



Police Commission

Tuesday, May 26, 2026, 6:00 PM, Zoom/Contois Auditorium

Join from PC, Mac, iPad, or Android:

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/87683690786>

Phone one-tap:

+16465588656,,87683690786# US (New York)

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+1 646 558 8656 US (New York)

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+1 386 347 5053 US

+1 507 473 4847 US

+1 564 217 2000 US

+1 669 444 9171 US

+1 669 900 9128 US (San Jose)

+1 689 278 1000 US

+1 719 359 4580 US

+1 253 205 0468 US

Webinar ID: 876 8369 0786

International numbers available: <https://us02web.zoom.us/u/knaPZxGb3>

1. Agenda

1.1. Call to Order

1.2. Roll Call and Determination of Quorum

1.3. Additions or Modifications to Agenda

2. Adopt Minutes

2.1. Motion to adopt previous meeting's minutes

3. Public Comment (Time Limited: 10 Minutes)

3.1. The public is invited to address the Commission

4. Police Department Business (Time Limited: 20 Minutes)

4.1. Chief's Report

5. Commission Business (Time Limited 90 Minutes)

5.1. Committee Reports from All Committees

Complaints Committee - General Info
Animal Control Committee

5.2. Bylaws Discussion, Finalization

5.3. Invitation Letter to Mayor and Council President

5.4. Council President Traverse

5.5. DD45 Discussion

5.6. Commissioner Cox

5.7. Resolution re: Commission Audit Authority Resolution

6. Commendations

7. Announcement of Next Meeting Date - 6/23/26

8. Proposed Executive Session

8.1. Proposed Executive Session- Discussion of Personnel Discipline Matter and Use of Force Complaint

9. Adjournment

9.1. Motion to Adjourn

10. Informational and Non-Discrimination Statements

Subject 10.1. This agenda is available in alternative formats upon request. For more information on access, call Lori Olberg, Licensing, Voting and Records Coordinator (802-865-7136)(TTY 802-865-7142). Persons with disabilities who require assistance or special arrangements to participate are encouraged to contact 802-865-7000 (voice) or 802-865-7142 (TTY) at least 72 hours in advance so that proper arrangements can be made. This meeting will also air on Town Meeting TV the Wednesday after the meeting, starting at 8:00 pm and repeating at 1:00 am and 7:00 am the following day. The City of Burlington will not tolerate unlawful harassment or discrimination on the basis of political or religious affiliation, race, color, national origin, place of birth, ancestry, age, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, marital status, veteran status, disability, HIV positive status, crime victim status or genetic information.

Meeting May 26, 2026 - Police Commission Meeting - Tuesday, May 26, 2026, 6:00 PM, Zoom/Contois Auditorium

Category 10. Informational and Non-Discrimination Statements

Department Council and Board

Type

Police Commission Special Meeting
Tuesday, May 12th, 2026
Remote via Zoom and In-person in Sharon Bushor Conference Room City Hall
Burlington, Vermont
DRAFT MINUTES

Members Present: Chair Depper, Commissioner Ginorio

Members Online: Commissioner Cox, Commissioner Finneran, Commissioner Fast, Commissioner Paul

Staff Present: Interim Chief Burke, Attorney Hayley McClenahan, Command Staff Assistant Shibe Couchman online.

1. Agenda

1.1. Call to Order

Meeting called to order at 5:02pm by Commissioner Depper.

1.2. Roll Call and Determination of Quorum

Required quorum present.

1.3. Motions for Additions or Modifications to Agenda (Time Limited: 15 Minutes)

Chair Depper motions to add Commissioner Fast completing her oath for the Police Commission to the top of the agenda right before the adoption of minutes. Commissioner Ginorio seconds. Passes unanimously.

2. Commissioner Fast Commission Swearing-In

Commissioner Fast is virtually sworn in by Chief Burke.

3. Adopt Minutes

2.1. Motion to Adopt Draft Minutes from April 28th, 2026

Chair Depper moves to adopt, Commissioner Ginorio seconds. Passes unanimously.

4. Public Forum (Time Limited: 10 Minutes)

4.1. The Public is Invited to Address the Commission

Laura Ullman asks why the meeting is to mostly be in Executive Session. It is clarified that only personnel issues will be discussed, not the report of the mayor.

5. Motion to Approve Bylaws as Written

5.1 Bylaws Motion

Commissioner Ginorio brings forward that in section 14.3 the wording may be confusing. Commissioner Cox says that the last sentence does not make sense to her. Commissioner Cox motions to add the word “also” into the second sentence, Commissioner Ginorio seconds. Passes unanimously.

Commissioner Cox moves to say that instead of saying DD40 and the Complaint Policy of the day it was adopted, say “will follow Commission Policy and Department Directive”. Chair Depper seconds. Passes unanimously.

Chair Depper moves to adopt the bylaws as written, with the modifications in mind, as the Burlington Police Commission Bylaws. Commissioner Ginorio seconds. Passes unanimously. Written and amended as of May 12th.

6. Proposed Executive Session

6.1. Proposed Executive Session – Personnel Discussion, March 11th Mutual Aid Response
Motioned by Chair Depper. Seconded by Commissioner Ginorio. Passes unanimously.

7. Announcement of Next Meeting Date

May 26th, 2026.

8. Adjournment

8.1. Motion to Adjourn

The Commission adjourned the public meeting at 5:26pm.

Annual Report

MAY 26, 2026

USE OF FORCE

Definitions & Methodology

What is a Use of Force?

According to the BPD's Department Directive 05 (Use of Force Policy), force is "physical coercion employed by a law-enforcement officer to compel a person's compliance with the officer's instructions. For the purpose of this policy, this includes all law-enforcement actions beyond compliant handcuffing."

Where is the data stored?

Since July 2025, Use of Force reports & data have been stored in Axon.

Prior to Axon, BPD has used Valcour, Benchmark, and FACTS dating back to 2012.

Datasets have been combined mostly seamlessly, with a few data points that don't always translate across systems.

Person-incidents

Unless otherwise noted, these figures use *person-incidents* to count uses of force.

