



# Sioux Falls Police Department

Partnering with the community to serve, protect, and promote quality of life!

<b>Policy:</b> <b>Emergency Response Team</b>	<b>Related Policies:</b>	<b>Section #:</b> 1100 Special Units
		<b>Policy #:</b> 1101
		<b>Effective:</b> 5-01-2009
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<i>This policy is for internal use only and does not enlarge an employee's civil liability in any way. The policy should not be construed as creating a higher duty of care, in an evidentiary sense, with respect to third party civil claims against employees. A violation of this policy, if proven, can be used as basis of a complaint by this department for nonjudicial administrative action in accordance with the laws governing employee discipline.</i>		
<b>Reference:</b>		

1. Purpose:

- 1.1. The presence of a highly trained, highly skilled police tactical unit has been shown to substantially reduce the risk of injury and loss of life to citizens, police officers, and suspects.

2. Policy:

- 2.1. It is the intent of the Sioux Falls Police Department to have such units as tactical resources, and this document is intended to establish the mandate, structure, and general operating procedures for the Emergency Response Teams.
- 2.2. The Emergency Response Teams shall be called upon to assist in the resolution of difficult police situations and critical incidents. The Emergency Response Teams are made up of the Special Weapons and Tactics Unit (SWAT) and the Crisis Negotiations Unit (CNU), and Bomb Unit.
- 2.3. The Emergency Response Team is comprised of three distinct groups of officers, each with their own specialized tactics, disciplines, equipment, and unit designations. The ERT is composed of the SWAT Team, the Crisis Negotiation Unit, and the Bomb Squad.

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# Sioux Falls Police Department

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<b>Policy:</b> <b>Drug Recognition Expert Program</b>	<b>Related Policies:</b>	<b>Section #:</b> 1100 Special Units
		<b>Policy #:</b> 1105
		<b>Effective:</b> 12-01-2009
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<i>This policy is for internal use only and does not enlarge an employee's civil liability in any way. The policy should not be construed as creating a higher duty of care, in an evidentiary sense, with respect to third party civil claims against employees. A violation of this policy, if proven, can be used as basis of a complaint by this department for nonjudicial administrative action in accordance with the laws governing employee discipline.</i>		
<b>Reference:</b>		

1. Purpose:

1.1. The purpose of this directive is to guide Sioux Falls Police Department personnel with the utilization of Drug Recognition Experts (DRE), and to aid in the prosecution of drug impaired individuals. This directive is not meant to be "all-inclusive" as many circumstances may arise where the utilization of a DRE can be useful.

2. Policy:

2.1. The Sioux Falls Police Department Drug Recognition Expert Program will be utilized in accordance with South Dakota State Law and established policy, training and guidelines of the International Association of Chiefs of Police to detect and apprehend motor vehicle operators who are operating said vehicles under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

2.2. The integrity of this program is dependant upon careful documentation throughout the entire testing process. Non DRE-officers must understand that they also have an obligation to provide proper documentation of an individual's impairment. This can be done by making use of the recording systems in the patrol vehicles.

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### 3. Definitions:

- 3.1. **Drug** – According to DRE training standards, a drug is any substance which when taken into the human body will impair the ability of that person to operate a motor vehicle safely. Many substances can qualify as a drug. These substances may be inhalants, narcotics, hallucinogens, alcohol, prescriptions, etc.
- 3.2. **Drug Recognition Expert (DRE)** - A DRE is an individual specially trained to detect and evaluate individuals who are under the influence of drugs, and then based on that evaluation determine which drug category an individual is impaired by or if the problem may be a medical condition or otherwise.

### 4. Procedure:

#### 4.1. Training Program

- 4.1.1. The Drug Recognition Expert Program is overseen by International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP). DRE training and certification is ongoing.
- 4.1.2. DRE's are required to perform a minimum number of evaluations each year. Currently that minimum number is two.
- 4.1.3. DRE's must maintain a 75% accuracy rate.
  - 4.1.3.1. This rate is confirmed by urinalysis testing.

#### 4.2. Use / Application of Drug Recognition Experts

- 4.2.1. Generally a DRE will be requested to provide an evaluation on a person who has been arrested for driving while intoxicated or another driving or drug related offense.
- 4.2.2. Requests for evaluations should be performed by on duty DRE whenever possible.
  - 4.2.2.1. If a SFPD DRE is unavailable or not on duty, the arresting officer is encouraged to contact the SDHP to see if they have a DRE available.
  - 4.2.2.2. A supervisor shall be contacted to authorize a call out for evaluation requests should a DRE be unavailable.

- 4.2.3. Through a 12 step systematic and standardized process, in a controlled environment, the DRE may determine whether a subject is impaired by one or more categories of drugs.
- 4.2.4. Most evaluations should be conducted under post-arrest circumstances or as the result of on-going investigations. Some of these circumstances are:
  - 4.2.4.1. A DWI suspect that has a low BAC level not consistent with the observed impairment. (This applies to persons under .08)
  - 4.2.4.2. A suspect that has admitted to using medications or drugs in the past two hours and is under arrest or suspected of a DWI or drug related crime.
  - 4.2.4.3. The suspect is obviously drug impaired, and they cannot perform the standardized field sobriety tests (SFST) to the satisfaction of the officer.
  - 4.2.4.4. A traffic stop involving a drug arrest or an odor of a substance on the suspect or in the vehicle.
  - 4.2.4.5. Reason to believe that drug impairment could be a factor in any fatal or serious motor vehicle crash.
  - 4.2.4.6. DREs can be contacted for many other circumstances including rape investigations (should a subject claim to have been drugged) or in schools with students suspected to be impaired by drugs. DREs are not necessarily limited to traffic offense investigations. A DRE should be contacted to see if an evaluation is indeed appropriate.
- 4.2.5. Typically the DRE is utilized in DWI investigations when a subject is suspected to be under the influence of drugs.
- 4.2.6. Officers are encouraged to have suspects perform standardized field sobriety tests when the officer suspects a motorist to be operating a vehicle under the influence of any drug.
  - 4.2.6.1. These tests should be documented with use of the in-car video system whenever possible. The presence of some drugs metabolizes very quickly. The video evidence will show the signs of physical impairment.
- 4.2.7. An officer's first step is to determine if the motorist is impaired and make the arrest.

