
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS POLICE

GENERAL ORDER

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I. PURPOSE

- A. To establish departmental policy governing proper radio procedure and conduct which conform to rules and regulations of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC).

II. INTRODUCTION

- A. Members of the Department must be aware of the fact that our radio transmissions are monitored by the FCC, members of the citizenry and our peers in law enforcement. Through our use of the communications system, we can enhance our professional image. We should also be reminded that the safety of a fellow officer or a citizen might be at stake if we misuse the airwaves. Therefore, all members of the Department are expected to adhere to the following policies and procedures.

- B. The Public Safety Communications Unit is a Unit within the Bureau of Services.

III. RADIO CONDUCT AND PROCEDURES

- A. All on-duty members will maintain constant radio contact by mobile or hand-held radios. All members are to keep the radio volume at an audible

level when in service and shall remain attentive to calls for police service.

- B. The microphone will only be keyed to deliver brief official messages. Wait 1/2 second after keying the microphone before talking.
- C. All members shall confine radio transmissions to official police business, giving only factual information and not exaggerating conditions.
- D. Employees shall not refer to each other by name on the radio, but by radio number or rank. Patrol officers will be identified on the radio with the number of the district or position that they are assigned.
- E. At no time will members use citizen band radio (C.B.) lingo or profanity on the radio. Argumentative comments, slang, snide remarks, etc. may result in disciplinary action.
- F. Employees shall acknowledge radio calls by giving complete radio numbers and locations. After receiving a radio call the member will acknowledge receipt of the call by responding "10-4" or "copy."
- G. When a call is received, members will write down the address of the call and the time it was given to them.
- H. Dispatchers should call a unit once and if no response is received, repeat the call in ten (10) second intervals. If no response is received after three attempts another unit should be dispatched and a note made by the dispatcher of the attempt to contact the first unit.
- I. Clearance for car-to-car transmissions are to be requested from the dispatcher. Car-to-car transmissions without such clearance are prohibited except in cases of extreme urgency.
- J. Employees shall maintain a reasonable knowledge of other radio transmissions on their frequency and will not interfere with another transmission except in an emergency.
- K. Employees shall not develop "personal" radio codes to be used car-to-car, e.g., "Car 335, meet me at location two," unless authorized by their commanding officer for use in special situations.
- L. Names of deceased persons and sexual assault victims will not be broadcast over the radio.
- M. Field supervisors or officers shall keep the dispatchers informed on the status of priority calls so that adequate manpower can be sent or rerouted and support units advised.