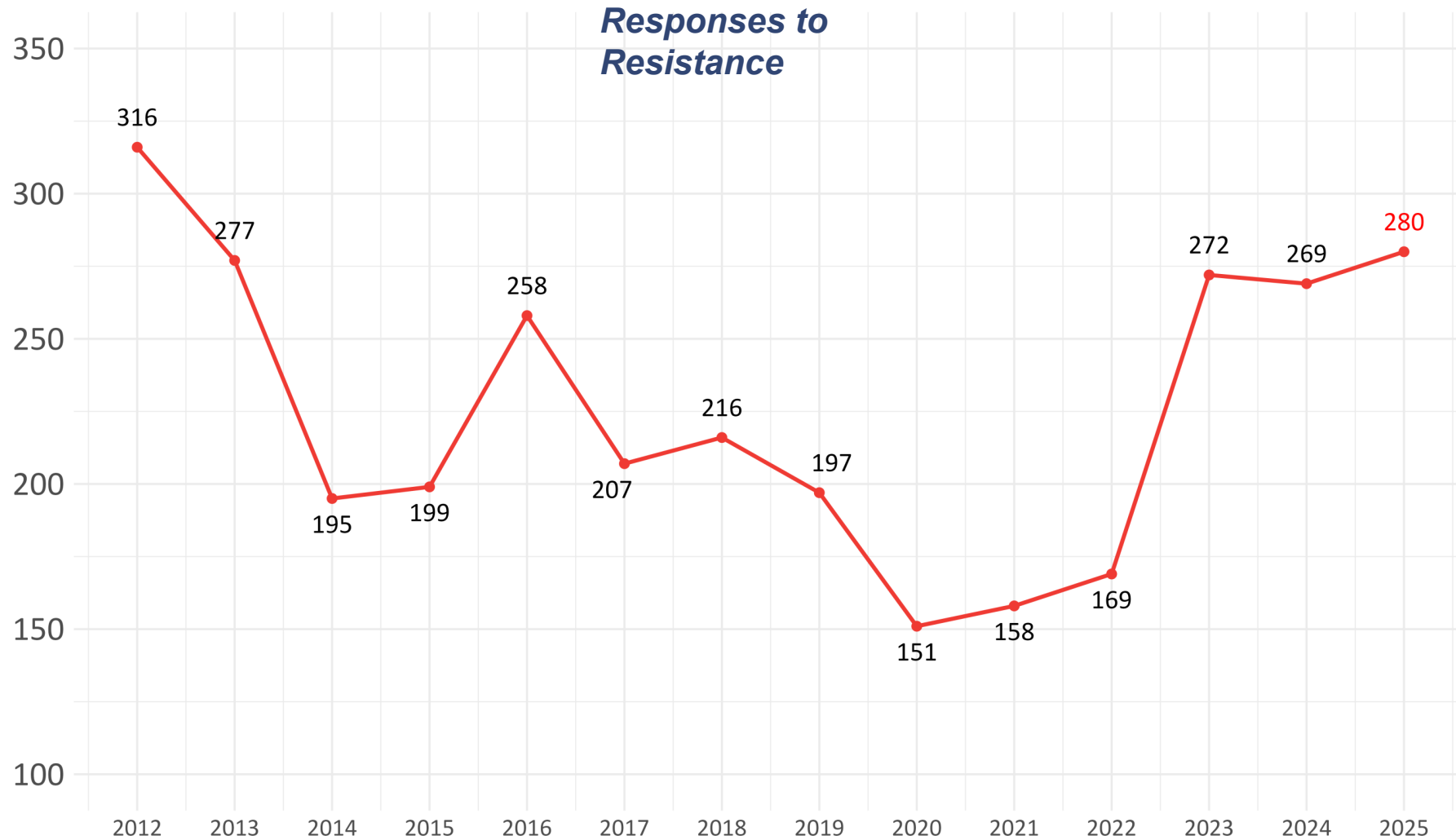
If two people are involved in an incident and the police use force against both, it is counted as two uses of force.

Response to Resistance vs. Protocol

For certain incidents (ERU Operations, Drug Sale, Search Warrant, Stolen Vehicle), a use of force such as a displayed firearm is part of response protocol. Some figures are presented with those incidents separated, where appropriate. Slides labeled 'Protocol' will be looking at those incident types, while those labeled 'Responses to Resistance' will be looking at all others. Some Recovered Property incidents from 2025 were reviewed and categorized as Stolen Vehicle incidents.

