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The police department is responsible for all costs incurred that result from a Quick Alert message initiated by an employee.

See Everett Police Procedure Section 34 for procedure for initiating a team callout using MyState Quick Alert.

9.25 IDENTITY THEFT VICTIMS FILE/PASSWORD

The NCIC Identity Theft File serves as a means for law enforcement to "flag" stolen identities so that imposters can be identified when encountered by law enforcement. A feature of this file allows a victim of Identity Theft to create a password that is entered into NCIC and available to law enforcement when a police officer performs a records check on the victim's name. If the individual contacted does not have the correct password, then Everett officers may detain that individual for further investigation. Not being able to recite a correct password is not grounds for arrest on its own. If the Identity Theft report was taken by the Everett Police Department and the victim meets the criteria identified in EPD Procedure 3.37, the Everett Police Records Unit will be responsible for making the appropriate entries into NCIC.

See Everett Police Procedure 3.37 Identity Theft/Identity Theft Password Requirements & Procedure, for additional details and the patrol procedure.

9.26 WIRE INTERCEPTS

RCW 9.73.200 allows conversations regarding illegal drug operations or regarding engagement in the commercial sexual abuse of a minor (RCW 9.68A.100), promoting commercial sexual abuse of a minor (RCW 9.68A.101) or promoting travel for commercial sexual abuse of a minor (RCW 9.68A.102) to be intercepted, transmitted, and recorded in certain circumstances without prior judicial approval. These types of wire intercepts do, however, require the approval of police officers above the level of first line supervisor. Any Everett Police Officer approving this type of wire intercept will comply with applicable RCW's and follow the EPD procedure 35.01 – 35-05 Wire Intercepts.

Policy 9.27 911 HANG-UP CALLS

Only patrol supervisors and acting patrol supervisors may clear a dispatched 911 hang-up call by any means other than an on-scene response.

Patrol supervisors and acting supervisors will evaluate the circumstances surrounding a 911 hang-up call to determine the appropriate police response. Supervisors will consider premise and subscriber history, any information reported by dispatch regarding a call back, location call originated (business, residential, etc), source of call (landline or cell), sounds heard when the line was open, and other reasonable factors.

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In the case of cell phones (wireless phase two compliant phones), supervisors will be provided with a confidence factor as to the location from which the call originated. A confidence factor of 30 indicates the source of the call is within 30 meters of the location the call was mapped to when it was made. For calls with a confidence factor of 30 or less dispatch will normally provide supervisors with the street address of the building most closely located to the mapped origination of the call. In cases where the confidence factor is 30 or less supervisors should treat the call as if it were a landline call originating from the address provided, and evaluate the call as previously described.

In the case of cell phone calls with a confidence factor greater than 30, supervisors will be given the closest intersection or 100 block. Supervisors should evaluate the information available and determine if an area check is appropriate based upon the factors previously described.

Note: Cell calls from multi-story buildings (apartments, for example) may have numerous possible points of origin even with a narrow confidence factor. Confidence factors do not account for residential units or office spaces stacked one on top of another and when given a specific address supervisors and responding officers must consider that the call could also have originated from floors above or below any specific address provided.