


| POLICY 501.1  |  | ARRESTS  |  |
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|  | REVISED: 2/98, 2/01, 10/01, 06/02, 08/04, 12/07, 03/10, 08/10, 10/14, 02/16, 03/19, 12/19, 09/20, 10/20, 05/22, 04/23; 10/23, <b>03/24</b> | RELATED POLICIES:<br><b>501.2, 501.4, 501.5, 501.6, 501.7, 501.8, 501.9, 501.10</b>          |  |
|   | CFA STANDARDS: CHAPTERS 21 AND 22  | Reviewed: AS NEEDED<br><br><b>THIS VERSION EFFECTIVE DATE:<br/>           MARCH 29, 2024</b> |  |

**A. POLICY**

It is the policy of the Fort Lauderdale Police Department to respect the rights of all arrested persons and act in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local laws when making arrests.

**B. PROCEDURES**

1. Once the decision is made to effect an arrest, the detainee will be notified that he/she is under arrest and will be made aware of the charges against them as soon as it is practical to do so.
2. The detainee shall be immediately handcuffed, regardless of whether the arrest is for a misdemeanor or felony.
  - a. Steel handcuffs shall be used because of their speed of application and superior control. Flex cuffs shall be used as a supplement, as in the case of multiple arrests.
  - b. The detainee shall always be handcuffed with hands behind the back, unless physical handicap makes it impractical to do so. Care should be taken when restraining disabled, sick, injured, intoxicated, drug impaired, and mentally disturbed detainees so as not to complicate or compound the condition.
    - (1). The arresting officer shall make a reasonable effort to determine if the detainee has any disability, illness, or injury, which requires special restraining methods. If any of these conditions dictate that a detainee not be restrained or be restrained in a manner other than described in this policy, the officer shall advise a supervisor.
    - (2). Positional Asphyxia is a phenomenon, which some forensic pathologists have associated with the sudden death of some inmates who have been restrained in a prone position with their hands cuffed behind their back.
      - (a). In some circumstances, the courts have held the municipality, department and officer civilly liable for the deaths of persons in custody when they are restrained in such a position.



the probable cause affidavit and the transporting officer shall also notify BSO Prisoner Intake.

- d. Each time a detainee is moved from one location to another; e.g., interview area to a detention facility, the custodial officer will search the detainee.
4. The arresting officer shall conduct an NCIC/FCIC wanted and missing person check. The results of the wanted/missing person check shall be noted on the top of the probable cause affidavit.
5. Prisoner Intake Processing Area/Sally Port: In order to complete the prisoner intake process in the most efficient manner possible, it will be necessary for officers transporting detainees to enter the Sally Port from the west side. Officers may utilize the parking spaces outside of the Sally Port while completing probable cause affidavits or other paperwork related to prisoner intake processing. After completing the necessary paperwork, officers should approach the west gate of the Sally Port. Assigned intake personnel will ensure the area is secure and will open the gate. The officer will drive their vehicle into the secured area and complete the intake process. The detainee will then be booked at the FLPD Prisoner Intake Processing Area according to Policy 502.1 (INTAKE PROCESSING). If the prisoner intake personnel are unable to transport the detainee upon completion of the intake process, the officer will place the detainee in their vehicle and exit the Sally Port through the east gate.
6. The detainee will then be transported to the appropriate holding facility.
  - a. Reasonable care shall be used when transporting disabled, sick, injured or violent detainees.
    - (1). If necessary, such individuals shall be transported separately.
    - (2). If a disability requires special transportation, the arresting officer shall make the necessary arrangements to accommodate the disability and any medical apparatus needed. Further, the officer shall document all actions taken in this regard.
    - (3). If the detainee has an illness or injury, which requires transportation by ambulance or emergency medical personnel, and is possibly prone to violence, an officer may accompany the detainee in the transport vehicle, with the approval of a supervisor.
  - b. Detainees of the opposite gender arrested will not be transported together unless the vehicle has been specifically modified to accommodate this type of transportation.
  - c. If a conflict arises between an individual's stated gender and the gender on their government-issued identification, the gender listed on the government-issued identification will prevail.
  - d. Any time an officer transports a detainee, the officer shall advise the dispatcher of the transport vehicle mileage, from permanent odometer, not trip meter, prior to transporting and again upon arrival at their destination.
  - e. No detainee shall be transported unless such detainee is properly handcuffed except as may be prescribed in this policy.

