

GREENVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT POLICY AND PROCEDURES MANUAL		
Chapter 42	Criminal Investigations	
Date Initially Effective: 11/18/94	By The Order Of: T.D. Sauls, Jr., Interim Chief of Police	
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The purpose of this directive is to establish guidelines by which Greenville Police Department personnel shall conduct criminal investigations. This directive establishes administrative procedures for the Criminal Investigations Bureau of the Greenville Police Department and operational procedures for all components of the Greenville Police Department involved in criminal investigations.

42.1.1 CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS FUNCTION

CALEA Standard: 11.1.1, 11.2.2

The criminal investigations function is a significant and integral part of the Greenville Police Department's efforts to efficiently and effectively conduct investigations into criminal offenses occurring in the community. It is the function of the Greenville Police Department Criminal Investigations Bureau to complete preliminary and follow-up investigations of crimes committed within the jurisdiction of the City of Greenville. Personnel assigned to the Criminal Investigations Bureau may include uniformed and non-uniformed police officers.

The Criminal Investigations Bureau is under the direct supervision of the Criminal Investigations Bureau Commander who reports to the Deputy Chief of Police. The Criminal Investigations Bureau consists of the following units.

- Major Crimes Unit & Forensic Services Section
- Property Crimes Unit
- Special Victims Unit
- Special Investigations Unit
- Criminal Intelligence Unit
- Focused Deterrence Unit

Constitutional Requirements

The constitutional rights of persons involved in criminal investigations must be protected and ensured as they relate to interviews, interrogations, custody, and the right to have access to counsel. Policy and procedures relative to such constitutional rights are detailed in Greenville Police Department Policy and Procedures Manual, Chapter 1, and Section 1.2.1 "Legally Mandated Authority and Constitutional Rights".

42.1.2 CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS BUREAU ON-CALL PROCEDURES

CALEA Standard: 42.1.1

Greenville Police Department Criminal Investigations Bureau personnel are not assigned duty shifts on a (24) twenty-four hour basis or on weekends. Therefore, call out schedules shall be developed by the Criminal Investigations Bureau Commander to provide (24) twenty-four hour on-call availability. The following Criminal Investigations Bureau Units shall provide on-call personnel during time periods other than normal duty hours:

- Major Crimes Unit & Forensic Services Section
- Property Crimes Unit
- Special Victims Unit
- Special Investigations Unit

In order to ensure a detective is available (24) twenty-four hours a day, the Criminal Investigations Bureau supervisors rotate call-duty as the contact supervisor. Weekly, the on-call Criminal Investigations Bureau supervisor's contact information is distributed department-wide. Any unexpected changes prior to the upcoming week regarding the CIB contact supervisor are immediately relayed department-wide. The on-duty supervisor shall be responsible for determining if an on-call Criminal Investigations Bureau supervisor should be called. Once the on-call Criminal Investigations Bureau supervisor is contacted, that supervisor is responsible for authorizing contact of the on-call CIB personnel if the situation is deemed necessary. Responsibilities of the Criminal Investigations Bureau supervisors and personnel on-call include:

- Maintain the capability of contact with Greenville Police Department by telephone or police radio
- Be capable of a response time to a crime scene of no more than one hour upon notification
- Refrain from any activity that may hamper the ability to perform law enforcement duties

42.1.3 CASE ASSIGNMENTS FOR FOLLOW-UP INVESTIGATIONS

CALEA Standard: 42.1.2

Criminal Investigations supervisors shall assign cases for follow-up investigation based on available personnel and caseload considerations. In cases where specialized skills, knowledge, or training may be required, efforts will be taken to assign the case to an investigator that best meets the specific qualifications. The detective assigned to conduct a follow-up investigation shall be the principle detective and case coordinator for that case.

Suspension of Investigative Efforts

All cases assigned to Criminal Investigations Bureau personnel that are subsequently suspended or inactivated must reflect the reason for suspension. Criteria for the suspension of investigative efforts include:

- All current leads have been exhausted
- Unavailability of investigative resources on low priority case
- The degree of seriousness on low priority case
- Other circumstances subject to approval by Criminal Investigations Bureau supervisors

Case Screening

All incident reports completed by Greenville Police Officers are reviewed by Criminal Investigations Bureau Unit supervisors to determine the potential for clearing the incident through assignment for follow-up investigation. Information included in the initial incident report that supports assignment for follow-up investigation includes:

- Seriousness of the incident
- Suspect is known and/or can be named
- Stolen property is traceable
- Sufficient physical evidence is recovered
- Reliable witnesses are available
- Extent of injury or property loss
- Recognition of crime trends, series, or geographic similarities

Other factors that may indicate a case should be assigned for follow-up investigation include:

- Documented experiences of the Greenville Police Department with similar cases
- Documented experiences of other law enforcement agencies with similar cases
- The development of research and intelligence indicating further investigation is warranted
- Sensitivity or high profile nature of a case

42.1.4 DESIGNATION OF CASE MANAGEMENT/STATUS/DISPOSITION

CALEA Standard: 42.1.3

All cases shall be assigned an appropriate administrative status designation. Administrative designations for case status are:

Further Investigation - Indicates further investigation is warranted. The case is assigned for further investigation and investigative efforts are active.

Inactive - Indicates investigative efforts are inactive. Current leads have been exhausted, but the investigation has not been brought to a satisfactory conclusion and investigative efforts may be resumed.

Closed/Cleared - Indicates the investigation has been concluded satisfactorily. One of the following UCR case dispositions must be indicated:

- "Unfounded" – Indicates that it has been determined that no crime has been committed.
- "Cleared by Arrest" – Indicates that one or more offenders have been arrested and charged by Greenville Police Department personnel.
- "Arrest by Other Agency" – Indicates that another agency has arrested and charged one or more offenders in a Greenville Police Department case.
- "Death of Offender" – Indicates that it has been determined who the offender is in a case, but the offender is deceased.
- "Juvenile/No Custody" – Indicates that it has been determined that one or more juvenile offenders have committed an offense, and if the offenders were adults would be taken into custody. (NOTE- This disposition includes juveniles who have been released to adults or referred to other authorities.)
- "Refused to Cooperate" – Indicates that the offender has been identified, but prosecution is unlikely because the victim is uncooperative or unwilling to prosecute.
- "Prosecution Declined" – Indicates that the offender has been identified, but that prosecution has been declined by someone in the criminal justice process (i.e., Magistrate, District Attorney, etc.)
- "Extradition Declined" – Indicates that an out of state agency has arrested an offender, but extradition of the offender has been declined.

Case Status Control System

Supervisors in the Criminal Investigations Bureau shall maintain an investigative case status control system using the Department's electronic Records Management System. The following information is available through the system:

- Detective/officer assigned
- Case number
- Victim's name
- Date reported, date assigned, and date follow-up is due
- Case status

42.1.5 ACCOUNTABILITY FOR CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

CALEA Standard: 42.1.4

Preliminary Investigations

Uniformed patrol officers or other first responding officer shall complete an incident report. Criminal Investigations Bureau personnel will respond and immediately assume responsibility for the following incidents:

- Murder/Suspicious Death Investigations (Except Traffic Fatality)
- Rape
- Domestic violence involving Department personnel

This policy in no way relieves any police officer of his duty to act in circumstances in which immediate action may result in the apprehension or arrest of the offender. If the police officer conducting the preliminary investigation

determines that leads exist that may lead to the identification or arrest of a suspect, or the recovery of property, the police officer shall reasonably pursue the investigation to the fullest extent, unless otherwise directed. The police officer conducting the preliminary investigation is responsible for documenting all activities taken during the course of the preliminary investigation.

Once a preliminary investigation is conducted, the case shall be forwarded to a Criminal Investigations Bureau supervisor. The Criminal Investigations Bureau supervisor may assign the case to the appropriate Criminal Investigations Bureau personnel for follow-up investigation or if information provided supports, may refer the incident back to the appropriate Field Operations Bureau supervisor for follow-up.

When a police officer makes an arrest on a warrant that references a case number, the police officer shall prepare a supplementary incident report and submit a copy to the appropriate detective.

Temporary Assignment of Patrol Officers

When personnel resources permit, police officers assigned to the Field Operations Bureau may be assigned to the Criminal Investigations Bureau on a temporary basis. Benefits of temporary assignment of uniformed patrol officers to the Criminal Investigations Bureau include:

- Strengthening the investigation process
- Enhancing career development for officers
- Improving crime investigation reporting
- Improving and providing more complete preliminary investigations by patrol officers
- Creating a pool of patrol officers with investigation experience

Follow-up Investigations

All Greenville Police Department personnel assigned to conduct follow-up investigations shall be responsible for seeing that all investigative activities are properly and thoroughly documented and included in the case file. Supplemental reports shall be submitted every twenty-one (21) working days detailing the progress of the investigation until the incident is suspended or closed.

96-Hour Reports

Greenville Police Department policy requires that in all incidents where a felony arrest was made or a felony warrant obtained, a *96-Hour Report* required by the Pitt County District Attorney's Office (DA) is completed, and submitted to their office. The report shall be submitted within ninety-six (96) hours of a felony arrest or when a felony warrant has been obtained. Case numbers shall be noted on all pages of the report and a copy submitted to the Records Unit. The Records Unit shall scan the report into the case file.

The full 96-hour report shall be submitted to the Court Liaison Officer through interoffice mail. The Court Liaison will then forward the completed report directly to the District Attorney's Office and thereafter forward a return receipt to the reporting officer. The Court Liaison Officer shall maintain a log of all incoming 96-hour reports which indicate the date and time the report was received and subsequently delivered to the District Attorney's office. The original receipt shall be maintained by the officer as part of his or her case file. A copy of the receipt must be scanned and attached to the case report.

Due to the significant amount of case documents generated by personnel from the Major Crimes Unit and the Special Investigations Unit (SIU), these Units are exempt from submitting 96-Hour reports directly to the Court Liaison Officer. Both SIU and Major Crimes may submit their completed 96-Hour Reports *directly* to the District Attorney's Office.

