

**TYLER POLICE DEPARTMENT
GENERAL ORDER
[CALEA 1.2.5; 1.2.6; 1.2.7]**

ARREST/SEARCH WARRANTS

12.300

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EFFECTIVE 12/01/90

12.301 PURPOSE

It is the duty of every officer to execute a valid warrant according to the provisions of this directive. The purpose of this section is to establish guidelines for the execution of arrest/search warrants by department personnel to insure maximum safety of officers and citizens as well as provide for minimal property damage and successful warrant execution.

12.302 ARREST / SEARCH WARRANTS

- A. All warrants which appear to be in proper form shall be presumed to be valid and legal.
1. Any warrant which appears not to be in the proper form shall not be executed but shall be returned to the court by which was issued. This shall include any warrant containing significant errors in identifying the persons to be arrested or place to be searched or the property to be seized.
 2. No one shall alter an issued warrant in any way.
 3. If an officer has any question about the details or current validity of a warrant, the officer shall attempt to verify the information on the warrant before executing the warrant. If the warrant is determined to be invalid the person will be released immediately. If the person has already been booked into jail a supervisor should be notified. The supervisor should seek release authority from the District Attorney's office.
 4. At the time of arrest or thereafter, if an arrestee asserts mistaken identity, or plausible alibi, mistake, or defense, a reasonable investigation will be made to clarify, confirm, or refute it. A supervisor will be notified of the results of the investigation.
- B. An officer need not have actual physical possession of an arrest warrant in order to execute it; however, before executing a warrant not in the officer's possession the officer shall personally determine that the warrant does in fact exist, where it is located, and its number.
- C. Determination of Time of Execution
1. An arrest warrant may be served at any convenient time of the day or night or at any place, public or private, where the individual named is reasonably believed to be, as determined by knowledge of the individual's whereabouts and likely movements and consideration of safety and security of the arrestee, officers, and third parties; however, when possible, service of the warrant will be made during the daylight hours.
 - a. The warrant need not be served at the first possible opportunity but must be served consistent with the consideration for safety of all parties.
 - b. The time and place of arrest shall not be selected solely with a view to creating the opportunity to conduct a search incident to the arrest or to unnecessarily embarrass, oppress, or inconvenience the arrestee.
 2. A search warrant shall be executed as soon as is practical after it is issued but in no event later than the time provided for by statute. The time of actual execution shall be determined by balancing the safety, effectiveness, and convenience of the officers and the premise occupants according to the following considerations:

- a. the execution shall occur during daylight hours unless other circumstances make this impractical; and
 - b. the execution should occur at a time when;
 - (1) the property to be seized is believed to be present
 - (2) the least resistance is expected or resistance can be controlled; and
 - (3) it will least inconvenience persons who may be upon the premises to be searched unless other circumstances make this impracticable.
3. Arrest warrants may be served on school campuses during class hours with the approval of a supervisor, unless exigent circumstances exist making such supervisory approval impractical.
- a. All execution of warrants at any school will be effected through the principal's office or the campus security when possible.

D. Scope of Authority Under Search Warrant

- 1. The search warrant shall be executed at, and the search made of, only the places described in the warrant.
 - a. The search may extend to all buildings or structures within the curtilage of the described place where the items sought may be kept as per the search warrant.
 - b. A warrant describing the place to be searched as a limited portion of larger premises may not be extended to other unnamed portions.
 - c. Vehicles found upon the premises shall not be searched unless specifically named in the warrant or unless independent probable cause and exigent circumstances develop or with any other exception allowed by law.
- 2. The search shall be limited to discovering those items named in the warrant and examining those places or things which could contain or conceal the items described in the warrant; however, items not named in the search warrant and discovered during a lawful search may be seized if:
 - a. They are found in a place reasonably within the scope of the search;
 - b. they are contraband; or
 - c. there is probable cause to believe they are stolen or are evidence or instrumentalities of a crime.
- 3. Any person found on the premises may be searched:
 - a. If the officer has reasonable suspicion that a particular person is armed and endangers the officers or other persons, that person may be frisked for weapons
 - b. To prevent the disposal or concealment of any instruments, articles, or contraband particularly described in the warrant if there is a reasonable suspicion that the person may have such items upon the person's body. In determining whether reasonable suspicion exists, officers shall consider:
 - (1) The nature and physical quality of the items sought;
 - (2) the ease with which the item may be disposed of or concealed;
 - (3) the fact, if true, that the item has not been located upon the premises;
 - (4) the relationship of the person to the premises, including ownership, residence, frequenter, and those in control of the premises.