Total Counts

Uses of Force, 2012 - 2025



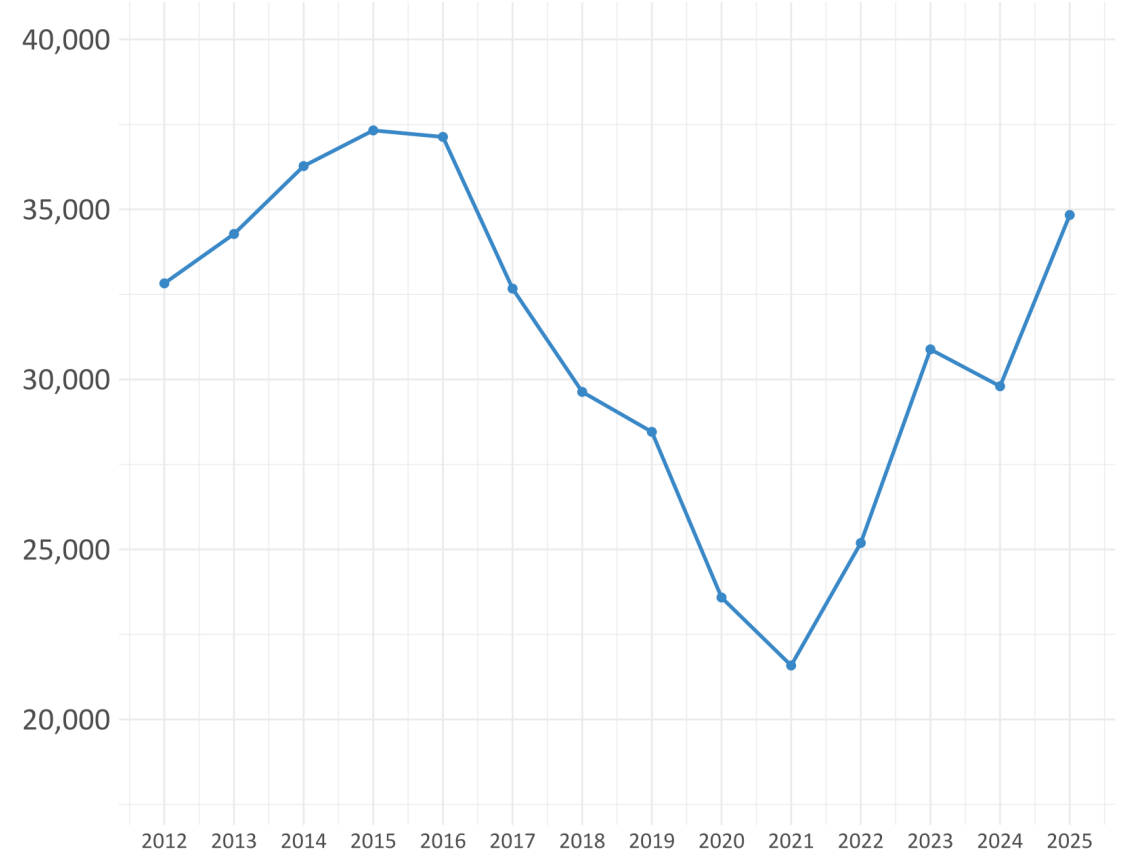
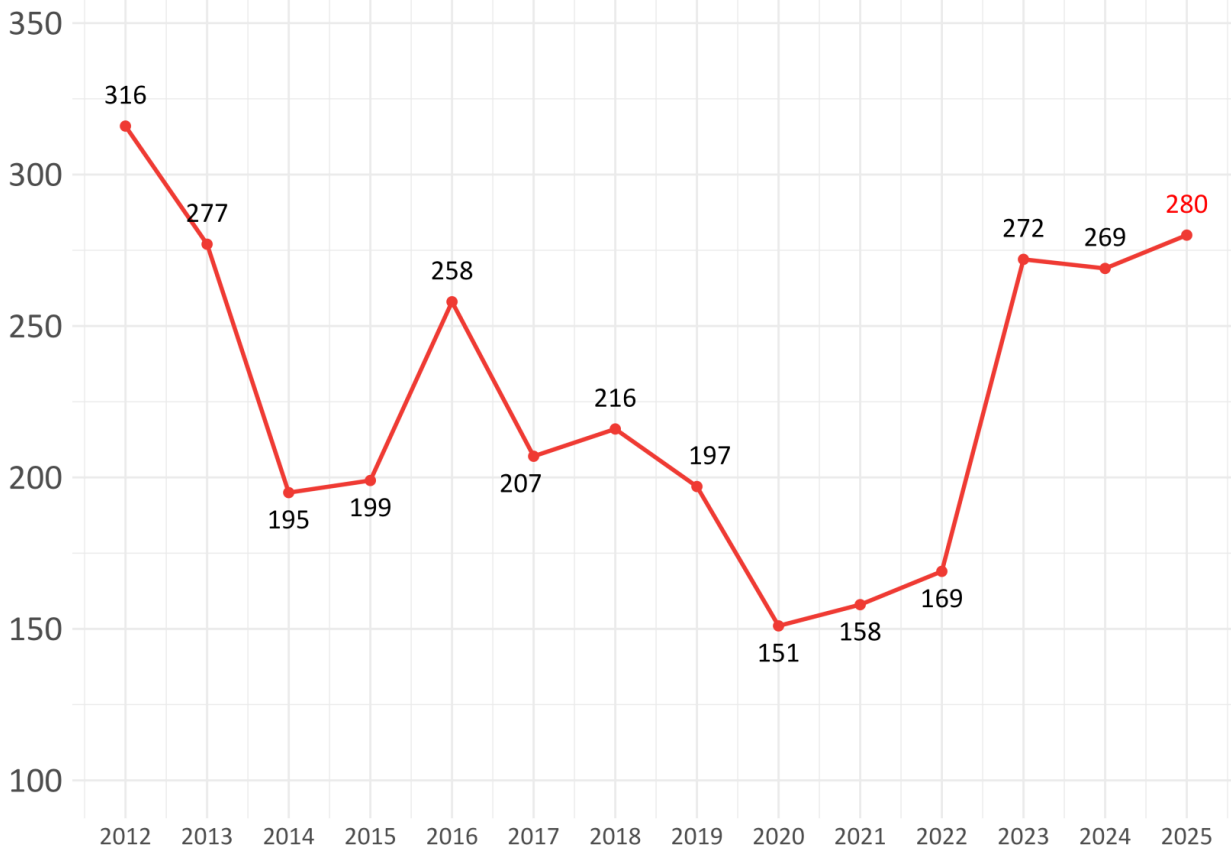
Data
1/1/2012 –
12/31/2025