- f. Detainees shall only be transported in vehicles having secure prisoner compartments, which can only be opened from the outside, except under unusual circumstances.
- g. Vehicle doors shall be locked. Whenever practical, the detainees should be secured with the vehicle safety belt.
- h. Detainees need not be belted when it would subject the officer to undue danger or if other circumstances make it impractical.
- i. Officers shall be aware of their obligation and possible safety hazard of having handcuffed, safety belted detainees in a vehicle in the event of an accident.
- j. At no time shall a detainee be handcuffed or shackled to any part of the vehicle with any device other than a safety belt or properly deployed Hobble Restraint Device designed for that purpose.
- k. It is the duty of the transporting officer to maintain control of detainee at all times.
- l. Detainees shall not be left unattended at any time. If the transporting officer must leave the detainee for any reason, that officer shall ensure that another officer is present to control the prisoner detainee in their absence.
- m. Detainees should be monitored to prevent talking to other detainees, if such conversation would jeopardize the arrest or investigation. Any contact with non-detainees is discouraged and should only be allowed under direct supervision.
- n. If a detainee becomes unruly or violent during transport the officer should not stop unless absolutely necessary. The officer should call for assistance and stop only upon arrival of backup units when sufficient officers are present to take control of the detainee.
  - (1). If the decision to stop is made, the transporting officer shall:
    - (a). Notify the dispatcher that they are stopped and the reason why,
    - (b). Advise the current location, and,
    - (c). Advise the current odometer reading.
  - (2). Once the transport resumes, the officer shall:
    - (a). Notify the dispatcher that the transport has resumed,
    - (b). Advise the current odometer reading.
- o. At no time shall an officer open the prisoner compartment without sufficient backup.
- p. While transporting detainees, no officer shall stop or deviate from a direct route to the FLPD Prisoner Intake Processing Area or other authorized destination except under exigent circumstances (e.g., medical emergencies, preventing escape, or supervisor's authorization).

- q. Prior to removing detainees from the transport vehicle, they will be checked to ensure the handcuffs are secure.
  - r. The detainee will be escorted into the Processing Area. No detainee shall be allowed to walk unescorted in the Sally Port.
7. The transporting unit, assigned or unassigned, will be searched for discarded weapons or contraband after the detainee is secured. The transporting unit, assigned or unassigned, must be searched by the officer at the beginning of his/her tour and after being occupied by anyone to ensure the vehicle does not contain discarded weapons or contraband.
  8. Main Station
    - a. If the detainee is to be interviewed by an officer or detective, the detainee shall be placed in one of the secured interview rooms. The detainee shall not be left unattended.
    - b. Use of pre-typed probable cause affidavits are not authorized by this Department. Judges will find no probable cause where pre-typed probable cause affidavits are utilized.
    - c. Affidavits must continue to be notarized in the presence of the arresting officer.
  9. The offense report detailing the incident and arrest shall be completed by the arresting officer and submitted to a supervisor prior to the officer completing their shift, unless otherwise approved by a supervisor.
  10. Any evidence concerning the arrest incident will be submitted to the Evidence Unit in accordance with the existing evidence policy and prior to the completion of the current shift.

### **C. JUVENILES**

1. Per F.S. 985.031(2) no juvenile under the age of seven (7) shall be arrested, charged or adjudicated delinquent for a delinquent act or violation of law based on an act occurring before he or she reached 7 years of age, unless the violation of law is a forcible felony.
2. In accordance with a Memorandum of Understanding (“MOU”) entered between the Department and the Broward County State Attorney, no juvenile 12 years of age or younger may be arrested for the misdemeanor offenses of assault, battery, resisting arrest without violence, disorderly conduct, disruption of school function, petit theft/retail theft, trespass, drug possession and/or paraphernalia, loitering and prowling, criminal mischief, possession of alcohol, or traffic offenses unless the arresting officer has attempted to contact the assistant state attorneys designated in the MOU attached to this policy as Appendix A for the purpose of consulting on whether the juvenile should be transported to the Juvenile Assessment Center (“JAC”).

If contact cannot be made with one of the designated assistant state attorneys, the officer shall call JAC (954-467-4600) for a preliminary scoring decision. Upon consultation with JAC personnel, the officer shall then follow the guidelines

described in Section C.3. of this Policy to determine if an arrest and transport to JAC is appropriate.