Personnel from SIU or Major Crimes, who personally submit the completed report to the District Attorney's Office, shall obtain a return receipt from the person in the DA's Office actually taking possession of the 96-Hour Report, scan the receipt and attach it to the case report.

42.1.6 CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE**CALEA Standard: 42.1.6**

For the purposes of this directive, the following definition applies:

Criminal Intelligence Information: (NC General Statute 132-1.4) Records or information that pertain to a person or group of persons that is compiled by a public law enforcement agency in an effort to anticipate, prevent, or monitor possible violations of the law.

Criminal Intelligence Function

The timely gathering and sharing of information related to criminal and Homeland Security activities is a necessary function among all components of the Greenville Police Department. This directive is intended to supplement the gathering and transference of information related to criminal activity, crime patterns or trends, criminal suspect information, or other information related to criminal investigations or public safety interests.

The Criminal Investigations Bureau has a Criminal Intelligence Unit. The Criminal Intelligence Officer's primary responsibilities include coordinating criminal intelligence information relating to major vice, drugs, and similar organized crime information, maintaining confidential informant files and information, and overseeing the asset forfeiture efforts of the Department.

Intelligence relating to organized crime vice or drug activities that does not need to be disseminated for immediate action will be maintained by the Criminal Intelligence Officer in secure files and password restricted databases. The Criminal Intelligence Officer shall classify intelligence information as either permanent or temporary. Permanent files shall be purged after (5) five years of no evidence of ongoing criminal activity. Temporary files shall be purged at the end of one year unless information is obtained upgrading the information to a permanent status.

Gathering and Dissemination of Criminal Intelligence Information

Criminal intelligence records are not public records under N.C. General Statute 132-1.4 and shall not be released or disseminated except to law enforcement or public safety agencies and personnel on a need or right-to-know basis as necessary to further a legitimate police function.

The gathering of criminal intelligence information shall be limited to legitimate investigative objectives relating to the control and prevention of criminal conduct, and will be used only for lawful police purposes. The collection of information that has no operational value is prohibited. Examples of prohibitive information gathering include:

- For general/personal interest purposes
- On the basis of an individual's religion, political affiliations, ethnicity, or race
- Because an individual may support an unpopular cause

Supervisors shall be responsible for ensuring that intelligence information is based on legitimate public safety interests. Unless immediate needs dictate otherwise, criminal intelligence information shall be forwarded through the chain of command to the appropriate enforcement function. In the event the intelligence is of an immediate nature, the Shift Commander will notify appropriate command staff to determine the appropriate actions.

The Greenville Police Department participates in state, regional, and national information sharing efforts such as the Regional Organized Crime Information Center (ROCIC), Regional Information Sharing System (RISS), North Carolina Information Sharing and Analysis Center (NC ISAAC), and the NC Eastern Regional Information Center (ERIC), Law Enforcement Information Exchange (LINX) and Criminal Justice Law Enforcement Automated Data Services (CJLEADS). Criminal Investigations Bureau supervisors, including the Criminal Investigations Bureau Commander and Deputy Commander, the Major Crimes Unit supervisor, and the Gang Unit supervisor will coordinate the gathering and dissemination of terrorist, homeland security, and gang related intelligence from these and other sources. Information shall be disseminated in accordance with the release restrictions placed by the releasing source.

Training

The Criminal Intelligence Officer and other officers assigned the task of handling sensitive information, will receive training in the legal and privacy requirements governing the collection and dissemination of criminal intelligence information.

Annual Review

At least annually in July, the Criminal Investigations Bureau Commander shall review the procedures and processes used in the collection, processing, and sharing of criminal intelligence information relating to criminal and homeland security activities.

42.1.7 HABITUAL OFFENDERS

CALEA Standard: 42.1.5

Chapter 14, Articles 2A, 2B, and 8 of the General Statutes of North Carolina, establishes criteria and defines habitual felons, violent habitual felons, and habitual misdemeanor assault.

A habitual felon is defined in N.C.G.S. Chapter 14, Article 2A, as “any person who has been convicted of or pled guilty to three felony offenses in any federal court or state court in the United States or combination thereof”.

For the purposes of Article 2A, felonies committed before a person reaches the age of eighteen (18) years old shall not constitute more than one felony. The commission of a second felony shall not fall within the purview of Article 2A unless it is committed after the conviction or plea of guilty for the first felony. The commission of a third felony shall not fall within the purview of Article 2A unless it is committed after the conviction or plea of guilty for the second felony. Pleas of guilty to or convictions of felony offenses prior to July 6, 1967, shall not be felony offenses under Article 2A. Any felony offense to which a pardon has been extended shall not constitute a felony under Article 2A.

N.C.G.S. Chapter 14, Article 2B defines a violent habitual felon as any person who has been convicted of two violent felonies (After October 1, 1994, any class A through E felony) in North Carolina, in the federal courts, or in any other state.

N.C.G.S. Chapter 14, Article 8 defines habitual misdemeanor assault as a person who commits the offense of habitual misdemeanor assault, if that person violates any of the provisions of G.S. 14-33 and causes physical injury, or G.S. 14-34, and has two or more prior convictions for either misdemeanor or felony assault, with the earlier of the two prior convictions occurring no more than fifteen (15) years prior to the date of the current violation. A conviction under this section shall not be used as a prior conviction for any other habitual offense statute.

Greenville Police Department personnel investigating incidents should, during the course of their investigations, determine if defendants meet criteria for habitual offender as defined by N.C. General Statutes. If so, the investigating officer should indicate that information in the appropriate investigative reports to the District Attorney and seek assistance from the District Attorney in obtaining indictments for habitual offender violations.

As part of the duties of the Criminal Intelligence Officer, a review of arrest information shall be done to determine if known repeat offenders meet the criteria for prosecution, has habitual felons or habitual violent felons. The Criminal Intelligence Officer, based on this information, will make appropriate recommendations and requests to the District Attorney's Office for prosecution as habitual offenders and to the U.S. Attorney's Office for adoption of cases for federal prosecution.

42.2.1 PROCEDURES USED IN CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

CALEA Standard: 42.2.1, 42.2.2, 42.2.3, 42.2.6, 42.2.10, 71.5.1 (SOP 42-2-1)

All Greenville Police Department personnel shall conduct assigned investigations fairly and impartially. Police officers should conduct investigations as discreetly as possible and be mindful not to endanger the reputation of

any person under investigation. Criminal Investigations Bureau personnel shall make every effort to contact victims and witnesses promptly upon being assigned a case for follow-up investigation. Sworn personnel, while in plain clothes and taking part in arrest(s), back-up, or raid situations, shall display their badge on their outermost clothing or from an attached chain with an ID/Badge holder.

Resources to be used in Criminal Investigations:

Information Development – Investigative Contacts

Victims
Witnesses
Neighbors
Relatives
Informants
Other law enforcement agencies
Other public agencies

Interviews and Interrogations

An interview of a suspect or witness occurs when the questions being asked are not intended to lead to incriminating information. When an officer asks questions that are intended to lead to incriminating information, an interrogation has begun. *Miranda* warnings are never required for interviews whether the individual is in custody or not. *Miranda* warnings are only required when the suspect is in custody and an interrogation is being conducted. Whenever possible, police officers should make every attempt to conduct noncustodial interviews. When custody is necessary, officers should issue *Miranda* warnings before an interrogation begins, and only proceed with the interrogation if the suspect has knowingly and voluntarily waived his rights.

Detainees and suspects will not be interviewed in the roll call/briefing room, unless all other approved areas are occupied. There are three designated interview/interrogation rooms located on the second floor of the Department. Each room is equipped with a table and chairs and audio/video monitoring for the security of detainees during interviews/interrogations. Two rooms are also equipped with fixed eyebolt bolts. Investigating officers shall search the prisoner/detainee prior to interviews and are encouraged to use the fixed eyebolt in the interview room to assist in securing a prisoner/detainee. Firearms may be worn at the investigating officer's discretion and the prisoner/detainee shall be observed at all times. SOP 42.2.1 (Attachment A) outlines further guidelines involving Interview/Interrogation Rooms.

NCGS 15A-211 (d) mandates that certain custodial interviews are electronically recorded in their entirety. If feasible, a visual and audio recording shall be done. However, at a minimum, an audio recording shall be done. The following require electronic recording:

- Custodial interview/interrogation of a juvenile
- Custodial interview/interrogation relating to a Class A, B1, or B2 felony
- Custodial interview/interrogation relating to a Class C felony of rape, sex offense, and assault with a deadly weapon with intent to kill inflicting serious injury

The recording shall begin with advising the person of their constitutional rights and the starting time. At the completion of the interview, the time of completion must be recorded also and no further recording is necessary. Additionally, the recording must be an "uninterrupted" recording. "Uninterrupted" for these purposes, means the person conducting the interview and the person being interviewed must be present throughout. Necessary periods of rest are allowed and do not constitute an interruption of the recording. However, the recording must reflect the starting time of the rest period, as well as the time the interview was resumed.

Collection, Preservation, and Use of Physical Evidence

Physical evidence should be searched for, collected and preserved when investigating any crime scene. Police officers investigating any criminal offense should be mindful of any physical evidence collected from a crime scene and see that it is used in the development of the case. Additional instruction

concerning the collection and preservation of evidence can be found in Greenville Police Department Policy and Procedures Manual, Chapter 83 and Section 83.1.1.

Surveillance

Surveillance may be used as an investigative tool when it is necessary to observe suspects or conditions in an unobtrusive manner. Surveillance may generate additional information concerning a crime under investigation, create intelligence information, or provide first hand observation of criminal activity.