Uses of Force and Total Incidents, 2012 - 2025

Uses of Force

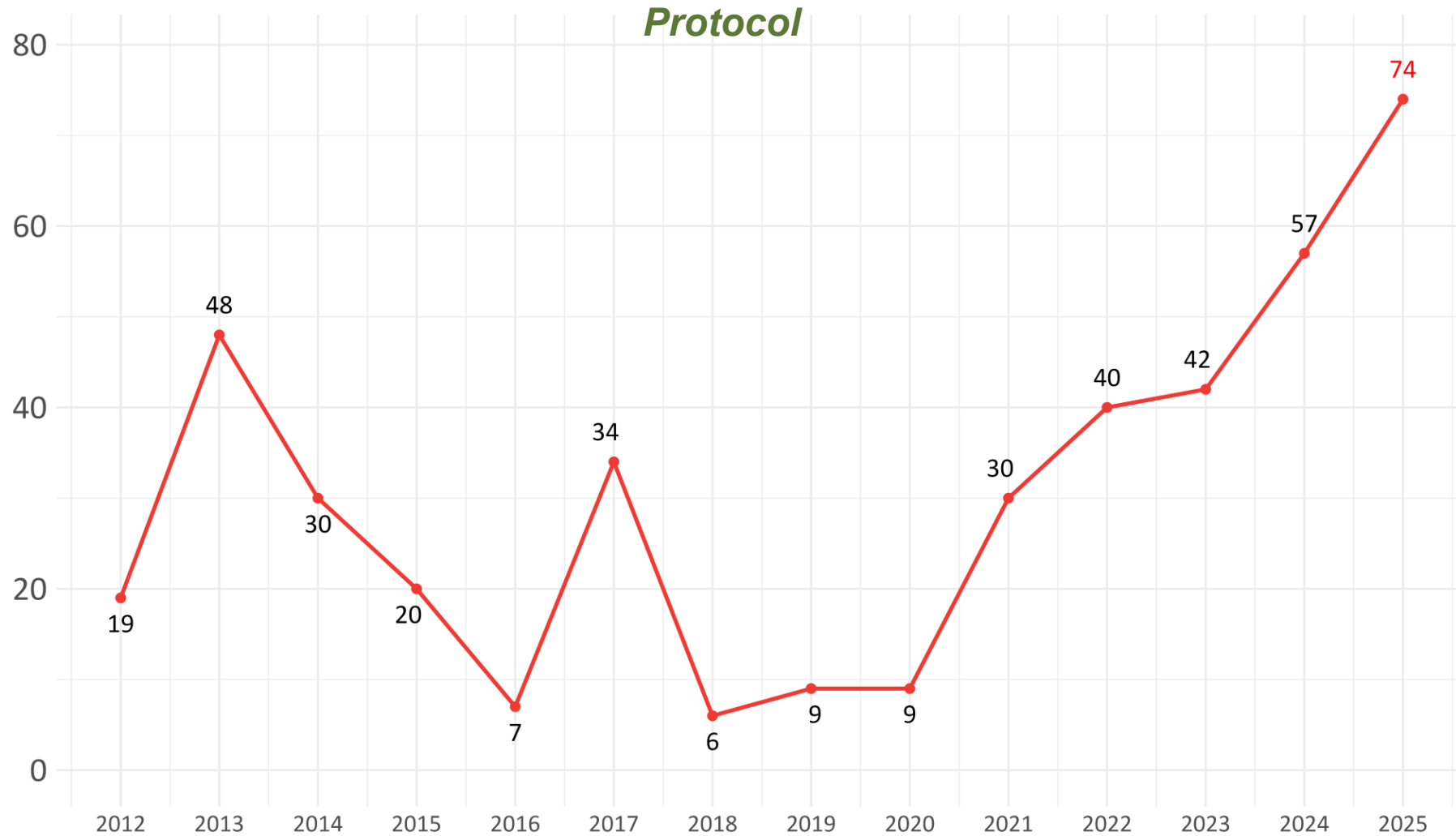
Responses to Resistance

Total Incidents



Data
1/1/2012 –
12/31/2025

Uses of Force, 2012 - 2025

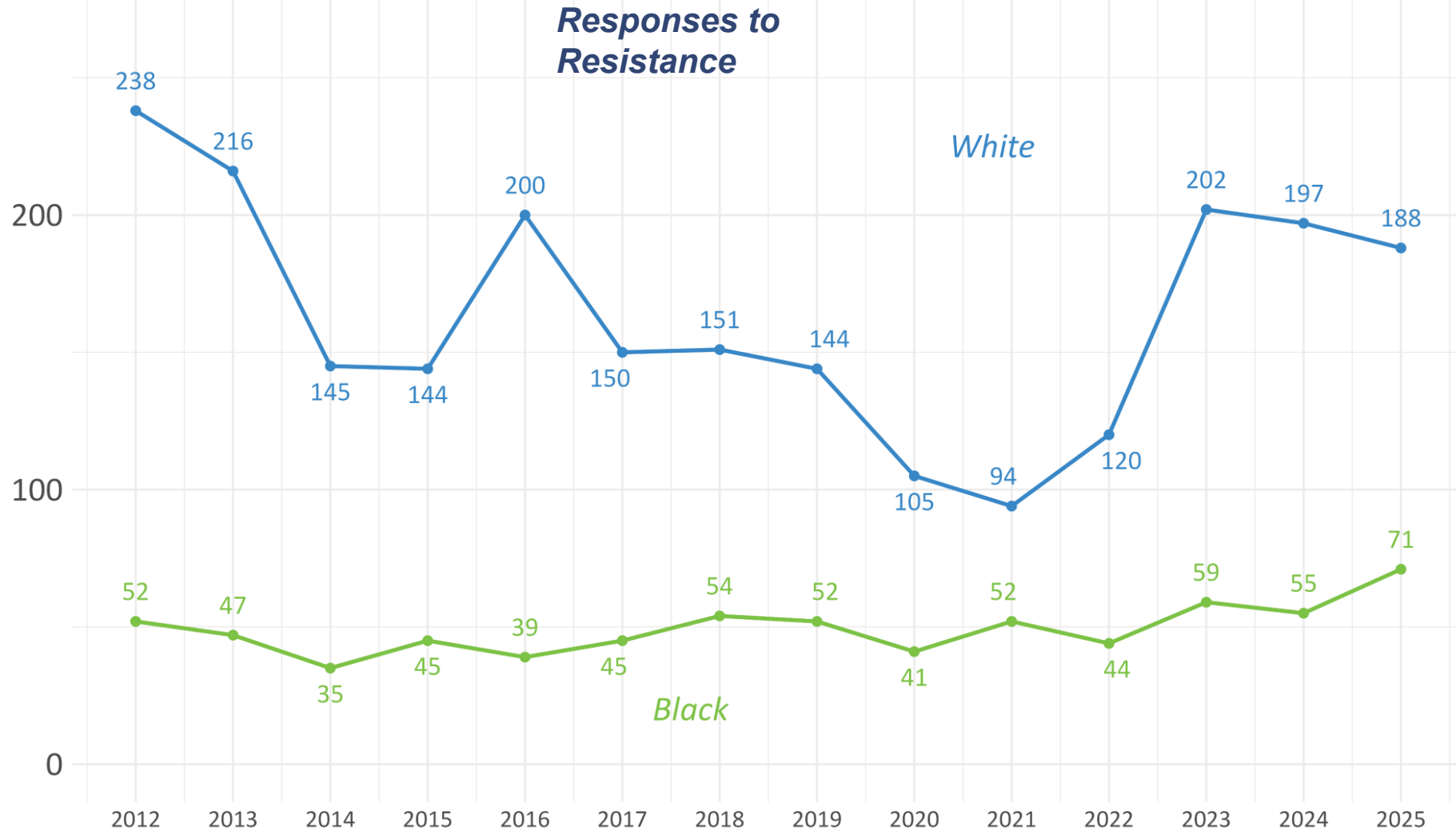


Data
1/1/2012 –
12/31/2025