- c. Incident to arrest; or
 - d. In the following circumstances:
 - (1) If the warrant gives the name and useful description of the person, e.g., usually the owner or person in charge of the premises;
 - (2) if the warrant specifies any persons unnamed but described, found on the premises based on their connection with or access to the property to be seized;
4. In cases of combined warrants commanding both arrest and search or where officers suspect that there may be warrants outstanding, they may ask persons on the premises to identify themselves in order to determine whether any of those persons is named in the arrest warrant. Persons on the premises may also be asked to identify themselves if they are witnesses to the search or arrest; however, refusal does not ordinarily authorize arrest.
- a. If during the search any contraband or other item is found, the presence of which yields probable cause to believe that an offense has been committed, the officers may arrest any or all of those persons on the premises as to whom probable cause exists pursuant to the laws and rules for arrest without a warrant or, where required, obtain an arrest warrant.
 - b. Unless the situation falls within one of the preceding sections, officers may not require any person on the premises to identify themselves.
- E. In Executing any Warrant, an Officer Shall:
- 1. In case of arrest:
 - a. Announce to the person being arrested that the arrest is made pursuant to a warrant;
 - b. Exhibit the warrant to the arrestee, or, if the officer does not have the warrant in possession and the arrestee requests a copy of the warrant, the officer shall obtain a copy for the arrestee as soon as possible;
 - c. Give the arrestee the standard Miranda Warning; if conducting a custodial interrogation; and
 - d. Take the person (or have the person taken) without unnecessary delay before an appropriate Magistrate, depending on the place of the arrest:
 - (1) If inside Smith County, the arrested person is to be taken to Smith County Jail. A magistrate will warn the arrested person at the jail.
 - (2) If outside Smith or an adjoining county, take the person before a magistrate in the jurisdiction where the arrest occurred.
 - (3) If necessary to provide prompt magistrate warnings, the arrestee may be first taken to a magistrate in an adjoining county to the place of arrest.
 - (4) If a person is arrested outside the State of Texas on a felony warrant held by this Department, the Investigative Services Commander shall be notified. In that Commander's absence the Patrol Division Commander shall be notified. Determination will ultimately be made by the Chief of Police as to whether or not the person is retrieved and only after all extradition waiver proceedings have been concluded in accordance with the laws of the state where the person is being held. If the person refused to waive extradition, the Smith County District Attorney shall be notified to start extradition proceedings if they so choose. If the person has already been indicted,

the warrant or capias shall be forwarded to the Smith County Sheriff's Department who will have the responsibility of retrieving the suspect.

2. In case of search:
 - a. Present a copy of the warrant to an appropriate person or leave a copy of the warrant in the searched premises before leaving; and
 - b. comply with the provisions of section (12.302 E 1 c and d) above for any person arrested in conjunction with the search.
- F. Arrest warrants for Class B Misdemeanor or above can be entered into TCIC-NCIC with approval of a supervisor.
- G. Jurisdictional Provisions Relating to Arrest Warrant Execution.
 1. An officer shall not go outside the city limits of Tyler in order to execute an arrest warrant unless:
 - a. The officer is in hot pursuit of the person to be arrested, in which case the officer shall proceed according to the rules of Hot Pursuit; or
 - b. The officer is acting with the presence of an officer of the jurisdiction where the warrant is to be executed.
 2. In executing an arrest warrant for any offense an officer may, in lieu of taking the person into custody, notify the person by telephone of the existence of the warrant and advise the person to present themselves at the Police Department within a reasonable time.
 3. When an officer of this department has received reliable information that another agency holds an arrest warrant for a person found or known to be within Tyler, the officer shall:
 - a. If the warrant is from another department in this state:
 - (1) Arrest warrants will be verified by teletype through the originating agency. If verification cannot be obtained within a reasonable period of time, the person will be released.
 - (2) Verification is teletype documentation that contains the following information:
 - a. Confirmation that the warrant is outstanding,
 - b. Warrant is a misdemeanor or felony,
 - c. Issuing agency will extradite,
 - d. Name of the person accused,
 - e. Originating state from which fled, and
 - f. Offense committed.
 - (3) Arrest and book the person on the warrant;
 - (4) notify the agency holding the warrant that it has been executed and the location of the arrestee; and
 - (5) take the arrestee before a magistrate as specified in Sec. (12.302 E 1 d)
 - b. If the agency is from another state and the warrant is for a felony or treason:
 - (1) attempt verification of the current validity and obtain a "magistrate's warrant" as required by Art. 51.03 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure after a complaint is prepared as required by Art. 51.04.

