

BILL NO.: 4598

ORDINANCE NO.: _____

Introduced by: Council Present

AN ORDINANCE FOR THE BERKELEY POLICE DEPARTMENT GENERAL ORDER #61 "TRAFFIC DIRECTION AND CONTROL" POLICY

WHEREAS, The City of Berkeley hereby finds and declares this ordinance is necessary, appropriate, and in the best interest of the City of Berkeley, Missouri, in accordance to the CALEA standards.

Now, Therefore, Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Berkeley, Missouri, as follows:

Section 1 The City of Berkeley, Missouri, Council hereby adopts the attached Traffic Direction and Control Policy in compliance the CALEA standards.

Section 2 The attached agreement is hereby incorporated herein and made a part of this ordinance, as if fully set out herein.

Section 3 This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage.

1st Reading this _____ day of _____ 2018

2nd Reading this _____ day of _____ 2018

3rd Reading, PASSED and APPROVED, this _____ day of _____ 2018

Theodore Hoskins, Mayor


ATTEST:

Deanna L. Jones, City Clerk

Approved As To Form:
Donnell Smith, City Attorney

Final Roll Call:

Mayor Hoskins	Aye ___	Nay ___	Absent ___	Abstain ___
Councilwoman Hoskins	Aye ___	Nay ___	Absent ___	Abstain ___
Councilwoman Kirkland	Aye ___	Nay ___	Absent ___	Abstain ___
Councilwoman Mathison	Aye ___	Nay ___	Absent ___	Abstain ___
Councilman-at-Large McDaniel	Aye ___	Nay ___	Absent ___	Abstain ___
Councilwoman Mitchell	Aye ___	Nay ___	Absent ___	Abstain ___
Councilwoman Williams	Aye ___	Nay ___	Absent ___	Abstain ___

	BERKELEY POLICE DEPARTMENT GENERAL ORDER	GENERAL ORDERS: 61
TRAFFIC DIRECTION AND CONTROL		
ISSUE DATE: 1/19/2018	EFFECTIVE DATE: 2/19/2018	DISTRIBUTION: SWORN PERSONNEL
		RESCINDS: ALL PREVIOUS VERSIONS
ACCREDITATION STANDARDS: CALEA 61.3.2, 61.3.3		NUMBER OF PAGES: 4

PURPOSE: The purpose of this directive is to establish guidelines for traffic direction and control functions.

POLICY: It is the policy of the Berkeley Police Department for all police officers and public safety personnel to ensure the safe and efficient movement of vehicles and pedestrians where conditions or emergency situations require traffic direction or control.

RULES AND PROCEDURES:

TRAFFIC DIRECTION

Police officers and public safety aides responsible for performing traffic direction duties will be trained in the basic skills and knowledge required for those functions.

MANUAL TRAFFIC DIRECTION AT TRAFFIC CRASH SCENES [CALEA 61.3.2 a]

- A. Manual traffic direction at traffic crash scenes is intended to secure the scene for personnel rendering aid to victims and the subsequent investigation, prevent further crashes by oncoming traffic, facilitate traffic flow around the crash scene, and restore normal traffic flow as soon as possible.
- B. The use of standardized hand gestures and signals are to be used to direct traffic at traffic crash scene.
- C. Appropriate traffic control devices, such as traffic cones, warning signs, or flares are to be used to designate the crash scene and let other drivers know how traffic is be routed around the scene.
 - 1. Road flares used at a crash scene will be placed at the side of the road on the leading approach end of the crash at intervals of approximately 25 feet.
 - 2. Prior to lighting a flare the member is to inspect the area for flammable liquids. Should flammable liquids be found, flares will not be placed closer than 1,500 feet from the area.
 - 3. When materials having low flash points, such as liquefied gas are involved in a spill, flares will not be used.
- D. Except for extreme emergencies where the number of law enforcement members is

too few to control the situation, citizen assistance should be discouraged. When it becomes necessary to enlist the aid of citizens, the member is to give such persons specific instructions that will not be misinterpreted.

- E. Care is to be taken to establish traffic direction to keep pedestrian and vehicular traffic away from debris that denotes the points of collision, tire prints, skid-marks, runoff from radiators, blood stains, and broken accessories.

ADVERSE ROAD AND WEATHER CONDITIONS [CALEA 61.3.2 b]

- A. Adverse road and weather conditions may include, but are not necessarily limited to:
 - 1. Accidental hazards, such as debris that has fallen onto the roadway from another vehicle, downed power lines, etc.
 - 2. Acts of nature, such as fog, water on the road, etc.
- B. The OIC or designee will closely work with those other agencies that share responsibility for coping with adverse road and weather conditions affecting traffic safety, and will assist in developing and carrying out mutual assistance policies, procedures, and programs to serve the public as effectively as possible.
- C. Upon discovering adverse road conditions, department members will notify the Communications Center as to the existence and scope of the adverse conditions. Communications will notify the appropriate agencies and persons responsible for correcting the conditions.
- D. Department members will provide traffic direction and control services and scene protection services in the vicinity of adverse road conditions and weather conditions, as appropriate.
 - 1. When the normal control of traffic is impaired during adverse road or weather conditions, (i.e.; sink holes, fog, rain, smog, blowing sand, downed power lines, spillage) officer safety is paramount.
 - 2. The same procedures for traffic direction and control apply as specified in this directive.
 - 3. Additional equipment and officers may be required to adequately perform traffic control in a safe and efficient manner.
 - a. Officers requiring additional equipment or personnel will make such requests through their supervisor.
 - b. Officers will insure that the situation has been adequately stabilized before securing their post. This does not preclude the placement of barricades, cones and/or signs to route traffic around or away from the hazard.