Background Investigations for Criminal Investigations

Criminal investigations frequently involve background investigations of individuals, particularly as they relate to white-collar crime, organized crime, and vice activities. The Greenville Police Department shall only conduct background investigations in conjunction with a legitimate, ongoing criminal investigation. *This section does not apply to the employee selection process for the City of Greenville.* Sources of information available in conducting background investigations include:

- Financial institutions
- Business associates
- Former employers
- Informants
- Utility companies
- Public records
- Intelligence reports
- Criminal history
- Other law enforcement agencies
- Pawn shops

All information obtained in a background investigation shall be incorporated into the criminal case file. All case files are subject to Greenville Police Department records policy as outlined in Chapter 82, and Section 82.3.4, Records, of the Greenville Police Department Policy and Procedures Manual.

Field Interviews

The Greenville Police Department encourages police officers to conduct legitimate field interviews as an investigative tool, and as a crime prevention and information gathering tactic. The field interview is a means of collecting, preserving, and disseminating information about suspicious activity of individuals and/or vehicles. Police officers stopping individuals or vehicles for the purpose of conducting an investigative field interview may detain a person if the police officer has reasonable suspicion to believe that the person is committing, has committed, or is about to commit a crime. The right to detain applies to both pedestrians and vehicles and may be exercised upon reasonable suspicion of a crime.

Reasonable suspicion is more than a hunch. It must be based on articulable circumstances. Elements that help establish a police officer's reasonable suspicion include:

- The suspicious person fits the description of a suspect wanted for committing a crime
- The vehicle being driven fits the description of a wanted suspect's vehicle
- A person flees at the sight of a police officer
- A person or vehicle is seen leaving the area of a crime
- The person is behaving or maneuvering a vehicle in a manner indicating criminal activity
- The time of day
- The type of neighborhood or physical surroundings
- The police officer's prior knowledge of the person or the person's criminal record
- The location where the person or vehicle was observed

Police officers may detain a person or vehicle for a reasonable period of time. Police officers should, however, detain a person only for the length of time necessary to obtain identification or an accounting of the suspicious person's presence or conduct. The person should be released as soon as the interview is

completed unless probable cause to arrest or search develops. A person may only be detained at or near the scene of the stop and may not be moved to another location without their consent. The individual has the right to refuse to answer questions during the investigative field interview.

During an investigative field interview no *Miranda* warnings are necessary because the individual is only being temporarily detained and the officer has not restricted the movement of the suspect to a degree associated with formal arrest or its functional equivalent. If the officer develops probable cause during the field interview, the suspect may be placed in custody. If the officer wishes to interview the suspect once in custody, *Miranda* warnings must be issued.

Situations in which a field interview may be appropriate include:

- The police officer observes persons on foot or operating vehicles under suspicious circumstances
- The police officer observes suspicious persons on foot or operating vehicles in high crime areas
- The police officer has contact with known criminals
- A police officer has reasonable suspicion as outlined above in this directive

Police officers shall document field interview contacts electronically in order to provide other police officers and detectives with information concerning the activities of suspicious persons. Field interview information is available to law enforcement personnel via the computer database.

42.2.2 CONDUCTING PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATIONS

CALEA Standard: 42.2.1

Greenville police officers conducting preliminary investigations shall follow the listed procedures as they apply to the situation:

- Observe all conditions, events, and remarks surrounding the complaint
- Locate and identify witnesses
- Secure the crime scene and protect evidence
- Interview complainants and witnesses
- Interview and interrogate suspects
- See that the crime scene is processed and all evidence is collected
- Effect the arrest of suspects
- Report the incident fully and accurately

All Greenville Police Department personnel assigned to conduct investigations shall be responsible for seeing that all investigative activities are properly and thoroughly documented and included in the case file. If the police officer conducting the preliminary investigation determines that leads exist that may lead to the identification or arrest of a suspect or the recovery of property, the police officer shall pursue the investigation to the fullest reasonable extent, unless otherwise directed.

42.2.3 CONDUCTING FOLLOW-UP INVESTIGATIONS

CALEA Standard: 42.2.2, 41.2.5

All open preliminary investigations will be submitted to the Criminal Investigations Bureau for review to determine if the incident merits assignment for follow-up investigation. Criminal Investigations Bureau personnel shall conduct follow-up investigations on cases as assigned by a Criminal Investigations Bureau supervisor. Uniformed patrol officers are responsible for conducting follow-up investigations on:

- Traffic-related cases
- Cases as determined by the appropriate Field Operations Bureau supervisor

The following procedures shall be considered and completed as necessary when conducting follow-up investigations:

- Review and analyze all previous reports prepared in the preliminary investigation
- Conduct additional interviews and interrogations
- Review Department records
- Seek additional information from available resources
- Review results from laboratory examinations
- Disseminate information as appropriate
- Plan, organize, and conduct searches
- Collect and process physical evidence
- Identify and apprehend suspects
- Check suspect's criminal histories
- Determine suspect's involvement in other crimes
- Prepare cases for court presentation
- Assist in prosecution

Follow-up Contact with Victims and/or Complainants

It is the policy of the Greenville Police Department to make a second contact with the principal(s) involved in a case requiring follow-up investigations or in a case that has been closed. A second contact is valuable in building public confidence in this agency as well as being an indication that the agency and the other officers involved are genuinely concerned about the welfare of the victim(s) and other citizens associated with a case.

The officer assigned to conduct a follow-up investigation shall make a reasonable effort to contact principals involved in a case within three (3) working days after assignment. Follow-up contact may be in person, by telephone, or by mail. The officer responsible for the follow-up should use the best available means to make contact with principals. Officers will document follow-up contact and/or unsuccessful attempts as part of the investigative case file.

Investigating Missing Persons

Due to the potential for harm to come to individuals classified as missing, once a case has been assigned to a detective, the detective shall contact the reporting person as soon as practical. During the ensuing interview, the detective will ensure that the reporting person is given telephone numbers and other contact information so that they may report any additional information or receive information concerning the status of the case. The exception to this requirement would be when the detective had been previously called to the scene. Any subsequent contacts are to be at the detective's discretion and are dependent upon the circumstances surrounding the individual's absence, investigative leads, and other variables unique to a particular situation.

If a detective locates a subject who has been reported missing or comes in contact with a person who is believed to be mentally and/or physically challenged, an elderly individual who appears to be unable to care for themselves, or a person believed to be despondent, the locating detective shall do the following:

- Attempt to locate and contact the reporting person or a responsible person (such as a relative) to whom the found person may be released;
- If the individual has been entered into NCIC/DCI, ensure the found individual is removed in accordance with regulations and procedures established by these respective systems;
- If there are circumstances which lead the officer or detective to believe that releasing the person would not be in the person's best interest, the officer or detective should return the person to their home, to a medical facility, or contact the Department of Social Services.

If a detective locates, or is investigating a case in reference to a found juvenile and during the investigation determines or suspects any of the following unusual circumstances exist, the detective will comply with procedures for handling juveniles as directed in Chapter 44 and Section 44.2.2 of the Greenville Police Department Policy and Procedures Manual and will take the youth into protective custody and notify their immediate supervisor:

- The juvenile appears to be out of the zone of safety for his/her age and/or developmental stage
- The juvenile is mentally incapacitated and not able to care for him/herself

- The juvenile is dependent on medications or other drugs and may be in physical danger if not obtained
- The juvenile appears to be a victim of foul play, violence, or abuse
- The juvenile is in an environment “dangerous” to the youth based on the age and development of the child

42.2.4 INVESTIGATIONS CHECKLIST

CALEA Standard: 42.2.3

An investigative checklist is available and should be used to track investigative efforts in serious, complex, or lengthy investigations. Use of the checklist is generally at the discretion of the assigned detective. However, a Criminal Investigation Bureau unit supervisor may mandate the use of the checklist when deemed necessary.

42.2.5 PHOTO LINE-UPS (SOP 42.2.5)

CALEA Standard: 42.2.11, 42.2.12

During the course of an investigation, it may become necessary to conduct procedures that allow witnesses to identify suspects. This is an investigative tool that is referred to as Eyewitness Identification, and can be either a Show-Up or a Photo Line-up. North Carolina General Statute 15A-284.52 establishes requirements for the preparation and presentation of photographic and/or physical lineups involving known suspects in criminal investigations. SOP 42-2-5, Attachment B provides specific requirements and procedures for conducting a photo line-ups, and show-up identification as governed by N.C.G.S. 15A-284.52.

In those circumstances in which the investigating officer has no specific suspect, the officer may elect to have a witness view photographs in the Department’s photo database or other such sources. If the witness identifies a suspect(s) or possible suspect(s) in that manner, that witness cannot be allowed to identify the suspect in an actual lineup.

42.2.6 ATTENDANCE AT FIELD OPERATIONS BUREAU SHIFT BRIEFINGS

CALEA Standard: 42.2.4

Periodically and upon operational necessity, Criminal Investigations Bureau personnel should attend Field Operations Bureau shift briefings.

Purposes of attending these shift briefings include:

- Fostering an atmosphere of cooperation and open communication
- Sharing and exchange of specific information on criminal activities or crime trends
- Informing patrol personnel of current investigative field activities
- Updating Field Operations Bureau personnel on cases forwarded to the Criminal Investigations Bureau for follow-up investigation

The Criminal Investigations Bureau Commander shall ensure that Criminal Investigations Bureau personnel periodically attend Field Operations Bureau briefings.

42.2.7 LAW ENFORCEMENT TASK FORCES

CALEA Standard: 42.2.5

Law enforcement task forces combine resources which are assembled with one designated leader to support specific missions or operational needs. The Greenville Police Department shall participate in such task forces when the stated purpose of the task force is deemed appropriate to the needs of the agency and the community served.

As a member of a task force, the agency may provide personnel, equipment, money, and time to law enforcement task forces as available resources and needs dictate. Authority and responsibilities of agencies and individuals

participating in the task force should be established by written agreement prior to the task force beginning law enforcement operations.

Prior to committing personnel or resources to a task force, the Chief of Police shall establish that task force's accountability and any related requirements for both within the Greenville Police Department and among any other participating agencies.

Evaluations of task force activities should be conducted at specified intervals to evaluate results, determine if objectives have been met; determine if the task force should continue operations, and determine if the Greenville Police Department should continue to participate in the task force.

