

POLICE ROSTER

NAME			BADGE #	DATE OF HIRE
CHIEF	JOHN	POWERS	27	11/9/1982
DEP. CHIEF	RICK	DERECHAILO	34	3/1/1985
CAPTAIN	ALAN	GEYER	41	7/1/1987
CAPTAIN	JOSEPH	COLE	54	1/17/1995
SERGEANT	RAYMOND	SOSA	52	8/4/1994
SERGEANT	DAVID	MAURO	55	3/1/1995
SERGEANT	DARRELL	OLIVER	62	1/15/1999
SERGEANT	MICHAEL	LASKO	51	8/4/1994
SERGEANT	MATTHEW	LLOYD	70	7/1/2002
SERGEANT	MICHAEL	PLANT	50	8/4/1994
SERGEANT	BRIAN	ALBERTI	65	12/23/1999
SERGEANT	CRAIG	HAUSMANN	68	7/23/2001
DSG	MIKE	O'DWYER	57	2/24/1997
DETECTIVE	LOUIS	NANNA	69	7/23/2001
DETECTIVE	ANTHONY	VALENTINO	77	11/5/2007
PATROL	DARRYL	RICHARDSON	46	8/13/1992
PATROL	GUS	GRIVAS	49	8/4/1994
PATROL	HENRY	CHEVALIER	59	2/24/1997
PATROL	MARY	JOHNSTON	60	2/24/1997
PATROL	FRANK	MAISANO	63	7/1/1999
PATROL	JEFFREY	GRIFFITH	64	12/23/1999
PATROL	MARTIN	WALSH	66	1/22/2001
PATROL	MATTHEW	MCDOW	67	7/23/2001
PATROL	EDGAR	SERRANO	71	7/1/2002
PATROL	ROGER	PETER	74	11/1/2004
PATROL	RAYMOND	CAMPBELL	75	7/17/2006
PATROL	JOHN	ZELLER	78	1/1/2012
PATROL	ANTHONY	MARONE	79	6/15/2012
PATROL	BARTLOMIEJ	SZULCZYNSKI	80	6/2/2014
PATROL	JESSICA	MCDUGALL	81	7/21/2014
PATROL	BRUCE	MONRO	83	3/2/2017
PATROL	HEATHER	DILLON	84	5/1/2017
PATROL	MOHAMED	MAHMOUD	85	5/1/2017
PATROL	RON	OSADACZ	86	7/15/2017
PATROL	WILLIAM	NOVAK	87	1/1/2018
PATROL	PHIL	SANTIAGO	88	2/22/2010
PATROL	VINCENT	SCHIFINI	89	1/1/2018
PATROL	NICK	DAROCHA	90	1/1/2018
SLEO II	MICHAEL	RZIGALINSKI	801	7/20/2015

UNIFORMS- SWORN PERSONNEL

SUMMER: EFFECTIVE 15 MAY OF EACH YEAR

SHORT SLEEVE SHIRTS-DARK BLUE
PANTS -DARK BLUE
SHOES (UNIFORM) -BLACK
SOCKS -BLACK
HAT (8 POINT) -UNIFORM BLUE CAP MUST BE
WORN WHEN OUT OF THE CAR AND
IN PUBLIC.
COLLAR PINS -AT PD
PATCH -ON LEFT SLEEVE AT SHOULDER
LEATHER GOODS -BASKET WEAVE, BLACK
NAME TAG -OVER RIGHT BREAST POCKET (OPTIONAL)

WINTER EFFECTIVE 1 OCTOBER OF EACH YEAR

LONG SLEEVE SHIRTS -DARK BLUE
PANTS -DARK BLUE
TIE -BLACK (ATTCHED AT COLLAR)
JACKET -WEST POINT LIGHTWEIGHT-BLACK
LEATHER HIP LENGTH-BLACK
HIP LENGTH THUNDER JAC, THIN-
SULATE/GORETEX, COLOR BLACK,
#31F3 (OPTIONAL)

(NO OTHERS ARE ALLOWED)

ALL OTHER PARTS ARE THE SAME AS LISTED ABLVE.

THE COMMANDO TYPE SWEATER (BLACK) IS ALLOWED AND
MUST BE MUST BE WORN UNDER THE JACKET.

NO DOWN FILLED VESTS OR ANYTHING OTHER THAN WHAT
HAS BEEN DESCRIBED ABOVE ARE ALLOWED.

WHEN WORKING FOR THE BOARD OF EDUCATION FUNCTIONS,
THE UNIFORM OF THE DAY WILL BE WORN.

WHEN WORKING FOR A CONTRACTOR (ROAD WORK) THE
JUMPSUIT WILL BE WORN. A REFLECTIVE VEST OR BELT
MUST BE WORN ALONG WITH THE UNIFORM CAP, BADGE,
BLACK SHOES AND SIDEARM.