Protocol incidents:
ERU
Operations,
Drugs – Sale,
Search
Warrant,
Stolen Vehicle

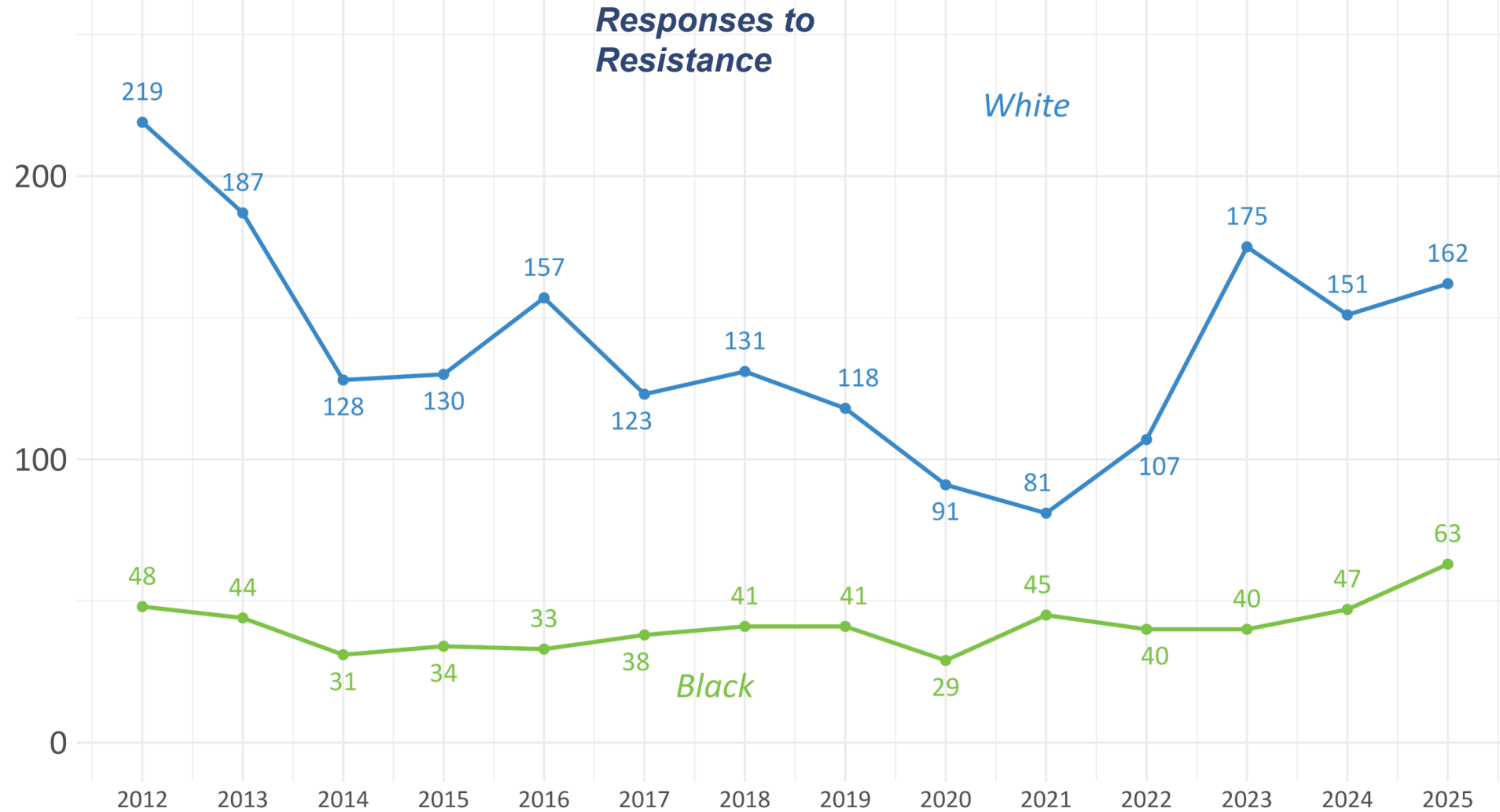
Uses of Force by Race

Uses of Force by Race, 2012 - 2025



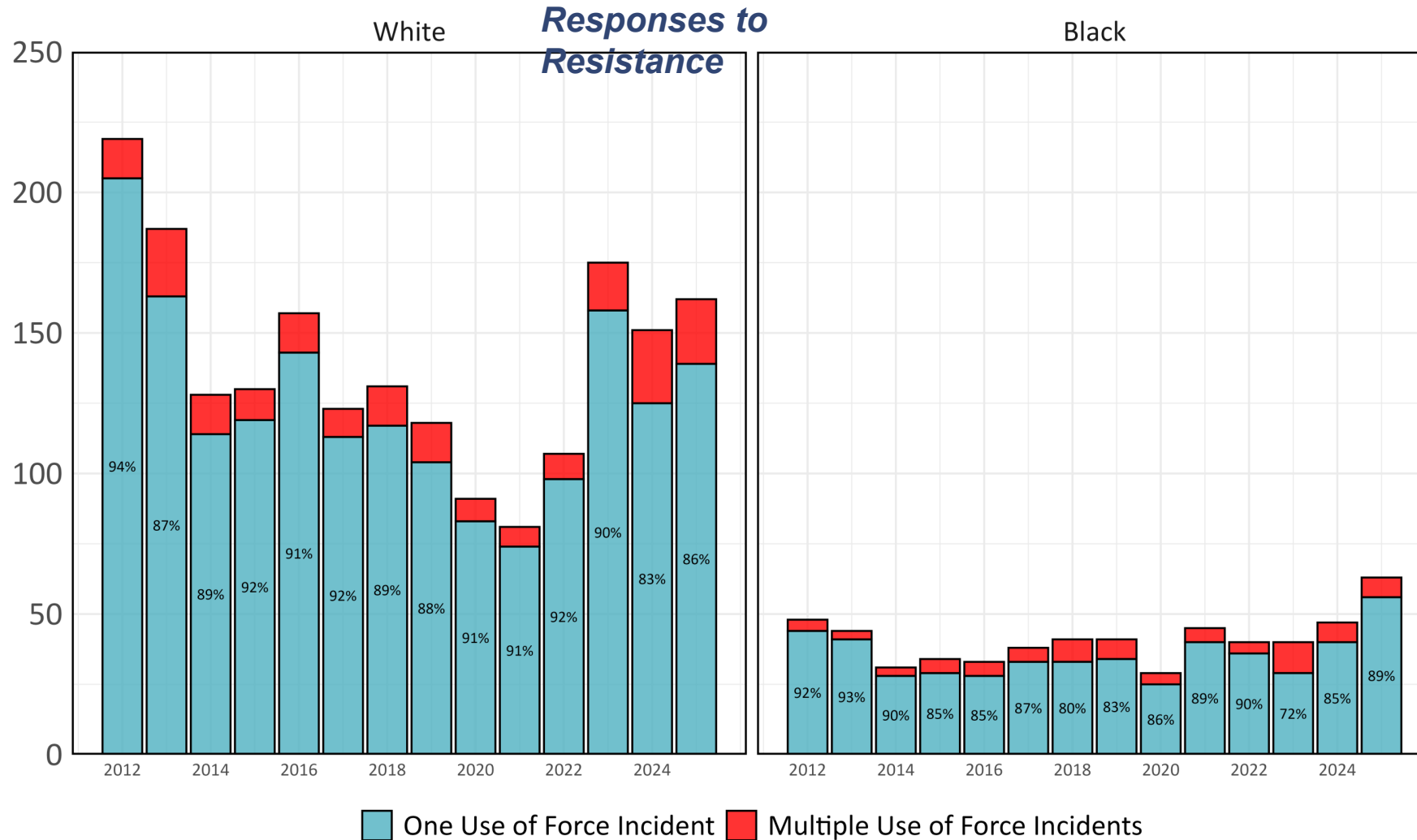
Data
1/1/2012 –
12/31/2025