42.2.8 COMPUTER VOICE STRESS ANALYZER (CVSA) AND POLYGRAPH EXAMINATIONS (SOP 42.2.8)

CALEA Standard: 42.2.6

Polygraph Examinations

The Greenville Police Department has certified polygraph examiners and maintains the necessary polygraph equipment to conduct polygraphs as necessary for criminal investigative purposes, pre-employment screening, and Internal Affairs investigations. Additionally, the Greenville Police Department has access to polygraph equipment, facilities, and examiners through the North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation. If, during the course of an investigation, it is determined that a polygraph examination is necessary, the Greenville Police Department detective coordinating investigative efforts shall request assistance directly from a Department certified polygraph examiner. The requesting detective shall follow all procedures as outlined in *SOP, 42.2.8, Polygraph Program*.

If, during the course of an investigation, it is determined that a polygraph examination is necessary and a Department certified polygraph examiner is not available, the Greenville Police Department detective coordinating investigative efforts shall request assistance directly from the appropriate SBI personnel. The detective conducting the investigation shall be immediately available to the examiner during the polygraph examination and shall provide the examiner with all pertinent information to include:

- The name and date of birth of the person to be examined
- The type of case and Greenville Police Department case number
- A brief summary of the issues to be addressed in the examination
- The relationship of the individual being tested to the investigation (suspect, victim, etc.)
- Any other information requested by the examiner

The State of North Carolina does not have a certification program for polygraph examiners. However, North Carolina State Bureau of Investigations personnel conducting polygraph examinations for Greenville Police Department personnel are graduates of institutions providing training in the use of technical aids for the detection of deception.

Computer Voice Stress Analyzer Examinations

The Greenville Police Department has certified operators and the equipment needed to conduct Computer Voice Stress Analysis (CVSA) examinations. Once certified, CVSA operators must periodically attend school or seminars to ensure awareness of any changes in law concerning testing techniques and procedures. Examiners must also study and research to keep informed of current developments.

Use of the Computer Voice Stress Analyzer

The CVSA is a tool used to verify truth and aid in resolving factual disputes. It should not be used to bypass investigative procedures or when sufficient evidence is available to establish the facts. CVSA examinations can be given to suspects, victims, or witnesses in any criminal investigation. The results, however, cannot be presented in court and its use should be for the purpose of developing or eliminating investigative leads. The CVSA will not be used during the course of any investigation that is not criminal in nature.

CVSA Restrictions

The following restrictions will apply to the use of the CVSA:

- Persons determined not mentally or physically fit by the examiner will not be tested.
- Persons who have just been interviewed should not be tested immediately following the interview.
- A juvenile between the ages of 7 and 16 may be tested if a parent or guardian signs the Truth Verification Release Form. The juvenile must sign a Juvenile Miranda Waiver prior to testing if in custody. Under no circumstances can the parent or guardian waive the juvenile's Miranda rights.
- Examinations may be administered without a parent or guardian signing the Truth Verification Release Form if:
 - The juvenile is married or emancipated.
 - The juvenile is over sixteen (16) and is accused of a felony.
 - The juvenile is fourteen (14) or fifteen (15), has been charged with a felony, and has been bound over to Superior Court for trial as an adult.
- A signed Truth Verification Release Form must be obtained before testing.
- Only certified examiners will administer CVSA examinations.

Requesting Officers Responsibilities

Officers requesting that a CVSA examination be conducted are responsible for the following:

- Ensuring that minimum investigative efforts have been completed prior to the test.
- Contacting an examiner to schedule an appointment for the examination.
- Being present during the examination and ensuring that the person being examined brings positive identification to be presented to the examiner. Parent, guardian, or custodians of the person to be tested shall also bring positive identification.
- Completing the examiner's data worksheet and presenting it to the examiner prior to the examination.
- After testing, and as soon as feasible, advise the examiner of the final disposition of the investigation.
- Contacting an examiner for guidance with preparing the proper test format for unstructured interviews.

Examiner's Responsibilities

The examiner shall be responsible for the following:

- Completing the release/consent form.
- CVSA examination results will be given verbally to the investigating officer at the conclusion of the examination.
- Run test charts on the CVSA instrument every three months.
- Ensure that the CVSA instrument is kept in a secure area.

Requests from Outside Agencies for CVSA Examinations

Requests from outside agencies or departments for CVSA examinations will be accepted provided:

- Scheduling conflicts do not occur.
- The request is made in writing.
- The Criminal Investigations Bureau Commander or designee approves the request.

42.2.9 USE OF INFORMANTS AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION (SOP 42.2.9)

CALEA Standard: 42.2.7

Informants are assets of the Greenville Police Department and are not for exclusive use of a particular police officer. Information on all informants used by Greenville Police Department personnel shall be maintained in a master file. Informant files shall contain at a minimum:

- Biographical and background information
- Criminal history record
- Payments made to informants
- Information received from informants
- Informant's involvement in operations

- Informant's Department assigned code name or number
- Informant Waiver/Statement of Understanding

Protecting Informant Confidentiality

The detective assigned as the Criminal Intelligence Officer shall maintain and update confidential files on all informants. Police officers using informants shall be responsible for forwarding all information and records to the Criminal Intelligence Officer for inclusion into the master file. All informant files shall be maintained in a secure location in the Criminal Intelligence Officer's office. Access shall be on a need-to-know or right-to-know basis as authorized by the Chief of Police or designee and shall be for the purpose of conducting official investigations by Greenville Police Department personnel.

Every reasonable effort should be made to corroborate information provided by an informant so that the informant is not required to appear in court. Arrangements should be made for meetings with informants to take place at locations where the identity of the informant is not jeopardized. Informants shall be referred to in Greenville Police Department documents by that informant's code name, code number, or as a "confidential source of information".

Precautions to be taken with all Informants

- Informants' knowledge of the Greenville Police Department operations, facilities, and personnel shall be kept to a minimum.
- At least two police officers should be present to meet informants whenever possible.
- If only one police officer is available to meet an informant, that police officer shall notify a supervisor prior to the meeting and immediately after the meeting.
- All meetings with informants in which information is obtained or investigative progress is made shall be documented and included in the investigation file related to the case.
- All information or services provided by informants shall be documented and included in the investigation file related to the case.
- Documentation for payments made to informants shall be placed in the informant's files.
- When the Greenville Police Department personnel are assisting another law enforcement agency, and that agency is using an informant, Greenville Police personnel may use the code name or number assigned to the informant by the agency requesting assistance.
- Information provided by informants that might be of interest to any other law enforcement agency should be documented and forwarded to the appropriate agency.
- Greenville Police Officers shall see to it that all informants understand their role in assisting the Greenville Police Department.

Greenville Police Officers shall never:

- Make payments to an informant until the information has proven to be of some value
- Permit an informant to take control of any phase of an investigation
- Place entire confidence in information furnished by an informant
- Divulge any more information to an informant than absolutely necessary
- Make promises or deals with an informant that cannot be fulfilled
- Intentionally assist and/or allow an informant to violate the law

Additional Precautions for Juvenile Informants (Informants under Eighteen (18) Years Old)

- A parent or guardian of a juvenile must provide written authorization before the juvenile may assist the Greenville Police Department as an informant.
- All juvenile informant files shall be tagged to indicate that the informant is a juvenile

Additional precautions should be taken when dealing with informants of the opposite sex and with informants whose sexual preferences may make an investigation more susceptible to compromise through alleged improprieties.

Use of Informants by Patrol Officers

All procedures and guidelines applicable to the use of informants shall be applicable to patrol officers as well as detectives of the Greenville Police Department. Patrol officers using informants shall be responsible for forwarding all information and records to the Criminal Intelligence Officer for inclusion into the master file.

Guidelines for Paying Informants

Prior to any payment to an informant, the investigating police officer should first discuss the information provided or services rendered by the informant with a supervisor to determine its value. Police officers should contact the Special Investigations Unit or the Special Operations Division personnel to obtain money from a Special Funds account for informant payments as outlined in SOP 42-2-8 (Attachment C). Police officers should be certain that the informant understands payment arrangements. All payments made to informants must be documented on Report of Special Funds Expenditures. The documentation must include:

- The informant must sign the receipt using the assigned code number or code name.
- The accompanying police officer shall sign the receipt on the line indicating "witness".
- The police officer making the payment shall sign on the appropriate line.
- The receipt should reflect the case number or reason for which payment is being made.
- The original of the receipt shall be forwarded to the Special Investigations Unit supervisor.
- The first copy shall be placed in the applicable case file to show an investigative expense.
- If there is no case file, the first copy shall be filed with the original.
- The second copy shall be placed in the informant's file.

Payment authorization guidelines for cases relevant to specific Criminal Investigations Bureau Units are:

- \$0 to \$500 Special Investigations Unit detective
- \$501 to \$2000 Special Investigations Unit supervisors
- \$0 to \$2000 Other Criminal Investigations Bureau Unit Supervisors
- \$2000 to \$5000 Deputy Chief of Police
- Over \$5000 Chief of Police

Special Operations Account Accessibility

The Greenville Police Department has special operations funds accounts controlled by the Special Investigations Unit and the Special Operations Division. The purpose of these accounts is to provide money for informant payments and other expenses incurred pursuant to covert criminal investigations. The Special Investigations Unit Commander and the Special Operations Commander are ultimately responsible for the fiscal management of special operations money. Greenville Police Department Policy and Procedures Manual, Chapter 17, Section 17.4.2 and SOP 42.2.8 (Attachment C) establishes guidelines and procedures for fiscal management of special operations funds.

Criteria for Use

Special funds may be used to make authorized expenditures that directly or indirectly assist and/or contribute to an investigation of criminal activity. Authorized expenditures include:

- Narcotic and dangerous drug buys
- Undercover pimping and prostitution operations
- Informant expenses
- Apartment and motel rental expenses
- Alcoholic beverage investigations and purchases
- Operative expenses including gas, cover charges, emergency equipment, phone rental, postage, parking, etc.
- "Props" related to undercover investigations
- Various undercover criminal investigations not related to vice/narcotics investigations
- Gambling

The purchase of alcoholic beverages for consumption by undercover police officers and informants during an undercover operation is an authorized expenditure. When authorized expenditures are made, the investigating officer shall obtain a receipt whenever possible to be attached to the Report of Special Funds Expenditures.