- N. Officers will not describe a call to the dispatcher unless further disposition is requested. The only approved dispositions for clearing calls are:
1. Arrest
 2. Handled by Officer (H.B.O.)
 3. Report
 4. Unfounded
 5. Change Call Classification to...
- O. Exceptions to using these clearance codes occur when the officer's investigation determines that an alarm was activated for some reason other than intended (burglary, fire, medical emergency) according to the guidelines of the Alarm Ordinance. Prior to clearing this type of alarm call, it must be reclassified using one of the following codes if applicable:
1. "Weather Related - H.B.O." - Any alarm which in the opinion of the investigating officer is likely to have been caused by extreme weather conditions.
 2. "Power Failure/Outage - H.B.O." - Any alarm, which in the opinion of the investigating officer, was caused by a power outage, utility surge or other system that was not a result of an action of the alarm user.
 3. "Accidental by User - Unfounded" - An alarm user tripped the alarm and was unable to cancel the alarm prior to police dispatch.
 4. "Unlocked Door/Window - Unfounded" - The alarm user left a door or window open or unlocked which resulted in a false alarm.
 5. Unfounded - This clearance code is still used when no other clearance code applies and there is no excusable reason for the alarm activation.
- P. A mouth-to-microphone distance of approximately two (2) inches will be maintained. Speak into the microphone rather than across it. Speak clearly and calmly, concentrating on enunciation and giving equal intensity to each syllable. Information will not be given to a dispatcher any faster than it can be written by hand or it will have to be repeated. Information repeated will increase Department response time.
- Q. Officers should refrain from using the outside speaker on patrol cars for receiving record checks and other confidential information which should not be heard by the public.
- R. Employees will refrain from using the radio to advise of occasional watches and unoccupied homes. The affected officer(s) should be advised via telephone or by mobile data terminal (MDT). Telephones or the mobile data terminal should also be used when single business alarm systems are going to be out of service. Where large areas are affected by weather conditions, the code "10-13" will be used to advise the officers.
- S. A single tone will be used in the following situations:
1. Hold up in progress
 2. Vehicle pursuit
 3. Foot pursuit
 4. 10-33 - Emergency traffic
 5. Explosion, Bombing, Riot, or Civil Disturbance
 6. Shooting or cutting
 7. 10-60 (1 long tone)
- T. A dispatcher notified of a pursuit will adhere to the "Role of the Dispatcher" section VI, E of General Order 40.04, Pursuit Policy.
- U. Communications Equipment Repair
1. Portable hand-held radios in need of repair should be brought to the Communications Center. An explanation of the problem with the radio articulated on an Investigative Addendum will be given to the Communications Supervisor at that time. If a spare portable radio is available, it will be substituted in place of the member's assigned radio. Members will be notified when the broken radio has been repaired and is ready to be returned to service.
 - a. Broken portable radios can be turned in for repair at the Communications Center 24/7.
 2. Mobile in-car radios in need of repair should be taken to the Fleet Service Center.
 3. If a mobile data terminal is malfunctioning and needs repair, the Information Technology Unit will be notified during regular business hours. Mobile data terminals malfunctioning outside of regular business hours must wait until the next business day when Information Technology Unit personnel can be notified for scheduling of repairs.
 - a. Drinks will not be placed on or near the mobile data terminal (MDT) keyboard. The disassembly and cleaning of the keyboard due to an accidental spill is an expensive repair.
- V. Broadcasting Pick-up Orders, Contact and Advise Orders, and "Attempt to Locate" Information:
- Pick-up Orders, Contact and Advise Orders, and "attempt to locate" broadcasts are tools available to the Department to assist in locating persons believed to be involved in, or to have knowledge of a crime. It must be understood that they are completely different in authority, procedure, and application. Pick-up Orders and Contact and Advise Orders are also outlined in section VI of General Order 1.08, Detention and Arrest Procedures.
1. Pick-up Orders are issued by detectives, with the approval of a commander, when there is adequate probable cause to arrest a person for the commission of a felony. Communications will broadcast Pick-up Order information.

2. Contact and Advise Orders are issued by detectives, with the approval of their commanding officer. The issuance of a Contact and Advise Order does not constitute probable cause to involuntarily detain or arrest the subject of the order. Communications will broadcast a Contact and Advise Order when requested to do so by the issuing detective.
3. "Attempt to Locate" broadcasts often originate from a crime scene at the early stages of the investigation. They may originate with district officers who respond to a felony crime scene and become aware of suspect information. At the request of an officer or supervisor in the field, Communications will broadcast "Attempt to Locate" information for suspects, stolen vehicles, and other information as appropriate.
 - a. Rapid broadcast of suspect information can result in successful identification, location, and arrest of a suspect, but an "Attempt to Locate" by itself does not constitute probable cause to arrest a person for a crime.
 - b. If the information broadcasted contains sufficient information, an "Attempt to Locate" can serve as the basis for an involuntary detention for investigative reasons. When more information is developed, a detective may issue a Pick-up Order or seek a warrant for the subject.
 - c. "Attempt to Locate" information will no longer be broadcast when the subject is located and identified, or after three consecutive shifts.
- E. Officers shall not ask dispatchers to check on the location of a previously ordered tow truck until twenty (20) minutes has lapsed since the member made the initial request.
- F. Employees will not ask the dispatcher to check and see where a fire truck or ambulance is going.
- G. Employees shall not deliver complaints directly over the telephone to dispatchers. The complaint policy is outlined in section V, A and D of this order.
- H. The respective zone dispatcher's individual telephone numbers will not be given to the public. The public will be given 911 (emergency) and 596-3000 if they wish to call the Communications Center.
- I. Dispatchers receiving requests for the delivery of emergency messages (for example: relative hospitalized) from other agencies or the public will initiate a call for service and dispatch units to deliver the information. Death notification messages will conform to section IX, G of General Order 40.05, Crime Scene Responsibilities, EMS, and Community Deaths.
- J. Audio and telephone transmissions are recorded and maintained in a safe and secure area. Due to space limitations and cost considerations, these recordings will be purged and destroyed after two years unless a specific request is otherwise made pursuant to a pending court case.
- K. All requests for recorded and stored radio transmissions must be approved by a commander.