- 4.2.8. A DRE should then be contacted. This should be done as early as possible during the investigation since the physical indicators of drug impairment diminish as time passes, and sometimes very quickly depending upon the drug.
- 4.2.9. The arresting officer should be prepared to give the DRE specific reasons why drug impairment is suspected.
- 4.2.10. The DRE and only certified DREs will complete the Sioux Falls Police Department Drug Influence Evaluation Phase Sheet.
  - 4.2.10.1. One copy is kept by the DRE.
  - 4.2.10.2. One copy is turned into the Records Section.
  - 4.2.10.3. The DRE will also forward a copy to the state DRE coordinator with the South Dakota Highway Patrol.
- 4.2.11. The evaluation generally will take place in a controlled environment.
- 4.2.12. The evaluation process requires:
  - 4.2.12.1. A room large enough to permit unobstructed administration of psychophysical tests.
  - 4.2.12.2. A room that can be completely darkened for eye examinations.
  - 4.2.12.3. Access to breath testing equipment.
  - 4.2.12.4. An interview area that provides privacy and prevents distractions.
  - 4.2.12.5. Accessibility to video and audio recording equipment.
  - 4.2.12.6. A cover officer that can monitor the evaluation (and safety of the DRE) and use the audio/video recording equipment.
- 4.2.13. In accordance with state law, just as a blood test is required for alcohol DWI investigations / arrests, a urine sample shall be obtained for a drug impaired DWI arrest, by the DRE at the conclusion of the evaluation process.
  - 4.2.13.1. If the arrestee refuses to provide the urine sample, the subject should be informed by the DRE that a search warrant will be obtained and a catheter will be administered to obtain the sample.

- 4.2.13.2. If the arrestee continues to refuse to provide the urine sample, the DRE will write an affidavit in support of a search warrant and attempt to obtain the sample through a court order.
- 4.2.13.3. The search warrant is **required** if an officer desires to obtain the suspect's urine sample by use of a catheter at either of the hospitals.
- 4.2.13.4. Depending on the severity of the situation the search warrant and urinalysis may not always be practical or pursued in every situation.



# Sioux Falls Police Department

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Policy: <b>Rapid Deployment Operations</b>	Related Policies:	Section #: 1100 Special Units
		Policy #: 1108
		Effective: 6-01-2009
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<i>This policy is for internal use only and does not enlarge an employee’s civil liability in any way. The policy should not be construed as creating a higher duty of care, in an evidentiary sense, with respect to third party civil claims against employees. A violation of this policy, if proven, can be used as basis of a complaint by this department for nonjudicial administrative action in accordance with the laws governing employee discipline.</i>		
Reference:		

1. Purpose:

1.1. This policy outlines the appropriate use of rapid deployment tactics.

2. Policy:

2.1. Members of the Sioux Falls Police Department will use “rapid deployment” techniques whenever there is an incident involving aggressive deadly behavior where the event is ongoing and the suspect(s) is actively engaging in causing death or great bodily injury.

3. Definitions:

3.1. Rapid deployment – The swift and immediate deployment of law enforcement resources to ongoing life-threatening situations where delayed deployment could otherwise result in death or great bodily injury to innocent persons.



# Sioux Falls Police Department

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<b>Policy:</b> <b>Penitentiary Disturbances</b>	<b>Related Policies:</b>	<b>Section #:</b> 1100 Special Units
		<b>Policy #:</b> 1109
		<b>Effective:</b> 7-01-2009
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<b>Reference:</b>		

1. Purpose:

- 1.1. This policy details the responsibilities of the Sioux Falls Police Department during a disturbance at the South Dakota State Penitentiary.

2. Policy:

- 2.1. If there is an emergency disturbance inside the walls of the penitentiary, their staff will notify the police department through Metro Communications. The police department will provide the initial perimeter security and handle the traffic control on North Drive. This will last a maximum of four hours, as state troopers are designated to provide this service once their manpower is increased.

3. Procedure:

- 3.1. The Quadrant Commander will respond to the Penitentiary Command Center located on the second floor of the Administration Building, and remain there until relieved.
- 3.2. Minnehaha County Emergency Management will supply a mobile command post when requested.
- 3.3. The Special Weapons and Tactics Team (SWAT) and Crisis Negotiation Unit (CNU) will act as backup for the penitentiary teams. They will be activated only after joint decision is made between the police department on-scene commander and the Penitentiary Commander.

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- 3.4. The police department will provide the initial crime scene preservation and evidence handling in conjunction with penitentiary personnel.

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# Sioux Falls Police Department

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Policy: <b>Airport Incident Response</b>	Related Policies:	Section #: 1100 Special Units
		Policy #: 1110
		Effective: 4-01-2009
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Reference:		

1. Purpose:

- 1.1. This policy creates an understanding of the responsibilities of the Sioux Falls Police Department and responses to incidents at the Sioux Falls Regional Airport.

2. Policy:

- 2.1. In an agreement between the Sioux Falls Police Department, the Sioux Falls Airport Authority, and the Federal Transportation Security Administration, the Police Department maintains a law enforcement unit specifically assigned to the airport.