Subjects of Force by Race, 2012 - 2025



Data
1/1/2012 –
12/31/2025

Subjects of Force by Race, 2012 - 2025



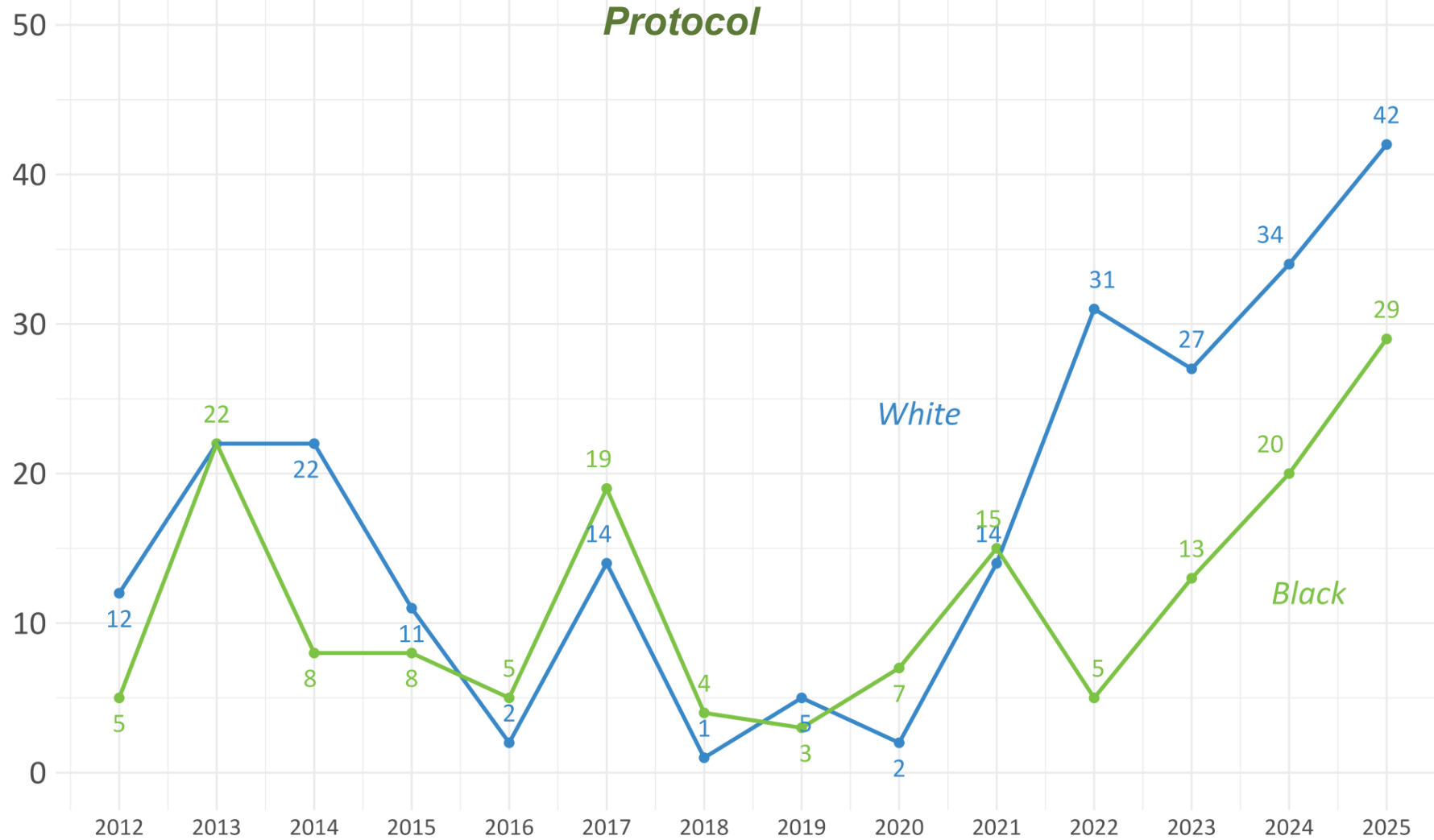
In 2025, 14% of white subjects had multiple use of force incidents, and 11% of black subjects had multiple use of force incidents.