Accounting and Auditing of Special Operations Funds

An independent internal audit shall be done annually in May, of the special operations funds by the Office of Internal Affairs. Additional guidelines for fiscal management and auditing of special operations funds are found in Greenville Police Department Policy and Procedures Manual, Chapter 17, Section 17.4.2 and SOP 42.2.9.

42.2.10 IDENTITY CRIME INVESTIGATIONS

CALEA Standard: 42.2.8

Identity Crime Reports

Identity theft is the use of another person's personal information to make financial transactions or to avoid legal consequences. Victims often suffer from significant and potentially long-term financial problems as a result of identity theft. The complexity of these types of crimes requires unique investigative skills and knowledge. For this reason, the Financial Crimes Section of the Property Crimes Unit bears the primary responsibility for the investigation of identity theft crimes. Financial crime incidents differ from most other criminal incidents because the burden of proof is on the victim, not on law enforcement.

Simply possessing another person's Social Security or Driver's License number is not a crime in itself; however, it is the actual use of that information to make financial transactions or to avoid legal consequences which constitutes the crime. The information can be used to obtain credit, merchandise, services in the name of the victim, or to provide the thief with false credentials. For investigative purposes, the law enforcement jurisdiction is determined based on where the crime actually occurred after a person's personal information was used.

Greenville Police personnel shall complete a preliminary incident report, for any incident in which a person knows that their personal information has been unlawfully used by another *and* presents at the same time, some form of documentation to support the allegation. The incident must have either occurred within the City of Greenville, or the victim was a resident of the City of Greenville when the crime occurred. If the reporting person is from out of state, then the caller should be referred to a Financial Crimes Detective.

All financial crime incidents are felony offenses with the exception of credit card purchases under \$500.00. The victim shall also be informed they must obtain an affidavit from the financial institution involved for all:

- Larceny of Checks
- Forgery & Uttering with Copies of Return Checks
- Credit Card Theft
- Credit Card Fraud with Copies of Transactions
- Identity Theft when Checking/Credit Card Account Information has been Compromised

All identity theft reports shall be forwarded to the Criminal Investigations Bureau for case review, screening, and possible assignment for additional investigation.

Victim Assistance

Personnel taking an identity theft report shall provide the victim with additional information on how to mitigate the damage from the incident and how to minimize the potential for future identity theft incidents. This should include having the victim contact all major credit bureaus to place a "fraud alert" on their credit file and close all accounts that they believe may have been violated with or fraudulently opened. Victims should also forward a copy of the incident report to their creditors if requested.

Personnel taking the report are required to provide the victim with the incident report number (OCA) and other pertinent information such as the Greenville Police Department Victim Rights Information Card.

Coordinating Investigations with Outside Agencies

Identity theft investigations may require the coordination of efforts with other jurisdictions and resources. Such investigations will generally be assigned to a Financial Crimes detective, or other qualified detective as determined by a Criminal Investigations Bureau Supervisor reviewing the case.

Providing Information on Identity Theft Prevention

The Greenville Police Department provides public information on the prevention of identity theft, fraud, and financial crimes through requested or other planned financial crime presentations scheduled through the Community Outreach Division. Information is also available upon request at the Police Department and is routinely disseminated at various events and functions. Financial Crimes detectives and other qualified personnel are available upon request for presentations to community and civic groups as outlined in section 45.2.1.

42.2.11 COLD CASE INVESTIGATIONS

CALEA Standard: 42.2.9

Cold cases are identified by the Greenville Police Criminal Investigations Bureau as unsolved felony investigations that have been placed into an inactive status when all leads have been exhausted. Although further evaluation or investigative work may take place, the case file is no longer being actively investigated by a detective. Generally, cold case reviews are limited to homicides, missing persons, sexual assaults, and other violent assaults resulting in serious injury. However, any felony case may be reviewed if circumstances support consideration for review.

The Major Crimes Supervisor is responsible for evaluating cold case homicide and other files to determine if a case will be brought forward for review and/or reassignment. In determining which cases may be appropriate for review or require additional investigative measures, the supervisor will consider the following factors.

- The development or revealing of new information
- Time elapsed/age of the case
- Documentation/information in the case file
- Existence of physical evidence
- Suspect information
- Renewed interest by victims or families
- Other pertinent factors suggesting a review may be beneficial

The Major Crimes Supervisor will schedule review meetings quarterly with Major Crimes Detectives. Current, active cases, as well as cold case investigations, will be discussed during these reviews. When a case is reviewed at these meetings, a supplemental incident report or other appropriate documentation that includes a summary of the case discussion and any investigative action plan will be completed by the assigned detective or supervisor.

42.3.1 CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS BUREAU VEHICLES**Maintenance**

Ensuring routine preventive maintenance, including oil change, lubrication, minor adjustments, etc, is the responsibility of the employee to whom a vehicle is assigned. The Logistics Division Commander shall publish monthly maintenance schedules for Department vehicles. Employees should refer to Standard Operating Procedure 17.5.4 for vehicle maintenance requirements and procedures. When a vehicle is due for routine maintenance or is in need of other repair, the operator is to take the vehicle in for service. Police officers should arrange to take their assigned vehicle to the garage before the end of their tour of duty. Vehicles shall be left and picked up after service has been completed.

Equipment

All unmarked vehicles that may be used for an emergency police response shall, in accordance with North Carolina General Statutes 20-125 and 20-183, be equipped with a siren and emergency lights. Additionally, each Criminal Investigations Bureau vehicle is equipped with the following supplies:

- First aid kit
- Fire extinguisher
- Blanket (2)
- Flares (minimum of 12)
- Measuring device (traffic enforcement units only)
- Blood borne pathogen kit
- Stuffed animals (2)
- Extrication device

Vehicles used in an undercover capacity are excluded from the above equipment requirements.


Inspections

The formal Annual Vehicle Inspection conducted during the third quarter of the calendar year by the Criminal Investigations Bureau Commander or designee shall include personally assigned vehicles and reserve vehicles, with the exception of vehicles used in an undercover capacity. A formal report is to be prepared by the Criminal Investigations Bureau Commander or designee. The report, prepared in cooperation with the Logistics Division Commander, shall contain information on the general condition, mileage, life expectancy and operating costs of each vehicle assigned to personnel. The report is to be submitted to the Chief of Police annually and not later than the first of December.

42.3.2 RANK TITLES

The rank and salary structure relative to the classifications of sworn positions throughout the Greenville Police Department are equal without regard to individual or unit assignments. Non-ranking police officers assigned to investigative units are equal in rank and salary range to non-ranking officers in the Field Operations Bureau or police officers assigned elsewhere in the Department. Police officers assigned to the Criminal Investigations Bureau as detectives who hold the rank of Corporal or Master Police Officer (MPO), are equal in rank and salary schedule to Corporals or MPOs assigned elsewhere in the Department. Captains, Lieutenants, and Sergeants assigned to any division within the Department, including the Criminal Investigations and Field Operations Bureaus, are equal in rank and salary schedule to those positions in other divisions.

Greenville Police Department personnel may be transferred from the Field Operations Bureau to the Criminal Investigations Bureau and vice versa as a lateral assignment without affecting the individual's salary or rank. This flexibility shall enhance the efficiency of the Department and shall provide career development opportunities for the individuals involved.

GREENVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES		
42.2.10	Interview/Interrogation Room Procedures	
Date Initially Effective: 08/01/07	 By The Order Of: T.D. Sauls, Jr., Interim Chief of Police	
Date Revised: 03/12/15	Date Reissued: 03/31/15	Page 1 of 3

A. PURPOSE

The purpose of this procedure is to provide written guidelines for the proper use of designated interview and interrogation rooms to ensure the safety of Greenville Police Department personnel and for consideration into the safety and needs of those being interviewed by Department personnel.

B. DISCUSSION

Designated interview rooms are normally used in the investigative process. The intent of this procedure is to establish safe conditions and proper procedures to be used when sworn personnel, both uniformed and non-uniformed, are conducting interviews or interrogations at the Greenville Police Department. Officers will follow the procedures set forth by the Pitt County Detention Center when handling paperwork or any interviews at that location.

C. DEFINITIONS

Interview: A non-accusatory, structured conversation during which specific questions are asked for the purpose of eliciting interpretable behavior or pertinent information related to any police investigation.

Interrogation: Formal questioning between a law enforcement official and a suspect when the suspect is accused of the involvement in a particular incident or group of incidents and the purpose of the exchange is to gain additional information on the suspect's involvement, an admission of guilt, or other pertinent information relating to criminal activity.

Designated Interview Rooms-

Interview/Interrogation Room: Located on the second floor of the police department, these rooms are equipped with a table, chairs, camera system and a fixed eyelet bolt for the security of detainees during interviews/interrogations.

Interview/Voice Stress Analysis Room/Polygraph: Located on the second floor of the police department, this room has insulated walls to aid in the use of the VSA/polygraph equipment, a table, chairs, a camera system and may be used for interviews or interrogations.

Roll Call/Briefing Room: Located on the first floor of the police department, this room is often used by patrol officers when interviewing victims or witnesses in the preliminary reporting stage of an investigation. The roll call/briefing room should not be used to interview detainees or suspects unless all other approved areas are unavailable.

D. WEAPONS CONTROL

Firearms may be worn at the investigating officer's discretion in the interview areas. Special caution shall be used when interviewing or interrogating suspects while armed. The investigating officer is encouraged to use the fixed eyebolt in the interview room to assist in securing a prisoner/detainee.

Prisoners/detainees must be visually supervised at all times by the investigating officer, or another sworn designee, regardless of the decision to use the fixed eyebolt.