REVISED: 29 OCTOBER 1990

3:2.12 Military Courtesy- When meeting in public, officers shall conform to normal courtesy standards and refer to each other by rank.

3:2.13 National Colors and Anthem- Uniformed officers will render full military honors to the national colors and anthem at all appropriate times. Officers and employees in civilian dress shall render proper civilian honors to the national color and anthem at all times.

3:2.14 Possession of Keys- No officers unless authorized by his commanding officer, shall possess keys to any premises not his own--on or near his beat.

3:2.15 Address and Telephone Numbers- Officers and employees shall record their correct residential address and telephone number with the commanding officer. Officers and employees are required to have telephones in the place where they reside. Changes in address and telephone shall be reported within eight (8) hours of the change. This shall be done in writing whether the officer or employee is working or on leave.

3:3 Uniforms, Equipment and Appearance

3:3.1 Regulation Uniforms Required- All officers shall maintain regulation uniforms. Uniforms shall be kept neat, clean, and well pressed at all times.

3:3.2 Manner of Dress on Duty- Officers will wear the duty uniform on a tour of duty; however, commanding officers may prescribe other clothing as required by the nature of the duty which a particular officer is assigned. Employees will wear and maintain an employee uniform when so directed by the Chief of Police.

3:3.3 Wearing or Carrying Badge- An officer when in uniform, shall wear the regulation badge on the outside of the outermost garment over the left breast and always in sight. When not in uniform or off duty, he shall carry his badge in his pocket.

3:3.4 Wearing of Name Badge- An officer, when in uniform shall wear the regulation name badge on his uniform, shirt, or dress jacket, whichever is outermost in accordance with departmental instructions.

3:3.5 Altering Style of Uniform- Uniforms shall be made of the material and the style prescribed in police department orders, and such style shall not be altered or changed in any manner whatsoever, unless authorized by Chief of Police and the expense chargeable to the officer by the Township.

The Aberdeen Township Police Department exists to preserve life and property; to enforce the law; and to protect the right of all citizens to live in peace.

ON CRIME

Criminality, like poverty, unemployment and slums, is a community problem - not a problem for the police alone. The police have a responsibility for preventing and suppressing crime and for solving crime once it has occurred, but the police cannot prevent every crime from happening nor solve every crime that occurs. The police require the active cooperation, assistance and moral support of the community which they serve. The public must recognize its responsibility for conditions which breed crime.

For a crime to occur, two factors must be present; opportunity and desire. It is the function of the police to minimize the opportunities by open - conspicuous and aggressive patrol. Desire is a factor controlled by the potential offender and those who influence his thinking. It is a factor over which the police exert little control.

ON ENFORCING THE LAW

The primary purpose of enforcing the law is to enable citizens to be free from criminal attack - to enjoy freedom of movement and conduct within the framework of existing laws. Law enforcement necessarily restricts the liberty and freedom of movement of those persons who, by engaging in criminal activity, interfere with the rights of others. To arrest such a person is not a denial of the criminal's civil rights for no one has the right to violate the law.

The whole system for the administration of criminal justice is related to a punitive process; those who are guilty ought to be punished. We must not lose sight of the basic premise of the system that punishment, the certainty of punishment, and the fear of punishment generates respect for the obedience to the law.

It is better to prevent a crime, an accident or a disturbance than it is to deal with it after it occurs.

As the frequency of crime increases, the number of arrests and prosecutions for criminal conduct should also increase.

The police must necessarily exercise discretion in the enforcement of the laws because of the limited resources available to them, because of the inherent ambiguity of some laws and because there are often a number of acceptable and more effective ways of accomplishing the purpose of the law.

Enforcement must be selective to be most effective in decreasing the number of crimes. It must be selective as to time and place; it must be directed at the locations of greatest frequency during the hours of the day, day of the week, and season of the year of greatest frequency. It must also be selective as to the relative importance of crimes. Enforcement must also be directed at those categories of crimes that are most susceptible to prevention by patrol, such as crimes committed on the public ways or by trespass from public ways onto private property as well as narcotics and liquor law violations that may foster aggressive assault and other crimes of violence.

ON INVESTIGATIONS

When the police have reason to suspect that a crime has been committed or is about to be committed, they have a duty to investigate to ascertain the facts, to arrest anyone who they have reason to believe committed a crime, or to take action to prevent a crime from being committed.

The purpose of an investigation is to ascertain the truth so that the guilty may be brought to justice and the innocent freed. We must exhaust every legal means at our disposal to ascertain the truth.

ON PROCESSING THE OFFENDER

Police officers have an obligation to make an arrested person available for bond and to bring him before a magistrate without unreasonable delay.

When the police investigate a person whom they have reason to believe has committed a crime, they have an obligation to (a) identify him by searching the records; (b) arrange for him to be viewed by victims and witnesses of crimes that there is reason to believe he has committed; (c) interview victims and witnesses who have identified him; (d) investigate the truth of alibis given by the suspect.