3. For arrests not listed in Section C.2. of this Policy, no juvenile under the age of twelve (12) shall be arrested without the approval of a lieutenant or higher.
  - (a) Factors for consideration shall include but are not limited to:
    - (1). The severity of the crime.
    - (2). The offense history of the juvenile
    - (3). The likelihood of the juvenile reoffending.
    - (4). Protection of and consideration for the victim.
    - (5). The juvenile's potential threat to public safety.
    - (6). The juvenile's mental/emotional condition.
  - b. Alternatives to arrest
    - (1). Juvenile Civil Citation.
    - (2). Release to a responsible family member.
    - (3). Referral to other official diversion programs.
4. The case of a juvenile arrest, the aforementioned procedures are the same with the following additions/exceptions:
  - a. A Juvenile Transcript will be completed in addition to the offense report.
  - b. Although an adult Probable Cause Affidavit is not normally required for juvenile misdemeanor or felony arrests, if the officer feels the juvenile may be charged as an adult or he/she is a chronic, repeat, or serious and violent offender, then the adult Probable Cause Affidavit shall also be completed for expediency and submitted with the Juvenile Transcript.
  - c. Juveniles shall not be transported with adults unless the vehicle has been specifically modified to accommodate this type of transportation.
  - d. Juveniles will be transported directly to JAC and shall not be processed at the Prisoner Intake Processing Area.

#### **D. RELEASE AFTER ARREST**

1. The detainee is the responsibility of the arresting officer throughout the entire intake process, and will not be released from custody except under the following conditions:
  - a. After having been issued a Notice To Appear;
  - b. Release for lack of probable cause.
    - (1). Probable cause must be established before a subject may be arrested.
      - (a). Probable cause will be derived from the totality of observations, evidence, and testimony accumulated during the course of investigation.

- (b). New evidence may be acquired at a later time that reveals probable cause no longer exists. The new evidence may include witness testimony, video/photographs, or forensic evidence.
- (2). Upon determining probable cause no longer exists, the arresting officer shall immediately notify a lieutenant or higher ranking officer. The lieutenant or higher ranking officer will sign Release Order (Form Z-522).
- c. The arrested person will immediately be freed and the arresting officer shall explain the reason for the release to the arrested person.
- d. The arrested person will be transported to the original point of detention or other location reasonably requested by the arrested person.
- e. Arrangements will be made for returning any property or an impounded/towed vehicle, if applicable, if it no longer provides evidentiary value.
- f. The arresting officer shall document the reason(s) for voiding the arrest in their offense report or supplement, as applicable.

#### **E. VICTIM NOT WISHING PROSECUTION**

There are occasions when an officer encounters a victim of a crime who does not desire to prosecute the suspect(s).

- 1. With few exceptions, a refusal to prosecute by a victim is sufficient to prevent the successful filing of the case with the Office of the State Attorney or the City's Municipal Prosecutor. Moreover, if such an arrest is made (absent any other charges or outstanding warrants) civil liability concerns may arise. Therefore, the following procedure shall be adhered to in the event that a victim does not wish a suspect to be arrested at the scene:
  - a. The victim's signature shall be obtained to corroborate his or her intention not to prosecute.
  - b. The officer shall clearly document the refusal to prosecute in the offense report.
  - c. Any witnesses to the refusal to prosecute shall be documented in the offense report.
  - d. The officer shall relate to the victim that a refusal to prosecute at the scene does not prohibit a criminal prosecution at a later date. In such situations, the victim shall be informed on how to file criminal charges with the appropriate prosecutorial authorities.
  - e. A supervisor shall be contacted to inform him/her of the victim's refusal to prosecute.
  - f. The offense report shall be titled appropriately for the incident reported, unless the reported offense is determined through investigation to be false or baseless. If the investigation determines the reported incident to be false or baseless the report shall be titled a Police Information regardless of the

offense and a copy of the offense report shall be forwarded to the Investigations Bureau. A victim not wishing to prosecute does not automatically qualify a reported offense as false or baseless.