E. SECURITY CONCERNS

1. A detective or investigating officer will search an interview room prior to using it for any interview or interrogation.
2. Prisoners, detainees, and suspects will only be interviewed in one of the three designated interview rooms on the second floor.
3. All suspects or detainees will be searched according to policy prior to entering an interview room.
4. If a prisoner, detainee, or suspect is being interviewed, and no other police personnel are assisting or working in the area, the investigating officer may, as an added safety precaution and prior to the interview starting, notify communications of this fact and the location of interview. If this is done, Communications will also be notified when the interview/interrogation has been completed.
5. Once the interview is completed, the investigating officer or designee will again search the room prior to leaving the area.
6. In the event of a fire, investigating officers will escort any suspect, detainee, or other individual from the area following established evacuation procedures that are posted on each floor of the police department. It is the investigating officer's responsibility to maintain control of detainees in the event of an evacuation of the building.

F. PERSONS PERMITTED IN INTERVIEW ROOMS

1. The number of people present during an interview/interrogation should be kept to a minimum. Typically, this should be no more than two officer/detectives and the person being interviewed. Special circumstances may require a parent, guardian, or victim advocate be present during an interview. Ultimately, it will be up to the investigating officer on a case-by-case basis to determine who may be present.
2. Other department personnel will not interrupt an ongoing interview unless it is deemed absolutely necessary.

G. SUMMONING ASSISTANCE

1. Uniformed officers may request assistance by use of their two-way radio, or by using the panic alarm located on their assigned radio.
2. Non-uniformed investigating officers may use their two-way radio, panic alarm, or City cell phone to call for assistance.
3. If an interview/interrogation is being conducted during normal business hours, additional assistance may be available by calling out to other second floor personnel. Interview doors are never locked.

H. EQUIPMENT/ITEMS IN THE INTERVIEW ROOMS

1. Items in the interview rooms should be limited to a table and enough chairs to accommodate the individuals in the room. Any other items brought into the room shall be at the discretion of the investigating officer conducting the interview.
2. If using the roll call/briefing room to interview victims or witnesses, the investigating officer shall ensure that the table has been cleared of law enforcement related documents and confidential information prior to the interview.

I. RESTROOM/COMFORT BREAKS

1. All individuals will be afforded an opportunity to address their personal needs during an interview or interrogation. It will be the investigating officer's responsibility to ensure that those individuals who wish to use the facilities (restrooms, water, etc.) are escorted by an officer/detective for these services.
2. No individual will be permitted to move around the building without proper escort.

Attachment A

GREENVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES		
42.2.5	Eyewitness Identification, Photo and Physical Lineups, and On-Scene Identification	
Date Initially Effective: 08/01/07	By The Order Of: <i>T.D. Sauls Jr.</i> T.D. Sauls, Jr., Interim Chief of Police	
Date Revised: 03/12/15	Date Reissued: 03/31/15	Page 1 of 4

A. PURPOSE

The purpose of this procedure is to establish guidelines consistent with North Carolina General Statute 15A-284.52 in the preparation and presentation of photographic and/or physical lineups in criminal investigations. Also provided are guidelines for on-scene or "show-up" identification of suspects.

B. DISCUSSION

The Greenville Police Department recognizes the importance of witness and victim identification of perpetrators as an investigative tool. These identifications are normally accomplished using one of two methods; a physical "show-up" or a "photo lineup". Failure to comply with the requirements of G.S. 15A-284.52 may be:

1. Considered by the courts in adjudicating motions to suppress eyewitness identification
2. Used to support claims of eyewitness misidentification
3. Presented to a jury for use in determining the reliability of the eyewitness identification.

These procedures apply to those lineups, in which the investigating officer has identified a specific individual as a possible suspect and chooses to use the lineup to further the investigative effort. In those circumstances in which the investigating officer has no specific suspect, the officer may elect to have a witness view photographs in the Department's photo database or other such sources. If the witness identifies a suspect(s) or possible suspect(s) in that manner, that witness cannot be allowed to identify the suspect in an actual lineup.

C. DEFINITIONS

Eyewitness: A person whose identification by sight of another person may be relevant to a criminal proceeding.

Filler: A person or a photograph of a person who is not suspected of an offense and is included in a lineup.

Folder System: An alternative method of administering a photographic lineup recommended by the North Carolina Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Commission to be used when an independent administrator is not available.

Independent administrator: A lineup administrator who is not participating in the investigation of the criminal offense and is unaware of which person in the lineup is the suspect.

Photo Lineup (or Photo Array): A procedure in which an array of photographs is displayed to an eyewitness for the purpose of determining if the eyewitness is able to identify the perpetrator of a crime.

Show-up: The presentation of a suspect to an eyewitness of a crime; normally done in close proximity to where and when the crime was committed.

D. PROCEDURES

General Requirements (for Photographic, Physical, and Show-up Identifications)

1. During a photo or physical lineup, there cannot be anyone present who knows the suspect's identity, except the witness and counsel as required by law.
2. If there are multiple witnesses:
 - a. Witnesses shall be kept separate before and during the lineup procedure
 - b. Witnesses shall not be allowed to confer with one another before or during the procedure
 - c. Each witness shall be given instructions separately
 - d. The suspect shall be placed in a different position in the lineup or photo array for each eyewitness.
3. If a positive identification is made, the lineup administrator is required to seek and document a clear statement from the witness and in the witness's own words, as to the "confidence level" that the person identified is the perpetrator.
4. If a positive identification is made, the witness cannot be provided any feedback or additional information until the lineup administrator obtains the witness's confidence statement.

Photographic Lineup

1. A photo lineup shall consist of at least six photographs. One photograph will be of the suspect and the remaining photographs will be fillers. The suspect photo shall be as contemporary (recent) as practical and, to the extent, possible, shall resemble the suspect's appearance at the time of the offense. Individuals used as fillers shall resemble, as much as practical, the eyewitness's description of the perpetrator in significant features. Other features of the photograph such as scale, background, etc., must also be as consistent as practical.
2. No more than one suspect at a time will be presented in a lineup. If multiple suspects are involved, a separate lineup shall be compiled and presented for each suspect. Different fillers must be used for each lineup.
3. The lineup administrator will use the Department approved standardized witness instructions. The instructions must be read and signed by the eyewitness at the time the lineup is presented.
4. Prior to the lineup being presented, the witness must be instructed/advised of the following:
 - a. The perpetrator may or may not be included in the array
 - b. The lineup administrator does not know the suspect's identity
 - c. The witness should not feel compelled to make the identification
 - d. It is as important to exclude innocent persons as it is to identify the perpetrator
 - e. The investigation will continue whether or not the identification is made.
 - f. The lineup should be presented by an independent lineup administrator if at all possible. The administrator cannot know which photo is the suspect or if the suspect has been omitted from the lineup. The administrator is prohibited from providing feedback.
5. Photos will be presented to witnesses sequentially in a previously determined order, with each photo presented separately, and removed after it has been viewed and before the next photo is presented.
6. In the rare event an independent administrator is not available, an alternative procedure approved by the North Carolina Criminal Justice Training and Standards Commission may be used. Such a method shall be carefully structured to achieve neutral administration of the lineup and prevent the administrator from knowing which photograph is being presented to the witness.

Folder System Alternative

1. Every reasonable effort should be made to have an independent lineup administrator present the lineup. However, if circumstances exist where this is not possible, the "folder system" is specifically recommended and approved by the North Carolina Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Commission when no independent administrator is available.
2. A photo lineup shall consist of at least (6) six photographs. One photograph will be of the suspect and the remaining photographs will be fillers. The suspect photo shall be as contemporary (recent) as practical

and, to the extent, possible, shall resemble the suspect's appearance at the time of the offense. Individuals used as fillers shall resemble, as much as practical, the eyewitness's description of the perpetrator in significant features. Other features of the photograph such as scale, background, etc., must also be as consistent as practical.

3. Out of the presence of all witnesses, the suspect photograph and filler photographs will be placed in separate identical folders and shuffled until the officer does not know what folder the suspect photo is in. Once this is accomplished, the folders will be numbered (ie 1-6) and kept in order.
4. The officer presenting the lineup will position him/herself close enough to the witness to verbally communicate but in a manner that prevents him/her from seeing the photographs. This will make it impossible for the presenting officer to unintentionally communicate anything about the photographs being observed.
5. Prior to the lineup being presented, the witness must be instructed/advised of the following:
 - a. The perpetrator may or may not be included in the array
 - b. The lineup administrator/officer does not know which folder, if any, contains the suspect's photograph
 - c. The witness should not feel compelled to make the identification
 - d. It is as important to exclude innocent persons as it is to identify the perpetrator
 - e. The investigation will continue whether or not the identification is made.
6. Without looking at the photographs in the folders, the administrator/officer will hand each folder to the witness individually. Each time the witness has viewed the contents of a folder, the witness should return the folder to the administrator/officer. The order of the photographs should be preserved with the folders face down. This is done in case the witness wishes to view the lineup a second time, and to assist in the documentation of the results.
7. Even if identification is made before all folders have been presented, the administrator/officer will continue to present the folders one at a time until every folder in the array has been presented and viewed. If asked, the administrator/officer will explain that procedure requires that every photo be viewed and showing all the photos ensures that the procedure will reveal as much information as possible. The officer is prohibited from providing feedback.
8. The administrator/officer will then document the proceedings and results as outlined below in "Record of Procedures".

Record of Procedures

Specific information shall be documented for all photographic lineups. That documentation may be video, audio, but at a minimum in writing, and shall be included in the official case file. That information includes:

1. All identification and non-identification results obtained during the identification procedure, signed by the eyewitness, including the eyewitness's confidence statement. If the eyewitness refuses to sign, the lineup administrator shall note the refusal of the eyewitness to sign the results and shall also sign the notation.
2. The names of all persons present at the lineup.
3. The date, time, and location of the lineup.
4. The words used by the eyewitness in any identification, including words that describe the eyewitness's certainty of identification.
5. Documentation of how many photos were presented in the lineup.
6. The sources of all photographs used.
7. The photographs used in the lineup.