MANUAL OPERATION OF TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES

Due to intricate requirements associated with the automated traffic control devices, sworn members will not manually operate traffic control devices, unless approved by a supervisor for special events, crash related or during construction or repairs. [CALEA 61.3.2 c]

SIGNALING AIDS

- A. Whistle - The whistle is used to get the attention of drivers and pedestrians. It is used as follows:
1. One long blast with a stop signal.
 2. Two short blasts with the go signal.
 3. Several short blasts to get the attention of a driver or pedestrian who does not respond to a given signal.
 4. The whistle should be used judiciously with sufficient volume to be heard by those whose attention is required. The whistle should be used only to indicate stop, go, or to gain attention and when its purpose has been achieved the member should cease sounding the whistle. Use of the whistle is strongly encouraged.
- B. Voice: The voice is seldom used in directing traffic. Arm gestures and the whistle are usually sufficient. There are numerous reasons why verbal commands are not used. Verbal orders are not easy to give or understand and often lead to misinterpretations which are dangerous. An order which is shouted can antagonize the motorist.
- C. Flashlight: A flashlight can be used to halt traffic. To stop traffic, slowly swing the beam of the light across the path of the oncoming traffic. After the driver has been stopped, arm signals may be given in the usual manner, the vehicle's headlights providing illumination.
- D. Temporary traffic control devices include movable barriers, portable signs, and other apparatus intended for temporary deployment to assist the safe and efficient movement and control of vehicular and pedestrian traffic. The City of Berkeley Public Works Department is responsible for the deploying and deactivation of temporary traffic control devices. [CALEA 61.3.2 d]

HIGH VISIBILITY (REFLECTIVE) CLOTHING

Members will wear such high visibility outerwear, in addition to the full prescribed uniform, whenever conducting traffic direction and control, investigating of crashes when vehicles will be in the roadway for any period of time longer than to get them out of the road, or when performing other duties in roadways and right-of-ways except when conducting a traffic stop. [CALEA 61.3.2 e] The reflective vests issued by BPD meet current ANSI Class 2 requirements under ANSI 107/207 standards.

VEHICLE ESCORTS [CALEA 61.3.3]

- A. Emergency Escorts
1. Officers may not escort vehicles containing ill or injured passengers to medical facilities. If a medical emergency exists, officers are to request that emergency rescue services respond to the victim's location to provide medical assistance. If the citizen declines emergency rescue response, the officer should advise the citizen to proceed and obey all traffic laws.

2. Officers shall not escort or caravan with other emergency vehicles; e.g., ambulance, fire or other law enforcement vehicles except when directing emergency vehicles onto airport grounds.

B. Escorts of Dignitaries or Public Officials

1. Escorts will be provided for parades when a permit has been issued for said parade and/or when the parade may be considered a danger to the participants or to the general public.
2. Escort service will be provided to the Secret Service or F.B.I. when assistance is requested to ensure the safety of a dignitary.
3. Upon approval, escort services may be provided to ensure the safety of public officials.

C. Funeral Escorts

Funeral escorts may be provided when the communications center receives a request by a representative of a firm or organization requesting a funeral escort.

D. Oversize Vehicles/Hazardous/Unusual Cargo

Escorts may be provided for wide or extended loads, hazardous, or unusual cargo, upon request and the approval of a supervisor. Consideration should be given to the time of day (traffic flow) and route to be taken.

E. Non-emergency escorts for purposes of personal or traffic safety may be permitted when such service is requested by a citizen, subject to the following conditions:

1. Security escorts will not normally be provided to employees or owners of business establishments for purposes of depositing funds in financial institutions. All requests for these escort services must be approved by the Officer-in-Charge.
2. When a security escort is authorized, employees or business owners will not be conveyed in a department vehicle. The officer providing the escort may do no more than follow the depositor to his/her destination.

F. Responding officer(s) and/or Public Safety personnel may use their vehicle's emergency equipment in accordance with Code Two response criteria, when necessary to complete escort assignments.

DRAFTED BY: Eye-Liza Conner	DATE: 12/20/17
BY ORDER OF:	
ART JACKSON MAJOR	DATE: 1/4/18
APPROVED BY: Public Safety Committee	DATE: 1/19/18
APPROVED BY: Berkeley City Council	DATE: 2/19/18