V. DISPATCHER AUTHORITY

IV. COMMUNICATIONS TELEPHONE AND AUDIO TAPE POLICY

- A. Officers shall not ask the dispatcher to call anyone back for additional information after being dispatched on a call. Callbacks for the purpose of additional information will be made only after officers have arrived and examined the scene.
- B. Officers who have access, or will soon have access to a telephone, will make their own calls. Officers will find telephone books, or the more convenient pocket reference book most helpful in completing their calls.
- C. Employees shall not ask dispatchers to make the following convenience telephone calls for the public:
 1. Accidents: No calls will be made for the individuals involved announcing that they will be late for work or school. No calls will be made to verify insurance.
 2. Arrests: No calls will be made to arrange bail money or anything else for the arrestee.
- D. Employees shall not call the dispatcher by phone to give a call for service. Any incoming call for service over the telephone goes to the call-taker (913) 595-3000.
- A. Officers receiving a call from the dispatcher will not question the call on the air. If the officer feels that the dispatcher has made an error then a complaint should be made to the officer's supervisor.
- B. The dispatcher's authority does not allow them to give advice or make field decisions for officers.
- C. Dispatchers will not give directions for officers to get to a call. Directions to a call will come from the officer's own Department street guide or another officer in the field.
- D. Should a Field Supervisor feel that the dispatcher's error is of such a nature as to need immediate remedy, the Field Supervisor will inform the dispatcher and request them to take corrective measures. Any informal complaints of dispatcher error or misconduct may be directed to the Communications Shift Supervisor.
- E. Occasionally members are temporarily dispatched from their respective divisions to other divisions within our jurisdiction.
 1. The final determination for this temporary allocation of personnel will rest with the Field Supervisor (or, in their absence, the Lead Dispatcher). The Lead Dispatcher is equipped with a display of the current car in service availability and pending calls for service throughout the jurisdiction. These temporary transfers of officers will be for the sole purpose

of responding to citizen calls for service as expeditiously as possible.

2. During periods of overlap when one division is out of service for shift change, officers may be temporarily dispatched to that division (where there are no units available) to handle emergency calls.
- F. Officers may be dispatched on emergency calls for service in their division until one minute before the end of their shifts.

VI. REJIS/NCIC COMPUTER

- A. When a warrant check ("10-100") is requested on an individual the information given must include a date of birth. To expedite the inquiry, "10-100" information must be given in the following order: Last name, first name, middle initial, race, sex and date of birth. If a member needs J-Codes, a request for that information must be made at the time the subject information is given to the dispatcher. Information will not be given to a dispatcher any faster than it can be written by hand, or it will have to be repeated.
- B. A "Person Investigative" inquiry through REJIS is a request for information on a subject by name only and without a date of birth, which is what makes it completely different from a "10-100". "Person Investigative" information must be given last name first, then first name. Computer response can range from one name to many pages of names. An officer's patience is imperative on an "Person Investigative" inquiry so that the dispatcher may have time to examine all of the most likely possibilities.
- C. A "10-28" is a check for vehicle registration. A "10-29" is check for vehicle loss. After making a request for one or both of these inquiries, license information must be given in the following order: The license information, followed by the state in which the license was issued, then the last two digits of the year the license expires. If other than a passenger car, advise dispatcher of plate type (example: truck, motorcycle).
- D. Mobile Data Terminals will be utilized for computer inquiries whenever possible. Units without in-car terminals will always be given priority over units with terminals, especially during periods of backlogged calls.
1. Computer information is for Law Enforcement use only. For this reason, in the event a vehicle equipped with such a system is taken out of service for any reason, said vehicle's in-car terminal will be logged off by the vehicle operator.
 2. Car-to-car M.D.T. transmissions are monitored and archived as an official department record; they are subject to subpoena for court purposes.
- E. In-house computer inquiry requests that are not made by radio will be handled by the Records Unit when they are on duty. When the Records Unit is off duty, these requests will be handled by the Communications Center.

VII. COMPUTER AIDED DISPATCH (C.A.D.)

- A. In order for the dispatcher to process the self-initiated activity of officers they must first prepare the C.A.D. screen. Once this is done, the dispatcher will advise the officer that he/she may proceed with the information. The dispatcher is required to enter the information in a specific order. By providing the information to the dispatcher in that same order, much time and effort may be saved. The following are examples:
1. When initiating a vehicle check (10-44 or 10-45).
 - a. Identify yourself (give radio number) type of check (10-44 or 10-45).
 - b. Wait for response or acknowledgment from the Dispatcher.
 - c. Location of stop or check.
 - d. Vehicle license information.
 2. When initiating a pedestrian check.
 - a. Identify yourself (give radio number) type of check, (pedestrian check or 10-68).
 - b. Wait for response or acknowledgment from the Dispatcher.
 - c. Location of check.
 3. Requesting a complaint number.
 - a. Requesting Unit: e.g., "111, complaint number for burglary". Upon receipt of the complaint number, "111 10-4" or "111 copy."