Show-Up Identification

1. Show-up identification should only be used when circumstances allow the prompt display of a suspect(s) to a witness. Show-up identification may be appropriate when:
 - a. A suspect(s) is located and detained within close proximity in time and location to the crime
 - b. If there is not sufficient probable cause for detention or arrest
 - c. Immediate public safety concerns exist
 - d. The witness is readily available to view the suspect(s).
2. A description of the perpetrator should be noted prior to the show-up. Documentation may be written or recorded.

3. To limit the legal impact of the suspect's detention, the witness should be brought to the location of the detained suspect. Witnesses should be transported by officers whenever possible. If the situation necessitates multiple witnesses be brought to a scene they should be transported separately whenever possible to minimize discussion about the identification. If there are no alternatives and multiple witnesses must be transported together, the transporting officer should ensure that there is no discussion between the witnesses.
4. Witnesses should be given a cautionary instruction that the individual may not be the perpetrator. Officers shall avoid any type of words or conduct that may suggest to the witness that the individual is or may be the perpetrator. Additionally, officers' responses must remain neutral throughout the process.
5. Officers should provide instructions to the witness that they will need to provide a confidence statement about whether they believe the individual is or is not the perpetrator.
6. The details of the show-up and the show-up results including; the date, time, and location; confidence statement in the words of the witness; and other details; must be documented as part of the incident report.

Attachment B

GREENVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES		
42.2.9	Special Funds Accounting, Use, and Reporting	
Date Initially Effective: 11/04/08	By The Order Of: <i>T.D. Sauls Jr.</i> T.D. Sauls, Jr., Interim Chief of Police	
Date Revised: 03/12/15	Date Reissued: 03/31/15	Page 1 of 4

A. PURPOSE

The purpose of this standard operating procedure is to ensure the integrity and accountability of funds budgeted for enforcement and investigative efforts.

B. DISCUSSION

The availability of the cash funding for investigative purposes such as informant payments, undercover purchases, covert investigative activity, etc. is often critical to successful investigations. The Greenville Police Department maintains a budgeted account for such purposes. The integrity of the use and accounting of this money is of the utmost importance. This standard operating procedure applies only to the use of funds budgeted to the Greenville Police Department special funds account(s) for investigative/enforcement purposes.

C. DEFINITIONS

Administrative Transfer Form: Form documenting the transfer of funds from one officer/unit to another.

Flash Roll: A designated amount of money used only for show in undercover operations.

Officer of Record: That officer documented in the special funds ledger as having special funds assigned and therefore responsible for those funds.

Reconciliation Report: A monthly report of deposits, disbursements, and running balances into and out of the account. The reconciliation report also includes the beginning balance, ending balance, and total disbursements for the reporting period.

Report of Special Funds Expenditures (Expense Sheet): Form used to document all special funds expenditures.

Special Funds: Cash used for enforcement and investigative efforts.

Special Funds Account(s): City of Greenville budget account(s) used solely for special funds.

Special Funds Ledger: Master log of special funds deposits and disbursements

Special Funds Transaction Record: Individual officer's monthly record of special funds activities including receipt of funds, expenditure of funds, and transfer of funds.

D. PROCEDURESGeneral

1. The Criminal Investigations Bureau special funds account(s) is controlled by the Criminal Investigations Bureau Deputy Commander and the Special Investigations Unit Supervisor. The Field Operations Bureau special funds account is controlled by the Field Operations Bureau's Special Operations Division Commander.
2. Funds may be disbursed to any Greenville police officer or unit supervisor upon justification of need.
3. All unassigned Criminal Investigations Bureau special funds cash shall be secured in a safe in the Special Investigations Unit Commander's (Criminal Investigations Bureau Deputy Commander) office. All unassigned Field Operations Bureau special funds cash shall be secured in a safe in the Special Operations Division Commander's office.
4. Access to the Criminal Investigations Bureau safe will be limited to the Criminal Investigations Bureau Commanders. Access to the Field Operations Bureau safe will be limited to the Field Operations Bureau Commander and Special Operations Division Commander.
5. Special funds shall only be used for investigative purposes as described below.
6. All special funds expenditures shall be documented on a special funds expense sheet
7. Transfer of funds:
 - a. Any time funds are transferred from one documented recipient to another, that transfer will be documented on an Administrative Transfer Form.
 - b. Transfers of funds shall be documented on the appropriate Special Funds Transaction Records and copies of the Administrative Transfer reports will be included with each officer's monthly report of special funds expenditures.

Disbursal of Funds

1. When it is determined, based on cash on hand, that additional funds are needed for Criminal Investigations Bureau use, the Criminal Investigations Bureau Deputy Commander will submit a request to the Criminal Investigations Bureau Commander specifying the amount requested. Upon approval by the Criminal Investigations Bureau Commander, the request will be forwarded to the Chief of Police for approval. When additional cash is needed for the Field Operations Bureau special funds account, the Special Operations Division Commander will submit a request to the Field Operations Bureau Commander. Upon approval by the Field Operations Bureau Commander, the request will be forwarded to the Chief of Police for approval.
2. Upon approval, the Accounts Payable / Purchasing office will submit a request for funds to the City of Greenville Financial Services Department.
3. Upon receipt of the check from the Financial Services Department, the Deputy Bureau Commander/Special Operations Division Commander will receive the funds, deposit the cash and accompanying check stub in the appropriate safe, and document the deposit in the special funds ledger.
4. The Deputy Bureau Commander or Special Operations Division Commander will disburse cash as necessary to officers and document the disbursement in the ledger. The amount of cash disbursements will be at the discretion of that Commander based on investigative need, officer or unit requesting cash, cash availability, and any other pertinent factors.
5. Officers receiving funds will confirm the amount with the Commander disbursing the funds and will sign the ledger acknowledging receipt of the cash.
6. Upon acknowledgement of receipt, receiving officers shall be solely responsible for that money in their custody. Officers shall ensure the security of special funds money at all times.

Expenditure of Funds

1. Authorized special funds expenditures include:
 - a. Narcotic and dangerous drug buys
 - b. Vice/gambling/prostitution investigations
 - c. Informant
 - d. Short term vehicle rentals for undercover/surveillance operations
 - e. Apartment and motel rental expenses for investigative purposes

- f. Alcoholic beverage investigations
 - g. Operation expenses including gas, cover charges, emergency equipment, phone rental, postage, parking, etc. that are directly related to an investigation or investigative activity
 - h. "Props" related to undercover or investigations or covert investigative activity
 - i. Other covert/undercover operations related to specific criminal investigations
 - j. Other expenses pursuant to approval of the Criminal Investigations Bureau Commander, Deputy Chief of Police, or Chief of Police.
2. All special funds expenditures shall be documented on a Report of Special Funds Expenditures (Expense Sheet) and shall include:
 - a. Type of expenditure
 - b. Date of expenditure
 - c. Amount spent
 - d. Associated case (OCA) number
 - e. Officer's signature
 - f. Witness signature when possible
3. When funds are spent on goods or services, a receipt shall be attached to the expense sheet.
4. Each officer with documented responsibility for disbursed funds shall maintain an individual monthly Special Funds Transaction Record that includes at a minimum:
 - a. Name of the officer responsible for the funds
 - b. Month of record
 - c. Name of person funds paid to/received from
 - d. Transaction date
 - e. Amount paid/received
 - f. File or case (OCA) number
 - g. Expense code
 - SF – Source Fee
 - CP – Controlled Purchase
 - UP – Undercover Purchase
 - OE – Officer Expense
 - h. Balance

Reconciliation of Expenditures

1. All Criminal Investigations Bureau officers documented as having control of special funds shall submit their completed Special Funds Transaction Record for each month to the SIU Sergeant by the 5th day of the following month. All Field Operations Bureau officers documented as having control of special funds shall submit their completed Special Funds Transaction Record for each month to the designated Special Operations Sergeant by the 5th day of the following month. If no funds are spent during the reporting month, a Special Funds Transaction Report documenting the starting and ending balance must still be submitted.
2. The appropriate sergeant (SIU or Special Operations) shall then complete the monthly reconciliation and accounting of all special funds disbursements and expenditures for that month.
3. The SIU Sergeant and the Criminal Investigations Bureau Deputy Commander and the Special Operations Sergeant and Special Operations Division Commander shall then ensure the completed reconciliation report corresponds with balances documented in the special funds ledger. Any discrepancies must be resolved. Any money not accounted for during the reconciliation shall be reported immediately in writing to their appropriate Bureau Commander.
4. The completed monthly reconciliation report shall be forwarded to the appropriate Bureau Commander for review no later than the 15th day of the month. The Bureau Commander will review and forward the report to the Chief of Police and the City of Greenville Financial Services Department.

Flash Roll


In addition to the special funds account, the Greenville Police Department Special Investigations Unit maintains cash funds for use as "flash money" in undercover operations. This money is not to be used in actual transactions, but to enhance the authenticity of an undercover operation.

1. Flash money shall be secured in Property and Evidence until needed. It shall be kept separate and apart from all other money. Photocopies clearly showing the serial numbers of each bill will also be maintained with the flash money.
2. A written log documenting each use of flash money will be maintained and kept with the money.
3. If the use of flash money is requested, either the SIU Commander or SIU Sergeant shall retrieve the necessary amount from Property and Evidence, document the amount, date removed and, if available, associated case (OCA) number.
4. Prior to use, the flash money will be counted by the retrieving supervisor and the case officer. If necessary, additional photocopies showing the serial number of each individual bill will be made.
5. As soon as possible upon completion of the operation, the SIU Commander or SIU Sergeant will count the money, return it to the safe, and document its return on the log.
6. If flash money is stolen or otherwise lost, the SIU supervisor will immediately initiate a criminal investigation and notify the Criminal Investigations Bureau Deputy Commander. The Criminal Investigations Bureau Deputy Commander will conduct an administrative review to determine the circumstances surrounding the loss or theft, and to determine if additional administrative action is warranted.

