



# Sioux Falls Police Department

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

Policy: <b>Fugitive/Missing Persons          Tactical Tracking Team</b>	Related Policies:	Section #: 1100 Special Units
		Policy #: 1107
		Effective: 4/2023
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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>		
Policy Owner: USD		
Reference:		
Sensitivity Level: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Law Enforcement Eyes Only		

1. Purpose:

1.1. This policy is created to establish guidelines relating to the composition and general operating guidelines for the Fugitive/Missing Persons Tactical Tracking Team.

2. Policy:

2.1. The Sioux Falls Police Department Fugitive/Missing Persons Tactical Tracking Team will be comprised of team members who have received specialized tracking techniques to locate subjects and evidence.

2.2. The mission of the Fugitive/Missing Persons Tactical Tracking Team is to locate subjects and evidence through the use of specialized team tracking techniques such as ground and aerial disturbances. The tracking team will be capable of following signs/indicators in order to close the gap between the tracking team and subject of the search.

3. Procedure:

3.1. Fugitive/Missing Persons Tactical Tracking Team Composition

3.1.1. The Tactical Tracking Team will consist of 7 members. The following are positions within the team and their responsibilities.

- 3.1.1.1. Team Commander: The Police Service Dog (PSD) Supervisor shall be the team commander. The team commander is responsible for the day to day administrative decisions for the team. During callouts the team commander will handle radio and telephone communications for the team, serve as security for the PSD handler, and be the liaison between the Tracking Team, Tactical units assigned to the tracking team, and / or the Tactical Command Post.
- 3.1.1.2. Team Leader (T/L): responsible for controlling the follow ups, decision making, movement, formations, navigation, communications and general conduct of the team while on a tracking mission.
- 3.1.1.3. Tracker (T): responsible for following the tracks and to advise the team leader of any developing or emerging variances that he can read from the tracks.
- 3.1.1.4. Rear Security (RS): responsible for team's rear security and also to the team leader for a variety of tasks as required. Rear security performs the following functions; binocular observer, rear security, assisting in search for lost tracks and operating GPS. If PSD equipped and not acting as primary Tracker, a PSD officer will be in rear security position.
- 3.1.1.5. Left Flanker (LF/T): primary task it to provide security to the tracking team by scanning the area forward of the team and its left flank. A secondary task is to assist in the search for lost tracks, reconnaissance, and advising the team leader of problems ahead of the team.
- 3.1.1.6. Right Flanker (RF/T): task it to provide security to the tracking team by scanning area forward of the team and its right flank. A secondary task is to assist in the search for lost tracks, reconnaissance, and advising the team leader of problems ahead of the team.
- 3.1.1.7. PSD Team(s): Up to two PSD teams will be assigned to train with and respond to callouts with the fugitive tracking team. The PSD team may be utilized for the tracking and searching of suspects. The PSD team may also be used for fugitive apprehension or the force threat apprehension of a resistant suspect. Two PSD teams may be utilized during call outs to offer relief to each other especially during times of year that have high air temperatures or high percentages of humidity.

Generally, a patrol trained PSD will not be used to search for missing persons. If the decision is made to use a patrol trained PSD to track a missing person, the PSD will only be used with a long line attached to the

PSD. The use of a patrol trained PSD to track missing persons, on a long line, will only be used in exigent circumstances.

4. Callouts:

4.1. When Uniformed Services Division personnel encounter a tracking need, the PSD supervisor will be contacted to assess the situation and deploy proper resources. Uniformed Services Division personnel should provide information such as location, the number of subjects, age of the track, and preservation of last known track of the subject. The tracking team will be available for callouts for the following situations:

- 4.1.1. Missing person – especially those endangered by age, medical conditions, weather, and intoxication.
- 5.1.1. Dangerous fugitives – any significant crime involving an armed or violent suspect.
- 5.1.2. Other – any situation where advanced team tracking is deemed necessary.



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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> 1115
		<b>Effective:</b> 4/2023
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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, guidelines set by the State of South Dakota DRE Coordinator, established policy, training and guidelines of the International Association of Chiefs of Police to detect and apprehend motor vehicle operators who are under the influence of drugs or alcohol. The Sioux Falls Police Department DRE Program is maintained and managed by the department’s Operations Division Traffic Section.

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.

### 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) and the South Dakota State DRE Coordinator. 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. DREs are required to maintain a current Curriculum Vitae and a current rolling log of all evaluations performed.
- 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.

- 4.2.2.3. DREs are a valuable asset in the investigation of serious injury or fatality accidents where the driver has survived. Consideration should be given to contacting one for assistance in these incidents.
- 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 other than alcohol.
- 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 is required by DRE protocol to take place in a controlled environment. DRE evaluations will also be recorded utilizing audio and video recording equipment.
- 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 blood sample shall be obtained for a drug impaired

DWI arrest, by the DRE at the conclusion of the evaluation process. It is also encouraged to obtain a urine sample if feasible.

- 4.2.13.1. If the arrestee refuses to provide the blood and/or urine sample, the investigating officer will write an affidavit in support of a search warrant and attempt to obtain the sample(s) through a court order.
- 4.2.13.2. 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.
- 4.2.13.3. Depending on the severity of the situation the search warrant and urinalysis may not always be practical or pursued in every situation.