VIII. DISPATCHED AND SELF-INITIATED ACTIVITY

- A. Officers will notify the dispatcher by radio when they arrive at the scene of a call by advising that they are "10-23".
- B. Officers on a self-initiated activity will advise the dispatcher by radio of the activity. Officers who are out of service on a dispatched or self-initiated activity will return to service by radio immediately upon completion of activity.
- C. Officers will notify the dispatcher by radio when they are going out of service.
- D. The dispatcher will not automatically give emergency traffic (10-33) when the first officer arrives on the scene of a priority call. Officers must make that decision when they announce their arrival.
- E. Upon hearing a major call broadcast (such as a "10-60", shooting, car chase, foot chase, etc.), employees will immediately cease all self-initiated activities and remain off the air until the situation has stabilized.
1. Only those units with emergency traffic will be granted access to the air.

F. When a total of ten (10) or more priority 1, 2, or 3 calls are backlogged division-wide, all self-initiated activity for the affected division should be curtailed. That division will then go on backlog call status. Although members will not be expected to ignore drunk drivers, injury accidents, crimes in progress, traffic hazards, etc., they will be expected to use common sense when weighing the importance of a dispatch call against a self-initiated call.

1. During this backlog condition, a dispatcher may pull up to two units from another division(s). These units may be utilized for any purpose, including non-priority/report calls, in an effort to clear up the backlog status.

a. Units from division(s) not experiencing backlog may be pulled to assist another division in clearing emergency calls.

b. These aforementioned procedures do not require a field supervisor's approval.

c. There are instances when a division experiences a number of non-injury accidents during a backlog call status. If no traffic units are available city wide when this occurs, personnel will follow designated Departmental directives dealing with accident reporting procedures in emergency conditions. This procedure will remain in effect until such time that the backlog status has been cancelled, or a significant number of traffic units become available to handle non-injury accidents.

G. An officer will be dispatched to a metropolitan hospital outside jurisdictional boundaries for information on a report when the call involves an injured victim of a vehicular accident or crime which occurred in Kansas City, Kansas. One of the following conditions must exist:

1. The victim is or will be hospitalized because of injuries.

2. The victim is unable to return to Kansas City, Kansas and make a report within a reasonable time.

3. The victim is reporting a rape or other felony sex crime.

H. Procedures for outside agency notifications are outlined in section IX, G of General Order 40.05, Crime Scene Responsibilities, EMS, and Community Deaths.

I. The field supervisor or designated member at the scene will inform the Communications supervisor of the circumstances pertaining to all critical incidents. This procedure will facilitate notifications to other members and the media that must be made. This information should be relayed via telephone whenever possible. The following calls will be regarded by the Chief of Police as critical incidents:

1. Barricaded Gunman
2. Civil Disorder
3. Confirmed Bomb
4. Disaster

5. Fatality Accidents/Homicides
6. Significant Equipment or Personnel Problems
7. Hazardous Materials
8. Hostage Incident
9. Injury to Police Personnel
10. Major Case Call-Outs
11. Police Involved Shooting
12. Serious Shooting or Stabbing
13. Severe Weather
14. Sniper Incident
15. S.C.O.R.E. Call-Outs

IX. RADIO COMMUNICATIONS WITH OTHER AGENCIES

A. Conduct yourself courteously and professionally.

B. Observe FCC regulations.

C. Avoid using 10-codes, signal codes, or J-codes; other agency personnel may not be familiar with their meaning.

D. Do not use slang or CB language.

E. Metropolitan Area Regional Radio System (MARRS) usage will follow the MARRS SOP guidelines. The regional common channels are part of the MARRS system. The MARRS system is managed through the Mid-America Regional Council (MARC) and the MARRS board.

1. Regional Call is the calling talkgroup for FIELD units to contact regional dispatch centers. This talkgroup will be monitored by all regional dispatch centers.

2. PS DISP is the calling talkgroup for communications between COMMUNICATION CENTERS. This talkgroup will be monitored by all regional dispatch centers.