- (2) notify the department holding the warrant and immediately after the suspect has been arrested; and
- (3) take the arrestee before a magistrate as required by Art. 51.05 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure.
- (4) If the arrestee wishes to waive extradition proceedings then the officer assigned to the case, or any other officer so assigned, shall advise the Smith County District Attorney's Officer in order that a proper waiver may be prepared and presented to a Court of Record as required in Section 25 of Article 51.13 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure.
- (5) If the arrestee refuses to waive extradition proceedings the agency holding the warrant shall be so notified that they must institute extradition proceedings within five (5) working days, pursuant to the appropriate sections of Art. 51.13 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure.
- (6) If there is not time to procure a "Magistrate's Warrant," after validation by the agency who holds a warrant, a person may be arrested without a warrant if the person stands charged in the other state with a crime punishable by death or at least one (1) year imprisonment. The arrestee must then be taken before a magistrate as required in Section 14 of Art.51.13 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure where by a written complaint, as enumerated in Art. 51.05, must be prepared and presented. After the out of state agency has been notified all subsequent proceedings will be as listed in Section [12.302 G 3 b, (4) & (5)] above.
- (7) When a suspect is violent or the area has become volatile, verbal confirmation is sufficient to take the suspect into custody. The suspect may be removed a short distance where the suspect can be secured without any contact from the public. The suspect is not to be transported to jail without written confirmation of the warrant.

4. An officer of this department shall not execute a misdemeanor warrant issued by an out-of-state jurisdiction without verified extradition assurances or District Attorney approval.
5. Formal request for warrant service from agencies outside Texas will be handled by the Criminal Investigations Division as well as follow up on all out of state warrants that are executed without a prior request.
6. The Patrol Division will handle formal requests for warrant service from agencies outside the City of Tyler and within the State of Texas, except Class C Misdemeanors which shall be forwarded to the City Marshall for service.

H. Jurisdictional Provisions Relating to Search Warrant Execution.

1. A Tyler officer may execute a search warrant outside the City of Tyler when accompanied by an officer of the jurisdiction where the search is to be conducted. If an officer from that jurisdiction is not available a supervisor should be notified prior to executing the warrant.

I. When a police officer has lawfully stopped or otherwise detained and identified a person, the officer may concurrently with the detention initiate a records check to determine whether any arrest warrant is outstanding against the person. A person who has been lawfully stopped and is being detained for a warrant check:

1. May be detained for a reasonable period of time as follows:
 - a. For routine records checks by radio, telephone, teletype, or computer terminal.

2. May be prevented from leaving the officer's presence.
 - a. The person may be required to wait in the officer's vehicle, the person's own vehicle, or other convenient place.
 - b. The person may be frisked if the officer reasonably suspects that the person may be armed.
- J. Serving arrest warrants on suspects who are in jail.
1. Officer who is responsible for serving the warrant shall personally serve the warrant and take the suspect before a magistrate as required by law.

12.303 OBTAINING AND CLEARING WARRANTS

- A. Obtaining Probable Cause Search/Arrest Warrants
1. A probable cause warrant is an arrest warrant based upon an affidavit setting forth sufficient probable cause to justify the arrest of the accused for violation of some law or ordinance. Officers obtaining a probable cause warrant must submit an affidavit documenting the probable cause for arrest, case report and other evidence, such as statements, that substantiate the probable cause.
 - a. Prior to a probable cause warrant affidavit being presented to a magistrate for a warrant it will be approved by a Supervisor.
 2. Arrest warrants are to be obtained from the Tyler Municipal Court Judge or any other magistrate.
 - a. Officers will comply with the procedures of the court from whom the warrant is sought.
 3. All warrants will be filed in the appropriate location in the Communications Unit. Municipal Court Warrants will be maintained by the Municipal Court.
- B. All search warrants will be coordinated through and reviewed by the initiating officer's immediate supervisor prior to presentation of the warrant to a magistrate.
1. The supervisor that reviews the search warrant affidavit shall ensure that the following information is verified in the investigation leading to the request for a warrant.
 - a. Probable cause exists to warrant the search and that the information is properly documented.
 - b. The location to be searched has been verified as the place that the things to be searched for are located. The officer that is requesting the warrant shall explain to the supervisor how the location was verified to be the correct location.
 - c. The officer requesting the warrant should give the supervisor a summary of the investigation and should be able to answer any questions relating to the investigation.
 - d. The supervisor shall be responsible for ensuring that the information in the warrant follows current Tyler Police Department General Orders.

