposition of K9	318.9 (a) If a handler leaves his/her canine handler assignment and the police service dog is fit for further service, it will be assigned to another handler. (b) If a police service dog becomes unfit for further service due to age, injury, or other factors and must be retired from service, the City will normally allow the current handler the option to keep the retired dog, in accordance with established policies.	1201-3,1,H 1. If a handler leaves his/her K9 assignment and the police service dog is fit for further service, it will be assigned to another handler. 2. If a police service dog becomes unfit for further service due to age, injury, or other factors and must be retired from service, the City will normally allow the current handler the option to keep the retired dog, in accordance with established policies.	IACP 9. A canine handler may apply to take possession of his dog where a. the dog is retired from duty or relieved due to injury; or c. the handler is transferred or promoted or retires and a decision is made not to retrain the dog for another handler.
Building Searches			IACP D. Building Searches for Suspects in Hiding A primary use of departmental canines is for locating suspects in buildings or related structures. These searches should be governed by the following. 1. The building perimeter shall be secured by police personnel. 2. Whenever possible, the building's owner should be contacted to determine whether there may be tenants or others in the building and to ascertain the building's layout. 4. When a canine building search is anticipated, a preliminary search by officers should not be conducted as this will interfere with the canine's ability to discriminate scents. 5. The on-scene supervisor shall also take the following steps in preparation for the canine search. a. Evacuate all tenants, workers, or others from the facility. b. Request that all air conditioning, heating, or other air-blowing systems be shut off so as not to interfere with the canine's scent. 6. Upon entrance to the building, all exits should be secured and communications limited to that of a tactical nature. 7. The canine may be unleashed during a building search unless there is an imminent risk of injury to innocent persons within the

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			<p>facility.</p> <p>a. Generally, the canine should be released once a backup officer is available to work with the canine team.</p> <p>b. Except in exigent circumstances or where there is an imminent danger of death or serious injury, the canine should be kept in visual contact by the canine handler.</p> <p>S. The canine should not be used to search facilities that contain substances potentially harmful to the animal unless overriding risk to human life is present.</p> <p>9. Before commencing the search, the handler or other appropriate personnel shall make an amplified and recorded announcement and repeat the statement. The announcement shall say that there are police officers on the premises and that a trained police canine will be released and may bite you if you do not surrender.</p> <p>a. A reasonable amount of time shall be allowed for the suspect to respond. This warning shall be repeated on each level of all multilevel structures.</p> <p>b. Where there is a reasonable belief that the suspect speaks a language other than English, an officer or other individual fluent in that language should be summoned to the scene if available and the exigency of the situation permits.</p> <p>10. When apprehending suspects, the canine shall be commanded to disengage as soon as the suspect is subdued or readily complies with officer direction.</p> <p>11. Arrestees shall not be transported in the same vehicle with a police canine unless alternative transportation is not available and immediate transport is essential for safety or security reasons.</p>
Crowd Control			<p>IACP</p> <p>E. Crowd Control</p> <p>1. Canine teams may respond as backup but may not deploy the dog for crowd control at peaceful demonstrations.</p> <p>2. Canine teams may be used upon approval of the agency CEO or designee to protect life or property during a riot or other major unlawful assembly after an order to disperse has been made. In these situations, canines shall a. be short-leashed at all times to protect individuals from serious injury, and b. not initiate any offensive action, unless to guard against imminent loss of life, serious bodily injury, or substantial property damage</p>
Tracking			<p>IACP</p> <p>G. Tracking</p> <p>Where trained police canines are available for tracking, they may be used with supervisory approval to track missing persons or criminal</p>

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TOPIC	LEXIPOL/EPD	CURRENT EPD	OTHER AGENCIES
			<p>suspects or to locate evidence that the supervisor has reason to believe has been abandoned or hidden in a specified open area. Such searches are subject to the following conditions and limitations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When officers are pursuing suspects and contact with the suspect is lost, the officer, prior to summoning a canine team, shall <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. stop and pinpoint the location where the suspect was last seen; b. shut off engines of vehicles in the area if possible; and c. avoid vehicle or foot movements in the area where the suspect or subject was last seen. 2. Canines used for tracking persons should remain on a leash of sufficient length to provide a reasonable measure of safety to the subject of the search without compromising the canine's tracking abilities. 3. On-scene supervisory personnel shall <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. secure the perimeter of the area to be searched; b. secure the integrity of the area to be searched by keeping all personnel out of the area; and c. protect all items of clothing that will be used for scent from being handled.