3. Regional Commons 3 is the primary talkgroup for a multi-agency response such as a pursuit or assisting officers from outside agencies. Regional Commons 5 and 6 are the alternate talkgroups if Regional Commons 3 is in use. This talkgroup will be monitored by all regional dispatch centers. Usage during a pursuit will conform to guidelines outlined in General Order 40.4 – Pursuit Policy.

4. Regional Commons 7-14 are designed to be utilized in a planned or lengthy event within the metropolitan region. These talkgroups will only be assigned after request for usage through the Communications Commander.

F. Johnson County talkgroups within the KCKPD radio template are to be used for multi-agency response situations between Johnson County and Wyandotte County. These talkgroups will be assigned to assisting personnel through the Johnson County Emergency Communications Center. Request for these talkgroups will be made through the Communications Commander.

G. Kansas State and Kansas Highway Patrol talkgroups within the KCKPD radio template are to be used for multi-agency response situations between Wyandotte County agencies and other State agencies or the Kansas Highway Patrol.

These talkgroups will be assigned to assisting personnel through the Kansas Highway Patrol. Requests for these talkgroups will be made through the Communications Commander.

- H. Consult with your supervisor when clarification is needed.

X. IMMEDIATE ASSISTANCE PROCEDURE (10-60)

A. Call Taker Responsibilities

1. It is the responsibility of the call-taker receiving a call for officer assistance to ascertain the following:
 - a. Location of the officer(s).
 - b. Nature of assistance requested.
 - c. Whether the officer(s) is in uniform or plain clothes.
 - d. A description of the officer's vehicle, marked or unmarked.
 - e. Number of people involved.
 - f. If weapons are involved.
 - g. If anyone is injured.

B. Dispatcher Responsibilities

1. Upon receiving a radio transmission or information by other forms of communication that an officer "needs immediate assistance" (10-60), dispatch personnel will initiate the following:
 - a. The immediate assistance broadcast (10-60) will be broadcast on the affected frequency corresponding to the location of the incident using one (1) long tone and dispatching four (4) officers and a supervisor to the location, declaring emergency traffic (10-33).
 - (1). Available units which are in closest proximity to the location will be dispatched.
 - (2). Units not specifically dispatched to the scene of the 10-60 will stand by in their assigned area pending review by the field supervisor responding to the scene. They will be informed that other units are responding to the 10-60 and as more information is received, they will be updated.
 - (3). Other frequencies will be notified of the nature of the incident, but will not leave the assigned patrol areas unless further assistance is requested.
 - b. If Communications personnel become aware of additional information that the responding units should know (e.g., shots fired, large crowd involved, medical

or fire assistance requested), it will be broadcasted as soon as possible to the units responding to the location.

C. Officer Responsibilities

1. The officer(s) communicating a 10-60 at an incident will attempt to relay critical information for the benefit of responding officers, i.e., location and nature of trouble.
2. All units arriving at the scene will advise the dispatcher of their arrival.
3. The on-scene units or supervisor will advise as soon as possible when the situation is under control or if more units are needed.
 - a. A supervisor dispatched on a 10-60, receiving information or knowledge that additional units are needed, will authorize the deployment of additional personnel to the scene or appropriate staging area.
4. Any district unit not dispatched on a "10-60" call will remain away from that area. Officers may proceed to that part of their respective district that is nearest the "10-60" location in case further assistance is needed. Officers will not proceed to the 10-60 location unless dispatched or further assistance is requested and authorized by a supervisor.

- D. The dispatcher should be sure to have every unit assisting operate on the appropriate frequency. Once the call is terminated or the emergency status canceled, the dispatcher will advise on all frequencies and all officers will return to their respective areas of assignment.

XI. ALPHANUMERIC PAGERS

- A. All pager assignments are made by the Chief of Police. All changes of pagers, services, or accessories will be made through the Communications Unit Commander
- B. The Department has issued alphanumeric pagers to all on-call personnel. Messages can be left on alphanumeric pagers by touch toning a telephone number or by a computer through the Mobilfone Web Portal.
 1. Alphanumeric messages can be sent from a computer through the Mobilfone Web Portal.
- C. Personnel with assigned pagers must familiarize themselves with the operations and functions of the Department pagers.
- D. Persons assigned a pager will wear the pager or keep it within audible range at all times. The pager should remain "ON" at all times. The pagers will not receive messages when they are turned off.
- E. After receiving a call-out, personnel will advise dispatch that they have received the call.
- F. Persons with Department-supplied pagers are allowed to distribute the number to friends and family members. Police personnel that have been issued alphanumeric pagers should notify

interested parties that unless an emergency situation exists, personal messages through dispatch will not be forwarded.