12.304 EXECUTION OF ARREST/SEARCH WARRANTS

A. Definitions:

Briefing: The pre-operation meeting, either at the police station or staging area, of all officers participating in the functions of initial entry, internal security, and inner perimeter security for high risk arrest or search warrant execution; conducted by the team leader and case investigating officer.

Entry/Security Team: The team responsible for initially entering the operation location, and absent exigent circumstances announcing the police presence, knocking on the entry door, and identifying the police purpose in the operation where required; also responsible for moving through the location to search for occupants and items of immediate danger.

High Risk Warrant: A pre-planned operation in which there is a good reason to believe that the person(s) involved may be armed and/or intent on resistance. This includes the serving of all felony arrest warrants and the serving of all search warrants for controlled substances when the Unit Supervisor believes the operation is High Risk in nature. In the absence of the Unit Supervisor the ranking on duty Shift Supervisor shall be given the necessary facts to make a determination as to whether the warrant execution should be considered High Risk.

Inner Perimeter Security: The officers assigned to provide close-in cover/security around the building that is the object of the operation.

Outer Perimeter Security: The officers assigned to provide secondary cover/security around the building which is the object of the operation; also responsible for continued covert surveillance during the operation as needed.

B. Upon obtaining an arrest or search warrant, the officer will notify the officer's immediate supervisor. A briefing will be held by the obtaining officer's supervisor if available. If the officer's supervisor is not available the officer will notify an appropriate on duty supervisor. The supervisor who is notified will conduct a briefing to clarify the duties of each officer assigned to participate in the execution of the warrant and to issue needed equipment.

C. The on-duty Shift Commander and Communications Supervisor will be notified of the intent to execute the warrant, and after proper notifications are made, personnel will proceed to the site of the intended warrant execution. (See special procedures for High Risk Warrants for additional notifications and use of SWAT Personnel).

1. After the briefing and prior to leaving the police department or other designated staging area, the supervisor will prepare a list of the personnel assigned to execute the warrant and indicate their specific duties and assigned equipment.

2. No department personnel will participate in the execution of the warrant other than those specifically assigned to the operation, and no persons other than peace officers and members of the District Attorney's Office will be permitted to accompany officers in the execution of any warrant unless authorized by the Chief of Police. Authorized riders are to remain in the police vehicle and are not to accompany an officer during the execution of a search warrant.

D. Entry Procedures.

1. Officers shall knock, announce their identity, and demand admission to private premises. They shall wait a reasonable amount of time to be admitted, unless exigent circumstances prevent such, and explain their purpose if so requested. The decision to deviate from the 'knock and announce' entry will be determined by exigent circumstances known before the issuance of the search warrant, during the issuance of the warrant, or at the time of the

service of the warrant. Prior knowledge that exigent circumstances exist will require a search warrant that authorizes entry without prior announcement.

- a. Entry of the premises will be accomplished by the least forcible means possible under the circumstances.
- b. When entering a building or other premises, an entry/security team shall enter first and locate and control the movements of all persons who might pose a threat to safety and all items that might be used as weapons. This may include frisking any person found there whom the officer reasonably suspects may have a weapon concealed on their person.
 - (1) No greater force than is necessary shall be used to secure the premises. Use of threat of force shall be terminated when it is clear that any potential resistance has been controlled.
 - (2) An officer shall as soon as possible explain fully the reason for the officer's presence and display the warrant.
 - (3) As soon as the building has been secured, any members of the security party who are no longer needed shall leave the area.
- c. Forcible entry may be made in order to execute a felony arrest after officers have demanded entry and been refused. Forcible entry under this section may not be made for a misdemeanor arrest, or at a third party residence unless a search warrant has been obtained.
- d. Where unforeseen and exigent circumstances exist, officers may enter after waiting a short but reasonable period of time for admission. If an officer has reason to believe circumstances exist that would unduly jeopardize the safety and security of the officers or person in the area or the items sought, force may be used to enter the premises. Officers shall to be reasonable in the amount of force used to enter the premises; balancing the need for efficiency with a proper respect for the property being entered.