POLICY

318

**EFFECTIVE
DRAFT
020112**

Eugene Police Department



PSRC DRAFT POLICY

Canine Program

318.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Canine Program was established to augment police services to the community. Highly skilled and trained teams of handlers and canines are used to supplement police operations and to expand officer's effectiveness in locating individuals, contraband, and apprehending criminal offenders.

A canine's greatest value lies in the deterrent effect of their presence. The deployment of a canine to apprehend a criminal suspect constitutes a use of force and, therefore, must be consistent with EPD's principles of escalation and de-escalation of force.

The Canine Program is in the Special Operations Section of the East Operations Division.

318.2 GUIDELINES FOR THE USE OF CANINES

A canine may be used to locate and apprehend a suspect if the canine handler reasonably believes, based upon the totality of the circumstances that the individual has either committed or threatened to commit any serious offense and if any of the following conditions exists:

- (a) There is a reasonable belief the individual poses an imminent threat of violence or serious harm to the public, any officer, or the handler.
- (b) The individual is physically resisting or threatening to resist arrest and the use of a canine reasonably appears to be necessary to overcome such resistance.
- (c) The individual is believed to be concealed in an area where entry by other than the canine would pose a threat to the safety of officers or the public.

Once the individual has been located, the canine should be secured as soon as it becomes reasonably practical.

It is recognized that situations may arise that do not fall within the provisions set forth in this policy. In any such case, the handler will use a standard of objective reasonableness to determine whether or not to use the canine, and the handler's decision will be reviewed by that same standard.

Absent a reasonable belief that an individual has committed or threatened to commit a serious offense, mere flight from pursuing officer(s) will not serve as good cause for the use of a canine to apprehend the individual.

Canines will not be used for crowd management or control

318.2.1 PREPARATION FOR UTILIZING A CANINE

Prior to the use of a canine to search for or apprehend any individual, the canine handler and/or the supervisor on scene will carefully consider all pertinent information that is reasonably available at the time. The information should include, but is not limited to, the following:

- (a) The individual's age or estimate thereof
- (b) The nature of the suspected offense
- (c) Any potential danger to the public and/or other officers at the scene if the canine is released
- (d) The degree of resistance or threatened resistance, if any, the subject has shown
- (e) The potential for escape or flight if the police dog is not utilized
- (f) The potential for injury to officers or the public caused by the suspect if the canine is not utilized

As circumstances permit, the canine handler should make every reasonable effort to communicate and coordinate with other involved personnel to minimize the risk of unintended injury. Unless otherwise directed by a supervisor, assisting personnel should take direction from the handler in order to minimize interference with the canine.

A canine handler will have the ultimate authority not to deploy the dog. The handler will evaluate each situation and determine if the use of a canine is technically feasible. Generally, the decision to deploy the dog will remain with the handler; however, a supervisor sufficiently apprised of the situation may decide not to deploy the dog.

318.2.2 WARNINGS GIVEN TO ANNOUNCE THE USE OF A CANINE

Unless it would otherwise increase the risk of injury or escape, a clearly audible warning to announce that a canine will be released if the person does not come forth will be made prior to releasing a canine. The canine handler, when practical, will first advise the supervisor of his/her decision if a verbal warning is not given prior to releasing the canine. In the event of an apprehension, the handler will document in any related report whether or not a verbal warning was given and, if none was given, the reason(s) why.

318.2.3 USE OF DRUG-DETECTION CANINES

A drug-detection-trained canine may be used in accordance with current law under the following circumstances:

- (a) To assist in the search for controlled substances during a search warrant service
- (b) To obtain a search warrant by using the detection canine in support of probable cause
- (c) To search vehicles, buildings, bags, and any other articles deemed necessary
- (d) Drug Detection Dogs from other agencies will be governed by that agencies policies and practices.

A drug-detection canine will not be used to search a person for controlled substances.

318.2.4 GUIDELINES FOR NON-APPREHENSION USE

Because canines have senses far superior to those of humans, they may often be effectively utilized to track or search for non-criminals (e.g., lost children, individuals who may be

disoriented or in need of medical attention) or suspects wanted for minor criminal offenses. In such circumstances, it will be necessary for the handler to evaluate the conditions and ability of the canine to determine the feasibility of such an application.

(a) Absent a change in circumstances which presents an immediate threat to officers, the canine, or the public, such applications should be conducted on leash or under such conditions that will minimize the likelihood that the canine will bite or otherwise injure the individual.

(b) When the canine is deployed to locate persons who are not criminal suspects, the handler should consider giving periodic verbal assurances that the canine will not bite or hurt the person.

(c) Once the individual has been located, the canine should be secured as soon as it becomes reasonably practical.