Across all years, 14% of black subjects of force had multiple use of force incidents in a year, compared to 10% of white subjects

Data
1/1/2012 –
12/31/2025

One Use of Force Incident Multiple Use of Force Incidents

Uses of Force by Race, 2012 - 2025

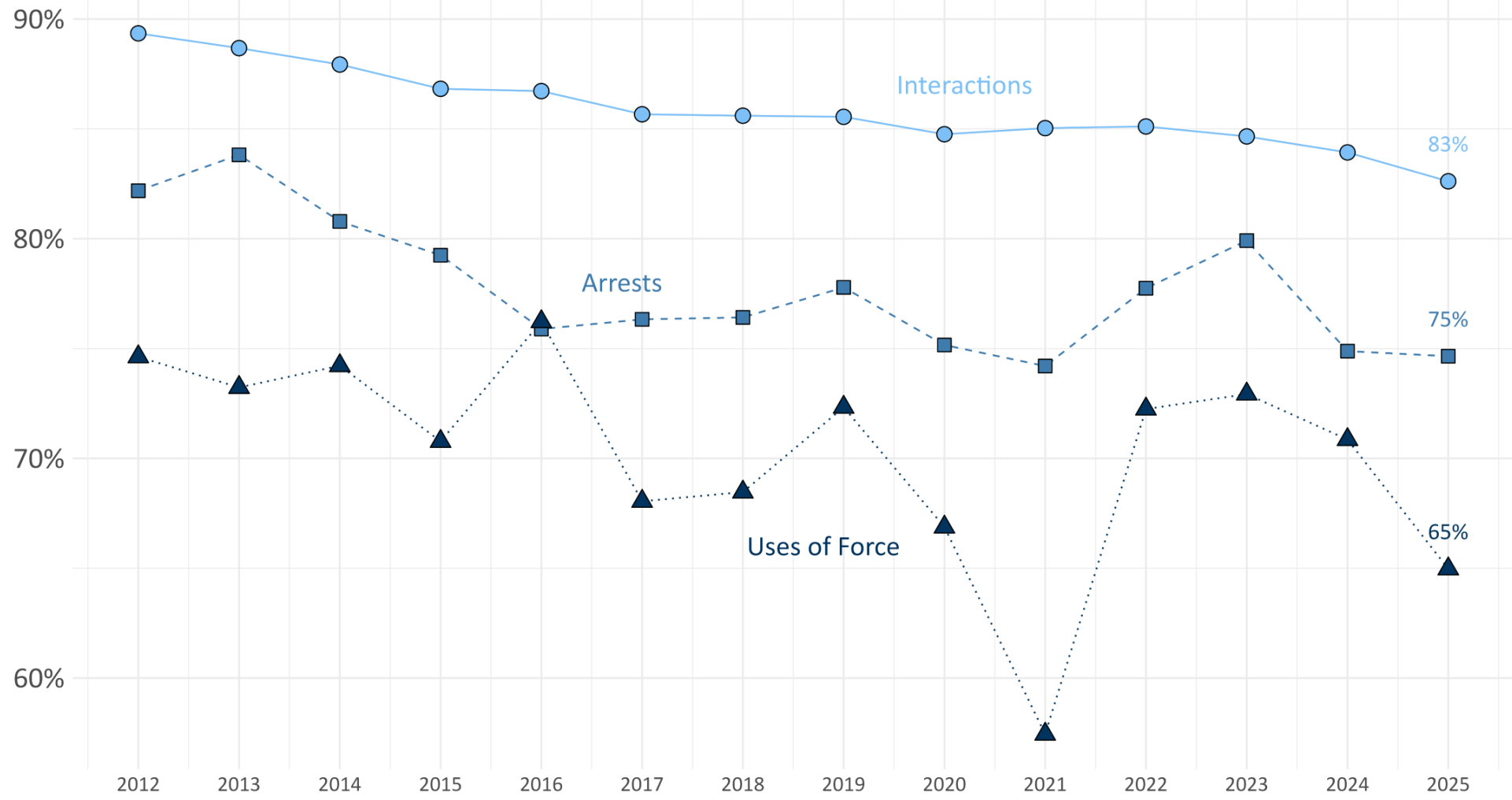


Data
1/1/2012 –
12/31/2025

Protocol incidents:
ERU
Operations,
Drugs – Sale,
Search
Warrant,
Stolen Vehicle

BPD Interactions, Arrests, and Uses of Force by Race, 2012 - 2025

White

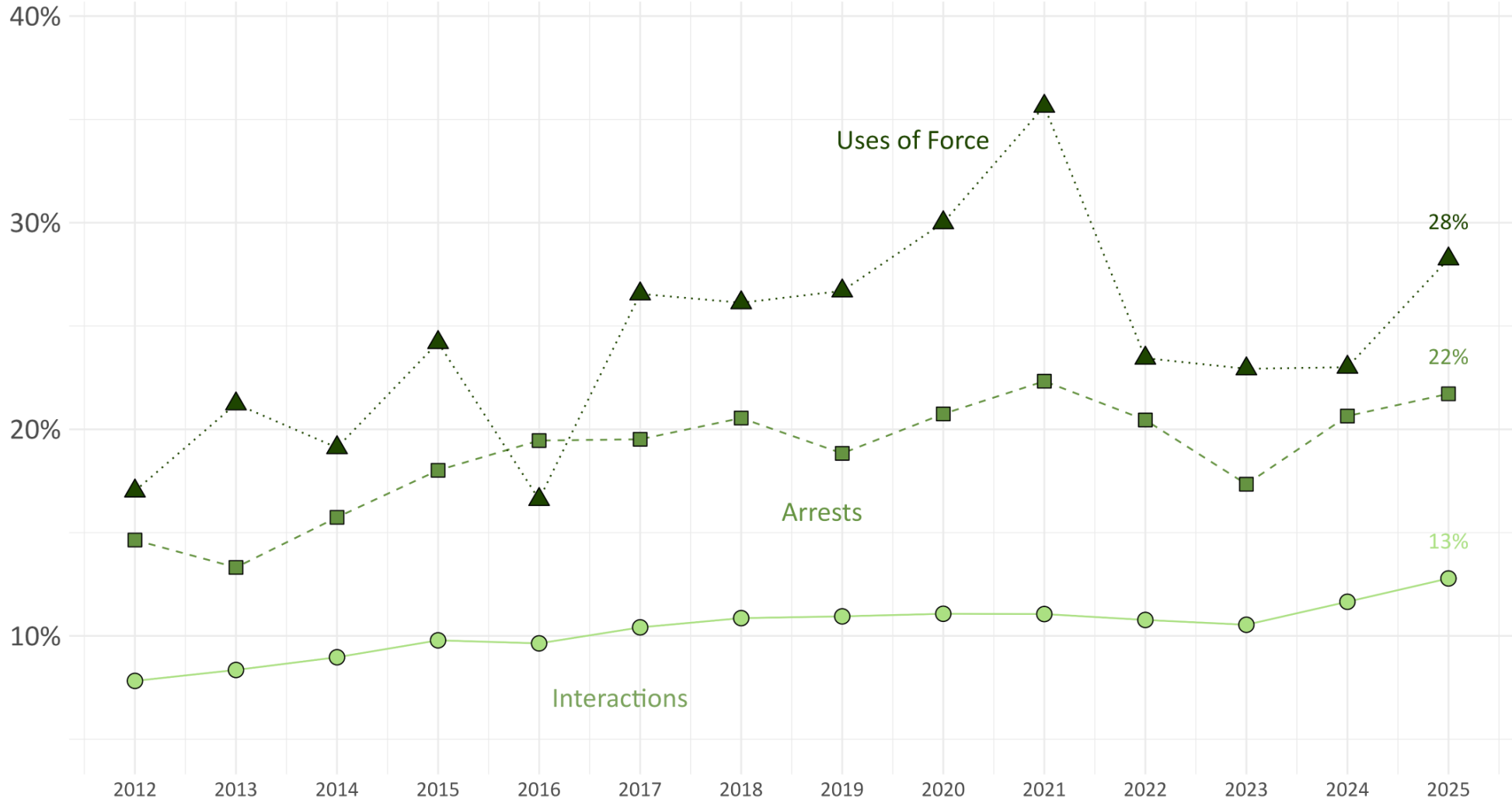