2. This procedure will NOT be applicable:
  - a. In situations of domestic violence where, by statute, a refusal to prosecute is not to be considered for arrest purposes.
  - b. If a victim, other than that of domestic violence, is undecided on whether or not to prosecute, or is physically or mentally incapacitated to the point of not being able to make a rational decision on whether or not to prosecute; the officer should use his/her best judgement in these types of situations.
  - c. Officers shall clearly document in the offense report the specific reasons an arrest was made in situations where the victim was undecided, or physically or mentally incapacitated.
3. In cases where an arrest has been made and the officer learns that the victim does not wish to prosecute, the officer should consider if Probable Cause for arrest exists without the victim's cooperation.
  - a. If probable cause for arrest does exist, then an arrest should be made when appropriate.
  - b. If probable cause no longer exists without the victim's cooperation or desire to prosecute, except in the case of domestic violence, then the detainee shall be released, and a release order (Form Z-552) shall be completed and signed by a Lieutenant or above. Once the decision has been made to release such detainee, he/she will be released from custody as soon as possible.

#### **F. HOBBLE RESTRAINT DEVICE**

1. The Hobble Restraint Device is a one-inch wide polypropylene webbed strap with a bronze snap-hook at one end and a steel friction-locking clip at the other. The hobble is designed to secure the ankles, knees or elbows of an aggressive/combative or potentially aggressive/combative individual. The device can also be used to secure a person's feet during transportation in a police vehicle in an effort to prevent further resistance, injury to subject or officer, or damage to the vehicle. An individual shall be continuously monitored whenever a Hobble Restraint Device is utilized. The Hobble Restraint Device shall never be applied to the head or neck of a detainee.
2. Once the handcuffs are secure and the Hobble Restraint Device has been applied to a detainee, the individual should be properly searched and then immediately rolled into an upright, seated position. Secured detainees shall not be placed lying down on their stomach or side. This procedure allows detainees some limited movement and they must be continuously monitored to reduce the potential for Positional Asphyxia.
3. Mere application of the Hobble Restraint Device to a compliant detainee does not constitute a reportable use of force. However, any response to resistance used to overcome a detainee's active resistance is, as always, a reportable response to resistance/use of force.



4. If the actions that precipitated the use of the Hobble Restraint Device constitute a criminal act, the appropriate charge shall be applied.
5. Details surrounding the use of the Hobble Restraint Device shall be documented in the offense report. This report will be routed to the Training Unit by the reviewing supervisor.
6. Training
  - a. Only the Hobble Restraint Devices specifically described in this policy and issued by the Department may be carried or utilized by any member of this Department. All personnel authorized to utilize the Hobble Restraint Device must be trained and demonstrate proficiency in the use of the restraint prior to carrying and employing such device in the performance of their duties.
  - b. Each officer who desires to use the Hobble Restraint Device must complete a Department approved training class designed to familiarize them with the product's capabilities, limitations and Department policy regarding its use and reporting. Lesson outlines are available from the Training Unit.
  - c. The Training Unit shall be responsible for providing the training of each officer carrying the Hobble Restraint Device.
  - d. Only officers successfully completing the training course are authorized to carry and use the Hobble Restraint Device.

## **G. IN CUSTODY DEATH**

In-Custody Death(s) – The death of any person who is detained, under arrest, in the process of being arrested, en route to be incarcerated, or incarcerated at a municipal or county jail, state prison, state-run boot camp prison, boot camp prison that is contracted by the state, any state or local contract facility, or other local or state correctional facility (including any juvenile facility). The death may or may not involve the application of force, and includes deaths by suicide, accident, or natural causes.

### **1. Procedures (USE OF FORCE)**

For all in-custody deaths resulting from Department members' use of force, see procedures outlined in Policy 119.0. The Homicide Sergeant or designee shall complete the Death in Custody Questionnaire. A copy of the form shall be forwarded to the Records Unit and emailed to: [criminaljustice@fdle.state.fl.us](mailto:criminaljustice@fdle.state.fl.us).

### **2. Procedures (NO USE OF FORCE)**

- a. An offense report of any "in-custody death" will be completed by the responding sergeant or his/her designee.
- b. Information on the deceased to be included in the offense report or supplement:
  - (1). The decedent's first, middle and last name, gender, race, ethnicity, and year of birth.
  - (2). The date, time, and location of the death to include any facility, place of business or other designation for the location of death.