318.2.5 REPORTING CANINE USE, BITES, AND INJURIES

(a) Whenever the canine is deployed, and there is no result (capture, bite, etc) the handler will ensure that an entry is made into CAD at the time they clear from the call.

(b) Except during training, whenever the use of the canine results in a capture, arrest bite or any injury, a Canine Use Report Form will be completed documenting the bite and/or injury and included with any related incident report.

(c) Whenever the deployment results in a bite or injury, the Unit Supervisor will be notified and will respond to the scene. If the Unit Supervisor is not immediately available, a patrol supervisor will respond to the scene of a canine bite. If the injury is serious, or there may be an issue as to whether the bite was an appropriate use of force (e.g., the canine bit the wrong person), the Unit Supervisor will be notified. If s/he is not available, notify the Special Operations Lieutenant.

(d) Photographs will be taken of the bite or injury as soon as practicable after tending to the immediate needs of the injured party. If the injuries are located in a sensitive area, the individual's privacy and dignity will be maintained by photographing injuries at the hospital, if transported. If the person is not transported to the hospital, a suitable, and reasonable, location will be found where the photographs may be taken (for example inside an ambulance, or inside a residence/business).

(e) Photographs will be submitted and retained as evidence in accordance with current department evidence procedures. It will be the responsibility of the Unit Supervisor to advise the Forensics Evidence Unit that the Supervisor must authorize disposition of the photographs. The Canine Program Supervisor will ensure that such photographs are retained until the potential need for use in any related civil proceeding has expired. If a subject alleges an injury that is not visible, a supervisor will be notified and the location of the alleged injury should be photographed, with the photographs retained as described above.

(f) The injured party should be transported to an appropriate medical facility if the injury requires medical attention beyond first aid. If the injured party is in custody an officer should remain with the suspect until treatment has been rendered.

g) The Unit Supervisor will maintain liaison with the Lane County Animal Services (LCAS) so that City and County Code requirements are followed and they are advised that documentation is being handled by EPD. This also ensures there is not a duplication of effort regarding the bite. .

318.2.6 REPORTING CANINE INJURIES

In the event that a canine is injured, medical care will be obtained as outlined in § 318.6. The injury will be immediately reported to the Canine Unit Supervisor who will, in turn, notify the Special Operations Lieutenant. The injury will be documented in an administrative memo

318.2.7 ASSIGNMENT OF CANINES

The canine teams will be assigned to the Special Operations Section to supplement and assist Patrol.

Canine teams should function primarily as cover units however; they may be assigned by the Watch Commander to other functions based on the needs of the watch at the time.

Canine teams should not be assigned to handle matters that will take them out of service for extended periods of time unless absolutely necessary and only with the approval of the Watch Commander.

318.2.8 INTERACTION WITH CANINES BY OTHER PERSONNEL

(a) Employees should get the handler's permission before interacting with a police canine. Employees should not tease or harass the canine, or engage in activity which the canine may construe as hostile.

(b) Employees should not give commands to a police canine without permission of the handler, except in an emergency.

(c) In the event a canine handler becomes unable to give his/her canine necessary commands, call for an immediate response (in the order listed) of:

- another EPD canine handler
- a canine handler from another agency
- a member of the handler's family or other person who has been in close contact with the canine

(d) In an emergency situation, an attempt may be made to encourage the dog to get into the canine vehicle (or another police vehicle) pending the arrival of one of the individuals listed above. If no other reasonable options are available, officers or animal control personnel will attempt to confine the canine using standard animal control procedures and equipment.

318.3 REQUEST FOR USE OF CANINE TEAMS

Personnel within the Department are encouraged to freely solicit the use of the canines. Requests for a canine team from outside of Patrol will go through the Unit Supervisor or the Watch Commander.

318.3.1 UTILIZATION

(a) On-duty canine teams should be dispatched to assist officers on calls where they could help locate an individual (e.g., intrusion alarms, foot or vehicle pursuits, or crimes in progress

or crimes from which suspects have recently fled on foot). Canine teams may respond if not dispatched if their response does not take them from other necessary duties.

- (b) If a canine team is to be used, officers on the scene should:
 - not conduct a search, but set up a perimeter for containment
 - avoid or minimize contamination of the scene
 - be prepared to provide the responding canine handler(s) with relevant information (e.g., suspect description, nature of crime, suspect's last known location, where officers or other non-suspects have been)
- (c) Cover officer(s) should generally stay several yards behind the handler, scan the areas to the sides and adjacent to the canine team, and avoid backlighting the handler. Since searches vary significantly, the handler's instructions should be followed.