2. High Risk Warrants

- a. There will be a supervisor of SWAT in charge of the team that is assigned to execute the warrant. In the absence of a supervisor of the SWAT Team, a supervisor of the rank of Sergeant or above will assume the responsibility.
- b. The SWAT Team will be utilized to assist investigators with warrant execution.
- c. Except as extraordinary, exigent, or life threatening circumstances may dictate, investigative personnel will not participate as part of the initial entry team but will instead limit their participation to inner or outer perimeter security as needed, internal security immediately following the initial entry team and post entry arrest.
- d. All personnel functioning as the internal security or inner perimeter security will be present with the SWAT officers comprising the entry team at the pre-operation briefing to maximize the recognition and identification of investigators during the operation.
- e. All personnel conducting surveillance on the target location during the pre-operation warrant briefing who are not present at the briefing will not join the entry or internal security teams except as extraordinary, exigent, or life-threatening circumstances may dictate; their role shall be limited to surveillance and outer perimeter security only.
- f. All personnel participating in inner or outer perimeter security, internal security, or post entry arrest shall display the police badge in a conspicuous manner facing the front of their outermost garment and shall, at least until the premises

are secured, wear a raid jacket. This requirement does not apply to undercover officers present at the location in an undercover role; however, in such cases, the identity and presence of any undercover officers must be made known by the officers obtaining the warrant and/or the officer's supervisor to those participating in the operation prior to execution of the warrant.

- g. All personnel involved in the execution of a high-risk warrant will wear body armor.

E. Arrest/Search Procedures.

- 1. When the premises have been secured, an arresting/searching party, composed of as small a number of officers as is practical and not including members of the security party, shall enter and conduct the arrest/search.

- a. Damage to the property shall be minimized. As far as possible, the premises shall not be disordered or disarranged. The need for any structural damage or modification shall be carefully considered and approved by a Supervisor before inflicted.

- b. If entry was pursuant to a search warrant:

- (1) The searching party will make an orderly search for the items named in the warrant. There will be no unnecessary disruption or damage to personal property.
- (2) The search shall be confined to places where the items sought could be concealed. There will be no exploratory searches outside the scope of the warrant unless justified by probable cause.
- (3) As a general rule, two officers should be assigned to search a single room or area. Where circumstances permit, the occupants of the premises at the time of the search should accompany the searching party to each room as it is searched.
- (4) A record will be kept during the course of the search as to which areas have been examined, by whom, the nature of any item seized, and where it was found.
- (5) All items seized shall be turned over to a single officer, designated the Search Evidence Officer, along with the record of the search. The Search Evidence Officer will make a receipt for all items seized to the person from whose possession or control they were taken or who was in control of the premises. The Search Evidence Officer will also complete the return to the warrant by attaching to it an inventory of the items seized and delivering it to the magistrate.
- (6) All items seized will be properly marked and placed into evidence storage pursuant to department evidence procedures without undue delay.
- (7) No second search is permitted under that warrant once officers have left the premises.
- (8) All reports relating to the execution of the search warrant will be factual and complete. Any action taken outside the scope of the warrant must be documented in a written report. A list of the names of all officers participating will be included in the report.

- F. Before leaving the scene after executing a warrant, officers will assure that the premises are adequately secure, either by leaving them in the hands of a responsible person, by locking all doors, or by securing all forced entry points. In the case of a search warrant, officers will leave a copy of the search warrant in the searched building or with an appropriate occupant or resident.

- G. In the event one or more law enforcement agencies come to Tyler to serve a high-risk warrant and contact any department member for assistance, the following operational requirement shall apply:
1. The ranking officer of the Division from whom assistance is requested shall assume final authority and responsibility for the operation.
 2. The operation shall be conducted according to the procedures established in this directive. If the other agency personnel refuse to follow these procedures, the ranking Tyler officer may, at the officer's discretion, withdraw department personnel and/or resources and discontinue participation in the joint operation; in such case, department personnel are to leave the scene entirely to avoid the appearance that the operation is being conducted with the approval, participation, sanction, or under the auspices of this department.