- (3). If applicable, the type of facility in which the death occurred. (Hospital, mental health facility, booking area etc.)
  - (4). The names of all employees present.
  - (5). Manner of death i.e. accidental, natural causes, suicide, unavailable or unknown.
  - (6). Brief description of the circumstances leading to the death (e.g., details surrounding an event that may have led to the death, the number and affiliation of any parties involved in the incident, the location and characteristic of the incident, other contact related to the death).
- c. The officer shall notify the shift supervisor of the death.
  - d. The Shift Supervisor shall notify Homicide and shall initiate the page for all Command Staff.
3. Homicide Sergeant Responsibilities:
- a. The Homicide Sergeant shall complete the “Death in Custody Questionnaire’. A copy of the form shall be forwarded to the Record Unit to be included with the case and emailed to: [criminaljustice@fdle.state.fl.us](mailto:criminaljustice@fdle.state.fl.us).
  - b. The Death in Custody Questionnaire must be submitted quarterly but no later than the 15<sup>th</sup> of the month following the end of each quarter (i.e., January 15<sup>th</sup>, April 15<sup>th</sup>, July 15<sup>th</sup>, & October 15<sup>th</sup>).
- Note: No Death in Custody Questionnaire is needed if no reportable deaths occurred within the quarter.
- c. If a death in custody is under investigation, the questionnaire should be submitted in the quarter in which the death occurred, indicating the investigation of the death is pending/ongoing. Upon conclusion of the investigation, an updated Death in Custody Questionnaire should be submitted.

Appendix A

Memorandum of Understanding Regarding the Transportation of Youth Twelve Years of Age or Younger to the Juvenile Assessment Center for a Designated Criminal Violation and Handling of Youth Ten Years of Age or Younger

**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING  
REGARDING THE TRANSPORTATION OF YOUTH  
TWELVE YEARS OF AGE OR YOUNGER TO THE JUVENILE ASSESSMENT  
CENTER FOR A DESIGNATED CRIMINAL VIOLATION AND HANDLING OF  
YOUTH TEN YEARS OF AGE OR YOUNGER**

**THIS MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING** (hereinafter "MOU") is made and entered this 8<sup>th</sup> day of October, 2021, by and between Harold Pryor, State Attorney, 17th Judicial Circuit (hereinafter "State Attorney"), the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice (hereinafter "DJJ"), and the undersigned law enforcement agencies (hereinafter "Law Enforcement Agency" or "Law Enforcement Agencies").

**WHEREAS**, this MOU is intended to formalize a process between the undersigned Law Enforcement Agencies in Broward County, DJJ, and the State Attorney regarding the transportation of children twelve (12) years of age and younger to the Juvenile Assessment Center (hereinafter "JAC") for the misdemeanor offenses of assault, battery, resisting arrest without violence, disorderly conduct, disruption of school function, petit theft/retail theft, trespass, drug possession, possession of drug paraphernalia, loitering and prowling, criminal mischief, possession of alcohol, and traffic offenses (hereinafter collectively referred to as "Designated Criminal Violation"); and

**WHEREAS**, this MOU is intended to formalize a process between the undersigned Law Enforcement Agencies in Broward County, DJJ, and the State Attorney regarding the appropriate handling of youth 10 years or younger and those 7 years or younger (Kaia Rolle Act 2021); and

**WHEREAS**, this MOU is essential in order to establish a clear process to address Law Enforcement Agency interactions with children twelve (12) years of age and younger whose detention, arrest and transport to the JAC for a Designated Criminal Violation is not appropriate, and when the community's safety is not at risk.

**NOW THEREFORE**, the parties agree as follows:

1. Whenever a Law Enforcement Agency intends on transporting a child twelve (12) years of age or younger to the JAC for a Designated Criminal Violation, the arresting officer shall attempt to contact the State Attorney's below listed designee **PRIOR** to transporting the child to the JAC for the purpose of consultation on whether the child should be transported to JAC for processing. If no Assistant State Attorney is available for consultation, the Law Enforcement Agency shall call the JAC (954- 467-4600) for a preliminary scoring decision before the child is transported to JAC.

Following a preliminary scoring decision, Law Enforcement Agencies may proceed in transporting the child to JAC in their sole discretion, and if so transported will advise DJJ that they were unable to make contact with the State prior to transport and the results of JAC's preliminary scoring decision. Law Enforcement Agencies, within their sole discretion, may consult with a below listed Assistant State Attorney on other matters or criminal violations not addressed in this MOU as determined by that Law Enforcement Agency's policies.