Audits and Records

The monthly reconciliation of special funds serves as the primary accounting and auditing tool for the special funds account. An independent audit shall be conducted annually by the Office of Internal Affairs. Other audits and inspections shall be conducted pursuant to rules and regulations established by the City of Greenville Financial Services Department. Depending on the nature of the records, financial records shall be retained or destroyed pursuant to the State of North Carolina Records Retention and Disposition Schedule for financial, police, or legal records.

Attachment C

GREENVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES		
42.2.8	Polygraph Program	
Date Initially Effective: 12/29/11	 By The Order Of: T.D. Sauls, Jr., Interim Chief of Police	
Date Revised: 03/12/16	Date Reissued: 03/31/15	Page 1 of 5

A. PURPOSE

The purpose of the Polygraph Program is to offer polygraph examinations for criminal investigative purposes, pre-employment screening, and internal affairs investigations using certified, Department personnel. The polygraph technique is an accepted and valuable investigative tool that may be utilized in cases under the jurisdiction of the Greenville Police Department or during the pre-employment screening process.

B. DISCUSSION

Through proper use, many investigations may be resolved promptly resulting in the savings of time, equipment, and money. Polygraph examinations may be used to determine the credibility of informants, witnesses, and defendants after a proper and thorough investigation has been done. Reasonable efforts will be made to resolve investigative issues prior to employing its use. The Polygraph Program is established according to federal standards and Department guidelines.

The polygraph has limitations in that not every subject is suitable for examination due to physical or psychological maladies. The determination whether a subject is suitable will be at the discretion of the examiner. Polygraph examiners must be prepared to defend their competence, procedures, opinions and standards before any and all judicial bodies in every testing situation.

C. DEFINITIONS

APA: American Polygraph Association

NDI/ No Deception Indicated & NSR/ No Significant Response: The analysis of polygraph charts revealed no consistent physiological reactions to any relevant question. The examiner then infers from this conclusion that the examinee answered the relevant questions truthfully.

DI/ Deception Indicated & SR/ Significant Response Conclusion: A DI or SR opinion is reached when evaluation of the polygraph charts indicates deceptive criteria are present and the cause of the deceptive criteria is not logically explained or resolved through further testing or interviewing.

NO/ No Opinion Conclusion: This conclusion indicates the examiner was unable to form an opinion regarding the deception or non-deception of an examinee based on polygraph charts collected.

NTC/ No Test Conducted Conclusion: This conclusion means that no polygraph charts were collected, but the examinee was in the polygraph room. This is usually an indicator that the examinee was found unsuitable for testing or elected not to be tested.

Minor: For the purposes of the polygraph procedure a minor is anyone under the age of sixteen (16).

D. REQUESTS FOR POLYGRAPH EXAMINATIONS

Requests for examinations for pre-screening purposes or criminal investigative purposes shall be made directly to a department Polygraph Examiner. If the need arises for a polygraph examination to be conducted regarding an internal affairs investigation, then the Chief of Police shall be notified. Only the Chief of Police has the authority to mandate an employee submit to a polygraph examination in an internal affairs investigation.

Polygraph examinations for criminal investigations will only be administered after a Department examiner has been consulted and the examiner has determined that a polygraph is a legitimate and necessary investigative step. All requests for polygraphs both internally and externally shall be recorded on the Polygraph Examination Log.

E. TRAINING OF POLYGRAPH EXAMINERS

Individuals selected to serve as a Greenville Police Department Polygraph Examiner shall:

- Successfully complete a basic training course in psychophysiology at an American Polygraph Association Accredited School
- Receive a minimum of thirty (30) hours of advanced level or supplementary polygraph related training every two years
- Maintain a membership in a polygraph association to enhance polygraph capabilities and professional status (e.g. courtroom testimony training)
- Remain abreast of changing legislation, new techniques, and other related fields such as psychology, physiology, and interrogation through training

F. EXAMINER RESPONSIBILITIES

The polygraph examiner shall adhere to the following guidelines prior to administering a polygraph examination:

- Record the request upon receipt in the Polygraph Examination Log
- Participate in a consultation with the requesting party regarding the appropriateness of conducting a polygraph
- Determine the suitability of a potential test subject prior to testing
- Be available for consultation regarding technical or administrative matters related to the polygraph
- Maintain and prepare all required reports, statistics, and data relative to polygraph activity
- Advise the Bureau Commander on all matters of examiner proficiency
- Ensure all criminal investigation tests are performed with the requesting detective present for assistance and consultation
- Ensure that no other parties are present during testing in a criminal investigation except the requesting detective. (Interpreters are the exception)
- Advise all examinees during the overview portion of testing that the testing procedure will be audio and video recorded

- Follow all professional standards governed by the American Polygraph Association
- Determine the appropriate testing techniques consisting of either a single-issue test or a multi-issue test
- Ensure all test question formulation complies with the Department of Defense Polygraph Institute and American Polygraph Association Accredited School formats.
- Maintain in a secure file all polygraph examinations
- Forward a pre-employment polygraph report and any supporting documents to the Personnel and Recruiting Office
- Release all Internal Affairs polygraph files to the Internal Affairs Investigator at the conclusion

The following in-test procedures shall be followed during the in-test phase:

- Administer all tests in support of field elements
- Ensure quality control duties such as: proper utilization of polygraph occurs; professionally accepted standards are followed; complete accurately a report regarding the results of the examination; and monitor intern polygraph examiners and training programs that are performed
- Administer an acquaintance test
- At the conclusion of the test data analysis the examiner shall provide a conclusion of (NDI) no deception indicated or (DI) deception indicated if at all possible. In the event, the conclusion does not include either a DI or a NDI then the examiner shall document the reasons or actions taken. All conclusions must be based on analysis of the polygraph
- Prepare a polygraph report at the conclusion of the examination, including any examination

Post testing procedures shall include:

- Review all polygraph examination reports for quality control
- Direct polygraph re-examinations when required
- Entry of the conclusion drawn in the Polygraph Examination Log

G. SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Minors

In the event that the examinee is a minor (under sixteen (16)), the examiner must ensure that a Juvenile Polygraph Release Form has been signed by the parent or guardian of the minor prior to administering the examination. As a general rule the Greenville Police Department will not administer a polygraph examination to a minor under the age of fourteen (14) without express approval of the Bureau Commander, after consultation with the requesting officer.

Pregnant Females

Occasions shall arise when a request is made for a polygraph involving a pregnant female. At no time shall a female who is reasonably believed to be beyond her first trimester be administered an examination without the express approval of the Bureau Commander. The basis for this restriction is due to health and liability concerns regarding the mother and the unborn child.

Sexual Assault Victims

The testing of sexual assault victims is a serious concern to victims' advocacy, relatives, and the general public. If a request is received that involves the victim of a sex crime the following guidelines shall apply:

- A victim of a sex crime will not normally be tested unless there is credible information to indicate the victim is not being truthful about the incident under investigation
- Under no circumstances will a victim and suspect be tested in the same facility at the same time

- The victim will be advised he/she may stop the polygraph process at any time
- Victims under the age of 14 will not be tested unless approved by the Bureau Commander
- Examiners should advise the victim of the results of the test and provide them with an opportunity to explain any reason they failed the examination.

H. PRE-EMPLOYMENT TESTING

Pre-employment testing shall be conducted by a certified examiner and the following procedures shall be adhered to:

- Relevant questions will be pre-formatted and can only be rotated on a mixed series
- All pre-employment testing will be audio and video recorded
- No examiner should conduct more than three (3) pre-employment tests a day
- No intense interrogation will be conducted on these tests.
- Each examinee will be advised of the outcome and afforded the opportunity to explain any significant and consistent reactions
- The Polygraph Questionnaire shall be completed prior to the scheduled examination time or testing will not proceed
- If the applicant, in the opinion of the examiner is practicing any countermeasures during the examination, the examiner will verbally discuss this with the applicant during the test. The applicant will be provided an opportunity to correct this in a subsequent chart.

I. INTERNAL AFFAIRS TESTING

As outlined in *Greenville Police Department Policy and Procedures*, 52.1.6 an employee can be required by the Chief of Police to submit to a polygraph during an Internal Affairs investigation.

If a request is received for a polygraph examination of an employee from the Internal Affairs Unit, then the Chief of Police shall be notified and shall make the final determination if the examination should proceed. All polygraph examinations involving Internal Affairs matters shall be recorded.

J. QUALITY CONTROL PROCEDURES

The purpose of the quality control review of reports, charts, and related documents is to ensure proper format, reporting procedures, and technical accuracy has been completed. Additionally, that all required procedures were followed and that the recorded results are compatible with the opinion rendered. Quality control reviews will only be conducted by certified examiners. If possible, an examiner other than the examiner who administered the test should conduct the quality control review.

The review procedures will include:

- Analysis of test question construction
- Independent evaluation of the polygraph charts
- Overall review of the technical aspects of the test
- Independent numerical evaluation
- Conformity to acceptable procedures

In the event, the outcome of the quality control process is different than the original examiner's conclusions, or the examination report and allied documents, then the charts and accompanying report shall be reviewed with the examiner who administered the exam. This review is to correct any errors and to discuss possible re-examination. If the examiner and quality control examiner do not agree, the

charts and accompanying documentation will be forwarded to another certified examiner for an independent quality control review. The Greenville Police Department authorizes the use of external certified examiners to conduct quality control reviews as needed.

K. RE-EXAMINATION

Re-examinations are possible depending on the circumstances and after consultation with the requesting officer. The re-examination will be conducted and completed as expeditiously as possible, usually within thirty (30) days of the original examination. The same or different examiner may administer a re-examination only when a polygraph examination is not complete, charts cannot be interpreted, or results are unresolved.

L. RECORDS MAINTENANCE

All polygraph examination files will be maintained by certified Greenville Police Department examiners. Criminal files will also be maintained in the records system of the Greenville Police Department. Internal Affairs cases will be maintained in the office of Internal Affairs. The Office of Personnel & Recruitment shall be responsible for maintenance of the all pre-employment reports.