318.3.2 CALL-OUT OF OFF-DUTY CANINE TEAMS

- (a) In determining whether to call out an off-duty canine team, consider the seriousness of the offense and the likelihood that the canine would be effective, given the conditions and response time of the team. Factors to consider include the weather and other environmental conditions, the likelihood that the suspect is contained in an area or can successfully be tracked, and the size of the area/building to be searched. If needed, the Unit Supervisor can assist in this evaluation.
- (b) Request an on-duty team from another agency (e.g., SPD, LCSO) before calling out an off-duty EPD team.
- (c) Call-out should be done through the Unit Supervisor. If s/he cannot be reached, use the call-out sequence in the computerized call-out file.
- (d) In all cases, the canine handler has the authority, based on his/her assessment of the situation and the present capabilities of his/her canine, to decide whether to respond or not, unless directed to respond by his/her supervisor. If a handler declines to respond, the next handler in the call-out sequence can then be called.

318.3.3 REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE FROM OTHER AGENCIES

The Watch Commander or the Unit Supervisor must approve all requests for canine assistance from outside agencies subject to the provisions below. When feasible, we will attempt to honor such requests.

- (a) Canine teams will not be used beyond the boundaries of Eugene to perform any assignment that is not consistent with this policy.
- (b) Upon arrival at the scene, the handler has the ultimate decision as to whether or not the canine is to be used for a specific assignment.
- (c) Canine teams will not be called out while off duty or used outside the boundaries of the City of Eugene unless authorized by the Special Operations Lieutenant, Unit Supervisor or Watch Commander. (Authorization should be sought in that order)

- (d) It is the responsibility of the canine handler to coordinate with outside agency personnel in order to minimize the risk of unintended injury.

318.3.4 REQUEST FOR PUBLIC DEMONSTRATIONS

All public requests for a canine team will be approved by the Unit Supervisor prior to making any commitment.

318.4 SELECTION OF CANINE HANDLERS

The following are the minimum qualifications for the assignment of canine handler:

- (a) Eugene Police Department officer (currently off probation)
- (b) Reside in an adequately designed residence that will provide for the security of the dog.
- (c) Have a place for off-street parking for the canine vehicle.
- (d) Live within 30 minutes travel time from the Eugene City limits
- (e) Agree to be assigned to the position for the working life of the dog.

318.5 CANINE HANDLER RESPONSIBILITIES

318.5.1 AVAILABILITY

The handler will be available for callout under conditions specified by the Unit Supervisor. The handler will have the canine with him/her while on duty unless performing an assignment where the dog will not be used (e.g., court appearance, training), the dog is too ill for duty, or as otherwise authorized by the Unit Supervisor.

318.5.2 CARE FOR THE CANINE AND EQUIPMENT

The handler will ultimately be responsible for the health and welfare of the canine and will ensure that the canine receives proper nutrition, grooming, training, medical care, affection, and living conditions. The handler will be responsible for the following:

- (a) Unless required by a particular application, the handler will not expose the canine to any foreseeable and unreasonable risk of harm.
- (b) The handler will maintain all department equipment under his/her control in a clean and serviceable condition and when not on duty will maintain the canine vehicle in a using off-street parking.
- (c) When a handler takes a vacation or extended number of days off, the canine vehicle will be maintained at location determined by the Unit Supervisor.
- (d) A handler will permit the Unit Supervisor to conduct administrative on-site inspections of affected areas of his/her residence as well as the canine vehicle, to verify that conditions and equipment conform to this policy. . Handlers will receive reasonable notice prior to an administrative inspection. If an administrative inspection is being conducted pursuant to Policy 1020 "Personnel Complaint Procedure" that policy will supersede this section.
- (e) Any changes in the living status of the handler which may affect the lodging or environment of the canine will be reported to the Unit Supervisor as soon as possible.

- (f) When off duty, canines will be maintained and adequately secured at the homes of their handlers.
- (g) The canine should be permitted to socialize in the home with the handler's family under the direct supervision of the handler.
- (h) Under no circumstances will the canine be lodged at another location unless approved by the Unit Supervisor or Special Operations Lieutenant.
- (i) When off duty, handlers will not involve their canines in any activity or conduct unless approved in advance by the Unit Supervisor or Watch Commander.
- (j) Whenever a canine handler anticipates taking a vacation or an extended number of days off, it may be necessary to temporarily relocate the canine. In those situations, the handler will give reasonable notice to the Unit Supervisor so that appropriate arrangements can be made.