2. In the event that a Law Enforcement Agency transports a child twelve (12) years of age or younger to JAC for a Designated Criminal Violation, DJJ shall immediately contact the State Attorney's below listed designee PRIOR to processing the child into JAC for the purpose of consultation on whether the child should be processed. If the Law Enforcement Agency represents to DJJ that it attempted to contact the State Attorney and no Assistant State Attorney was available for consultation and provides the results of the preliminary scoring decision, DJJ shall immediately contact an Assistant State Attorney PRIOR to processing the child into JAC for the purpose of consultation on whether the child should be processed. If an Assistant State Attorney is not available for consultation, DJJ may proceed in processing the child into the JAC at their sole discretion.

3. The State Attorney shall have an Assistant State Attorney assigned to the Juvenile Division available on a 24 hours /7 days a week basis for the purpose providing consultation to the Law Enforcement Agencies and DJJ, as follows:

|                              |              |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| ASAIC Gloria Moschella:      | 954-870-0969 |
| Sr. Supervisor Lisa Lewis:   | 954-790-5231 |
| Supervisor Elizabeth Rigaud: | 954-232-6261 |
| Supervisor Michael Speer     | 561-414-0933 |

4. In the event that the State Attorney recommends that a child not be transported to JAC for a Designated Criminal Violation and the Law Enforcement Agency decides not to transport the child to JAC, the law enforcement agency shall contact the child's parent or guardian and surrender custody of the child to their parent or guardian in accordance with that Law Enforcement Agency's policies. However, if after a reasonable period of time the child's parent or guardian cannot be contacted by the Law Enforcement Agency or the parent or guardian refuses to accept custody of the child within a reasonable length of time, the Law Enforcement Agency shall transport the child to the JAC and the JAC shall accept custody of the child. When transporting a child to JAC whose

parent/guardian has not accepted custody of the child within a reasonable amount of time, the transporting officer shall, upon arrival at JAC, notify JAC personnel of the State Attorney's recommendation and the attempts made to turn over custody of the child to a parent/guardian.

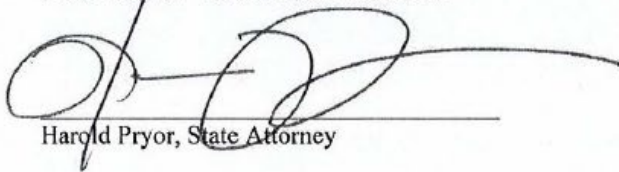
5. In the event a child 10 years old or younger is charged with a felony and meets secure detention criteria, DJJ must contact the State Attorney's office for approval for admission into secure detention.

6. DJJ and/or the State Attorney's office shall maintain data on youth who are impacted by this MOU.

7. This MOU shall remain in full force and effect unless modified by written agreement of the parties or terminated by the parties. If a party seeks to terminate their responsibilities under this Agreement, the terminating party shall provide sixty (60) days written notice to the remaining parties of their intent to terminate.

**IN WITNESS WHEREOF**, the Parties hereto have made and executed this Memorandum of Understanding on the date first written above.

**FOR HAROLD PRYOR, STATE ATTORNEY  
FOR THE 17<sup>th</sup> JUDICIAL CIRCUIT**



Harold Pryor, State Attorney



**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING  
REGARDING THE TRANSPORTATION OF YOUTH  
TWELVE YEARS OF AGE OR YOUNGER TO THE JUVENILE ASSESSMENT  
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YOUTH TEN YEARS OF AGE OR YOUNGER**

**FOR DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE JUSTICE  
FOR THE OFFICE OF PROBATION & COMMUNITY INTERVENTION**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Cassandra Evans', is written over a horizontal line.

Cassandra Evans, Chief Probation Officer, 17<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit

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**FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY**

SEE ATTACHED SIGNATURE PAGE

Name: \_\_\_\_\_


Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

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**YOUTH TEN YEARS OF AGE OR YOUNGER**

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereby execute this Agreement on the date(s) set forth below:

**FORT LAUDERDALE POLICE DEPARTMENT**

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**Larry R. Sciroto**  
Chief of Police


9/30/21  
Date

**THE CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE**

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**Christopher J. Lagerbloom**  
City Manager

10 08 21  
Date

Approved as to form:

By:   
\_\_\_\_\_  
**Bradley H. Weissman**  
Assistant City Attorney/ Police Legal Advisor

9/30/21  
Date