12.305 FORCED ENTRIES ON ARRESTS

A. Felony Arrest.

1. Only in the case of hot pursuit or felony warrant with probable cause to believe the subject is in a particular location may forced entry be made (Code of Criminal Procedure Arts 15.25 and 14.05).
 - a. Entry of the subject's residence must be with an arrest warrant unless exigent circumstances prevent obtaining a warrant. Officers must comply with Article 15.25 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedures and announce their authority and purpose.
 - b. Entry of a third party's residence must be with a search warrant or with consent from a person authorized to give consent in addition to an arrest warrant unless exigent circumstances prevent obtaining the search warrant.
2. When entry is made, with or without consent, a restricted search of the premises to locate the subject based on probable cause to believe the subject of the felony warrant is there may be made.
3. If the officers are lawfully on the premises with a warrant they may follow other persons seen in the premises as a protective measure only if there are reasonable grounds to believe them armed or dangerous.

B. Misdemeanor Arrests.

1. Texas law does not authorize forced entry for misdemeanor arrests without a search warrant.
2. A search warrant for the person to be arrested must be obtained if force is required for entry on a misdemeanor warrant.
3. Since entry on the premises in a misdemeanor warrant case is by consent, that consent may be terminated or limited by restricting the area consented to being entered. Termination or withdrawal of consent after arrest limits the officer's authority to that area immediately related to effecting removal of the arrestee. An aggravated case of dangerous offense, offender, and movement might, under the protective rationale of felony cases, support a protective inspection of the rest of the premises without consent, although this decision will be very closely scrutinized.
4. 'Hot pursuit' entries into private residences are prohibited unless exigent circumstances exist and can be articulated.

12.306 FIELD RELEASE – CLASS C OFFENSES – [CALEA 1.2.6; 1.2.7

Field release is an alternative to confinement in jail upon arrest.

1. Persons charged with Class C Misdemeanor offenses occurring in the officer's presence, may be issued a citation to appear in Municipal Court.
2. If a person suspected of committing a Class C offense cannot be properly identified to the officer's satisfaction, and the officer is a witness, the officer may make a custodial arrest (a supervisor's approval is required for traffic violation arrests). If a non-arrest for a Class C offense, the officer may place the right thumbprint of the violator in the designated location on the citation. The officer will describe which print is used if a print other than the right thumb is placed on the citation.
3. Officers coming in contact with a subject who is wanted for a Class C arrest warrant may make a custodial arrest and process the subject in accordance with existing arrest guidelines. Should a reason exist to not make a custodial arrest, the officer is to contact a supervisor to review the rationale for the non-arrest.
 - a. Should the decision be made to not arrest the subject for the Class C warrant, the officer is to obtain enough information on the subject to be able to make a follow-up arrest should the subject not take care of the warrant. The officer will follow-up to make certain that the subject has taken care of the warrant. If the warrant has not been taken care of, the officer will make attempts to contact the subject until the warrant has been served or cleared.

12.307 FIELD RELEASE – CLASS B OFFENSES AND HIGHER

1. Persons charged with a Class B or higher offense/warrant will normally be taken into custody and processed in accordance with existing arrest guidelines.
2. Should a reason exist not to make a custodial arrest for an offense that was committed within the City of Tyler's jurisdiction or investigated by this agency, a supervisor will be consulted to review the incident and determine whether the subject will not be arrested. For offenses/warrants of Class B or higher from another agency, the officer will make a custodial arrest and book the person into jail.
 - a. If the decision is to not make an arrest, the officer will obtain enough information on the subject to be able to make a follow-up arrest. The officer will complete a report detailing the contact. The report will be flowed back to the originating officer for follow-up investigation. The officer will follow-up to make certain that the subject has taken care of the warrant or see to it that a warrant is issued and served. The officer will make attempts to contact the subject until the warrant has been served or cleared.
 - b. If the subject indicates that they wish to cooperate as an informant, a supervisor is to be consulted and an arrest may be made. The officer will comply with General Order 17.200, regarding the procedures for handling informants.

Approved: 12/06/06