318.5.3 CANINES IN PUBLIC AREAS

All canines will be kept on a leash when in areas that allow access to the public. Exceptions would include specific police operations for which the canines are trained.

- (a) Canines will not be left unattended in any area to which the public may have access.
- (b) When the canine vehicle is left unattended it will be secured in such a manner as to prevent unauthorized access to the dog. The handler will also insure that the unattended vehicle remains inhabitable for the canine.

318.5.4 HANDLER COMPENSATION

The canine handler will be compensated for time spent in the care, feeding, grooming, and caring for other needs of the dog as provided in the EPEA contract.

318.6 MEDICAL CARE OF THE CANINE

All medical attention will be rendered by the designated canine veterinarian, except during an emergency as provided in § 318.6.2. If the handler and dog are out of the area, the handler may use the nearest available veterinarian. All records of medical treatment will be maintained in the canine's file.

318.6.1 NON-EMERGENCY MEDICAL CARE

Non-emergency medical care will be coordinated through the Unit Supervisor.

Any indication that a canine is not in good physical condition will be reported to the Unit Supervisor or the Special Operations Lieutenant as soon as practical.

318.6.2 EMERGENCY MEDICAL CARE

The designated emergency medical treatment center or canine veterinarian will render emergency medical treatment. The handler will notify the Unit Supervisor as soon as practicable when emergency medical care is required.

318.7 TRAINING PSRC

DEFERS TO EPD TO ESTABLISH TRAINING STANDARDS IN THIS POLICY – FEEDBACK WILL BE GIVEN WHEN COMPLETED.

Before assignment in the field, each canine handler must have completed at least 360 hours of training in the care and use of the law enforcement animal, or must have passed the demonstration of minimum standards established by the Oregon Police Canine Association (OPCA) or other accredited and recognized animal handling organization (ORS 167.310). Cross-trained dog teams or those dog teams trained exclusively for the detection of drugs and/or explosives will be trained and certified to meet the standards established for such detection dogs.

318.7.1 CONTINUED TRAINING

Each canine team will thereafter be recertified to current OPCA standards (as applicable), or the standards of another accredited and recognized animal handling organization, on an annual basis. Additional training considerations are as follows:

- (a) Canine teams will receive training as defined in the current contract with the Department's canine training provider.
- (b) Canine handlers are encouraged to engage in additional training with approval of the Unit Supervisor.
- (c) To ensure that all training is consistent, no handler, trainer, or outside vendor is authorized to train any EPD dog or handler to a standard that is contrary to the policies of the Eugene Police Department.
- (d) All canine training will be conducted while on duty unless otherwise approved by the Unit Supervisor or Watch Commander. Canine teams are expected to conduct on-duty training exercises a call load permits. When doing so, they must attempt to remain available for calls, and must advise dispatch if the training would preclude their immediate response to a call.

318.7.2 FAILURE TO SUCCESSFULLY MEET STANDARDS

PSRC DEFERS TO EPD TO DEVELOP THIS SECTION – FEEDBACK WILL BE GIVEN WHEN COMPLETED

Any dog team failing the OPCA canine certification standards or other accredited or recognized animal handling organization standards (as applicable) will not be deployed in the field until certification is achieved. When practical, pending successful certification, the canine handler will be temporarily reassigned to regular patrol duties.

381.7.3 TRAINING RECORDS

All canine training records will be maintained in the canine handler's training file.

318.8 CANINE UNIT SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The Unit Supervisor will be appointed by staff and will supervise the Canine Program. The Unit Supervisor is directly responsible to the Special Operations Lieutenant. The Unit Supervisor's responsibilities include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (a) Review all Canine Use Reports to ensure completeness and accuracy of the reports and compliance with policy.
- (b) Identify training issues and other needs of the canine team or the program.
- (c) Ensure the canine teams are scheduled for continuous training to maximize the capabilities of the teams, and ensure proper documentation of all canine training.
- (d) Recommend policy and set performance standards for canine teams.
- (e) Maintain liaison with the vendor kennel.

- (f) Maintain liaison with administrative staff and functional supervisors.
- (g) Maintain liaison with other agency canine coordinators.
- (h) Maintain accurate records to document canine activities.
- (i) Recommend and oversee the procurement of needed equipment and services for the unit.
- (j) Schedule all canine related activities.

318.9 DISPOSITION OF CANINE

- (a) If a handler leaves his/her canine handler assignment and the police service dog is fit for further service, it may be assigned to another handler.
- (b) If a police service dog becomes unfit for further service due to age, injury, or other factors and must be retired from service, the City will normally allow the current handler the option to keep the retired dog, in accordance with established practice.