It is imperative that the police have a reasonable period of time to complete the investigation, but at the same time the police recognize an obligation to complete the investigation in the shortest possible time. Should the investigation establish the innocence of the suspect, he must be released forthwith.

In regulatory offenses which are marked by the absence of a specific victim, the officer must use discretion in deciding whether the police objective is best served by an arrest or a courteous warning. The police must avoid scolding and unnecessary humiliation, inconvenience and distress; the police must display an understanding attitude towards the minor offender.

The attitude of the police toward the public must always be courteous and helpful. Officers must be objective and impersonal in dealing with offenders.

To offend a police officer's feelings is not a crime. A citizen will not be mistreated physically or psychologically, nor will the processes of booking and charging be delayed as a means of punishing the offender or gaining revenge.

ON THE PREVENTION OF CRIME

The professional policeman has learned to analyze the impulse in both himself and the persons he deals with, that may arouse the reactions culminating in unpleasant situations.

An understanding of these impulses gives the officer a greater self control and makes him more tolerant of the citizens' behavior. This understanding also eliminates his own expression of prejudice and any unjustifiable action, thereby inspiring in the citizen a greater degree of respect and cooperation.

ON THE PREVENTION OF CRIME

The best means available to the police for the prevention of crimes is aggressive patrol of streets, alleys, and public ways by uniformed officers in conspicuously marked cars.

The total resources of the department must be displayed throughout the Township in accordance with the demonstrated need for patrol and specialized police services.

Foot patrol is a costly form of police protection because of the man power required to make it effective. It is usually justifiable only on short stretches of streets on which a heavy volume of the street crime occurs.

Each police officer is "chief of police" within the area to which he is assigned. He is accountable for crime hazards and vice that exists on his beat and he has a responsibility for preventing those crimes which are preventable by police action.

TOWNSHIP OF ABERDEEN
POLICE DEPARTMENT

SUBJECT

MOTOR VEHICLE STOPS/CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

GENERAL ORDER

REFERENCE

S.O.P. 201:559

RESCINDS

N/A

DISTRIBUTION

ALL PERSONNEL

It is the purpose of this policy to establish a procedure on the enforcement of both criminal and traffic laws and its relationship with motor vehicle stops. This policy has been designed to address the safety concerns of the officer effecting the stop as well as the safety of the general public. It also addresses the concerns of motorists who are stopped. This policy will reduce the perception, real or imagined of unfair treatment by police towards any group of persons based on race, color, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, gender or handicap.

- A. An officer who effects a motor vehicle stop must have probable cause that a traffic violation has occurred or is occurring and that the vehicle he or she intends to stop is responsible or a part of that traffic violation OR the officer must have reasonable suspicion that a criminal offense has occurred, is occurring or is about to occur and the vehicle being stopped is a part to that offense.
- B. The officer will radio every car stop to the dispatcher who will record the information for future reference. The information should include the date, time, location of the stop, type of vehicle, number of occupants, etc. The officer will also advise the time the stop is cleared and the number of summonses issued, if any.
 - 1. The officer will introduce him or herself and request the driver's paperwork.
 - 2. The officer will be polite and professional towards the operator and occupants of the vehicle at all times.
 - 3. He or she will advise the operator of the vehicle the reason for the car stop upon securing all requested documents.
 - 4. If the circumstances warrant, the officer may do this after some preliminary questioning is completed.
 - 5. The officer will not lecture the driver, quiz the driver on motor vehicle law or indulge in personal remarks or altercations.
- C. A car stop will be completed without any unusual delay. All persons stopped will be treated with dignity, respect, and in a completely professional manner. Public opinion of traffic enforcement is judged almost entirely by the conduct of the officer on a car stop.
- D. If the officer stops a vehicle because it matches a description of a suspect in a criminal activity or offense and the officer finds through investigation that the subject is not party to the criminal activity of offense, he or she will explain to the operator the reason(s) for the action or actions that were taken.
- E. Routine motor vehicle stops will not be conducted by any officer of this Department.

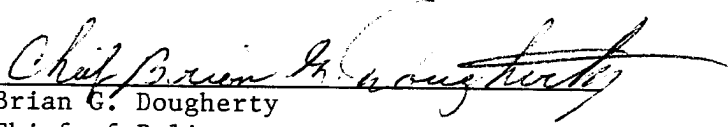
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- F. Nothing in this policy shall be construed to prevent an officer from properly and professionally executing a car stop or enforcing violations of criminal and traffic laws.

This policy will remain in effect until such time as the Chief of Police issues a written amendment.

Any prior order in conflict with this Order and Policy is hereby rescinded.

Receipt of this Order is via the signed Certification Sheet.


Brian G. Dougherty
Chief of Police