- G. Batteries for Department pagers are available from the Logistics Unit or the Communications Unit Commander
- H. Lost, Stolen, and Damaged Pagers.
 - 1. Malfunctioning pagers will be turned in to the Communications Unit Commander.
 - 2. Pagers that are damaged or destroyed must be accompanied by a miscellaneous or offense report describing how the damage occurred.
 - 3. If a pager is stolen, a copy of the offense report must be forwarded to the Communications Unit Commander
 - 4. Personnel will advise the Communications Unit Commander, or their designate, on a miscellaneous report in the event a pager is lost.
- I. Test pages and informational messages will only be conducted between the hours of 1000 and 2200.
- J. Group messages between members of specialized units are to be professional. These messages are also broadcast outside the unit to personnel assigned to the group page.
- K. Pagers should not be relied upon to relay information that is generally reserved for daily roll call.

XII. LOSS OF COMMUNICATIONS

- A. If telecommunications systems such as pagers, mobile phones, two way radios, or line based systems malfunction as a result of natural or man-made disasters, and it can be reasonably assumed that the Department has implemented Phase 2 of its mobilization plan, as stipulated in section IV of General Order 40.20, sworn personnel will make every effort to report to their duty station as soon as possible.
- B. Personnel that have suffered some personal tragedy that necessitates their presence at their place of residence or the residence of an immediate family member will not be expected to report immediately for duty.
- C. Personnel should make every effort to report for duty properly equipped and in duty uniform as stipulated in applicable sections of General Order 40.07, Uniform Dress Code and Appearance.

APPENDIX A

CODES

A. Race Codes

Persons will be identified over the radio as white males, black males, white females, black females, etc.

B. Signal Codes

Signal 1 - Armed and Dangerous
Signal 2 - Resists Arrest
Signal 3 - Mental Subject
Signal 4 - Suicidal Subject
Signal 5 - Known Offender
Signal 6 - Intelligence Subject
Signal 7 - Sniper in the Area
Signal 8 - Arsonist in the Area
Signal 9 - Wanted - Felony
Signal 10 - Wanted - Misdemeanor
Signal 11 - Stolen Property or Vehicle
Signal 12 - Bomb Threat

C. J - Codes

J - 1 Homicide	J - 6 Larceny
J - 2 Rape	J - 7 Auto Theft
J - 3 Robbery	J - 8 Narcotics
J - 4 Assault	J - 9 Prepare F.I.F.
J - 5 Burglary	J - 10 Assault on Officer

D. Ten Codes

10-1	Receiving Poorly	10-37	Prowler
10-2	Receiving Well	10-38	Shooting or Stabbing
10-4	Acknowledgment	10-39	Alarms
10-6	Stand-by	10-41	Stolen Auto (Report)
10-7	Out of Service (Name Location)	10-42	Call the Dispatcher or other unit at...
10-8	In Service	10-44	Investigative Vehicle
10-9	Repeat Conditions Bad	10-45	Investigative Occupants of Vehicle
10-10	Out of Service subject to Call	10-47	Auto Accident (Property Damage)
10-11	Stay In Service	10-48	Auto Accident (Personal Injury)
10-13	Alarm(s) are Out of Service	10-48F	Auto Accident (Fatality)
10-14	Convoy or Escort	10-49	Request Ambulance-Ambulance Sent
10-15	Have Prisoner in Custody	10-50	Send Tow To....(Tow Sent)
10-19	Return To Or Return Call	10-55	House or Building Fire
10-20	Your Location	10-57	Traffic Hazard
10-22	Disregard	10-59	Dead Animal
10-23	Arrived at Scene	10-60	Need Immediate Assistance (Advise Location and Nature of Trouble)
10-27	Request Driver's License check	10-64	Call Your Spouse, Significant Other or Home
10-28	License Registration Check	10-65	Meal Break (Location)
10-29	Check for Loss	10-68	Pedestrian Check
10-30	Does Not Conform to Rules and Regulations	10-85	Back-Up Unit
10-32	Need Intoxilyzer Test	10-91	Are You Alone?
10-33	Emergency Traffic	10-93	Active Warrant Confirmation
10-34	Receive Information	10-99	Nature Call
10-35	Information For A Report	10-100	Check for Wants or Warrants (Local & N.C.I.C.)
10-36	Disturbance		