An 'interaction' is any person tied to an incident for any reason.

Data 1/1/2012 – 12/31/2025

BPD Interactions, Arrests, and Uses of Force by Race, 2012 - 2025

Black

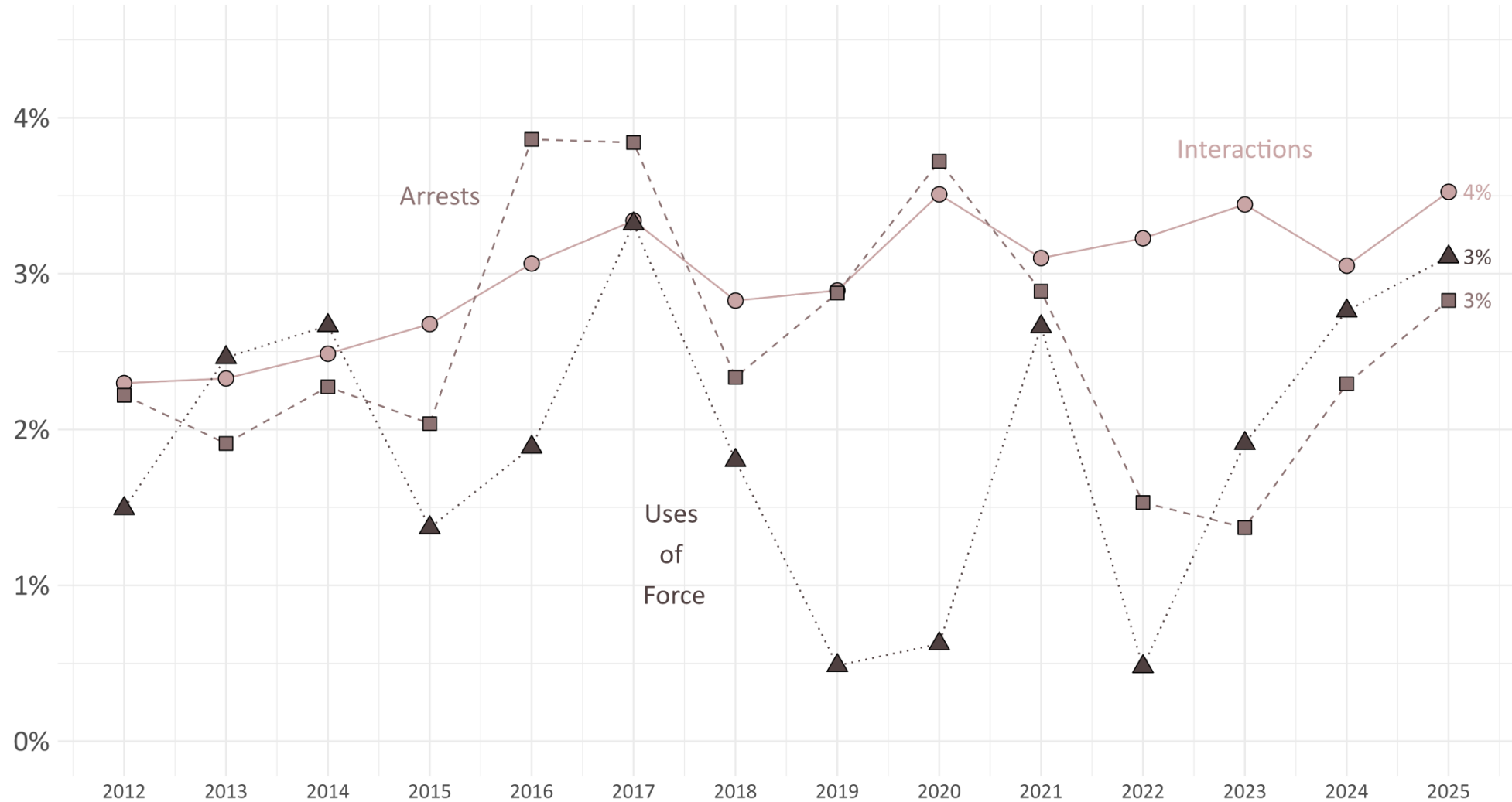


An 'interaction' is any person tied to an incident for any reason.

Data
1/1/2012 –
12/31/2025

BPD Interactions, Arrests, and Uses of Force by Race, 2012 - 2025

Asian



An 'interaction' is any person tied to an incident for any reason.

Data
1/1/2012 –
12/31/2025

Incidents, Arrests, and Location

Uses of Force by Incident Type

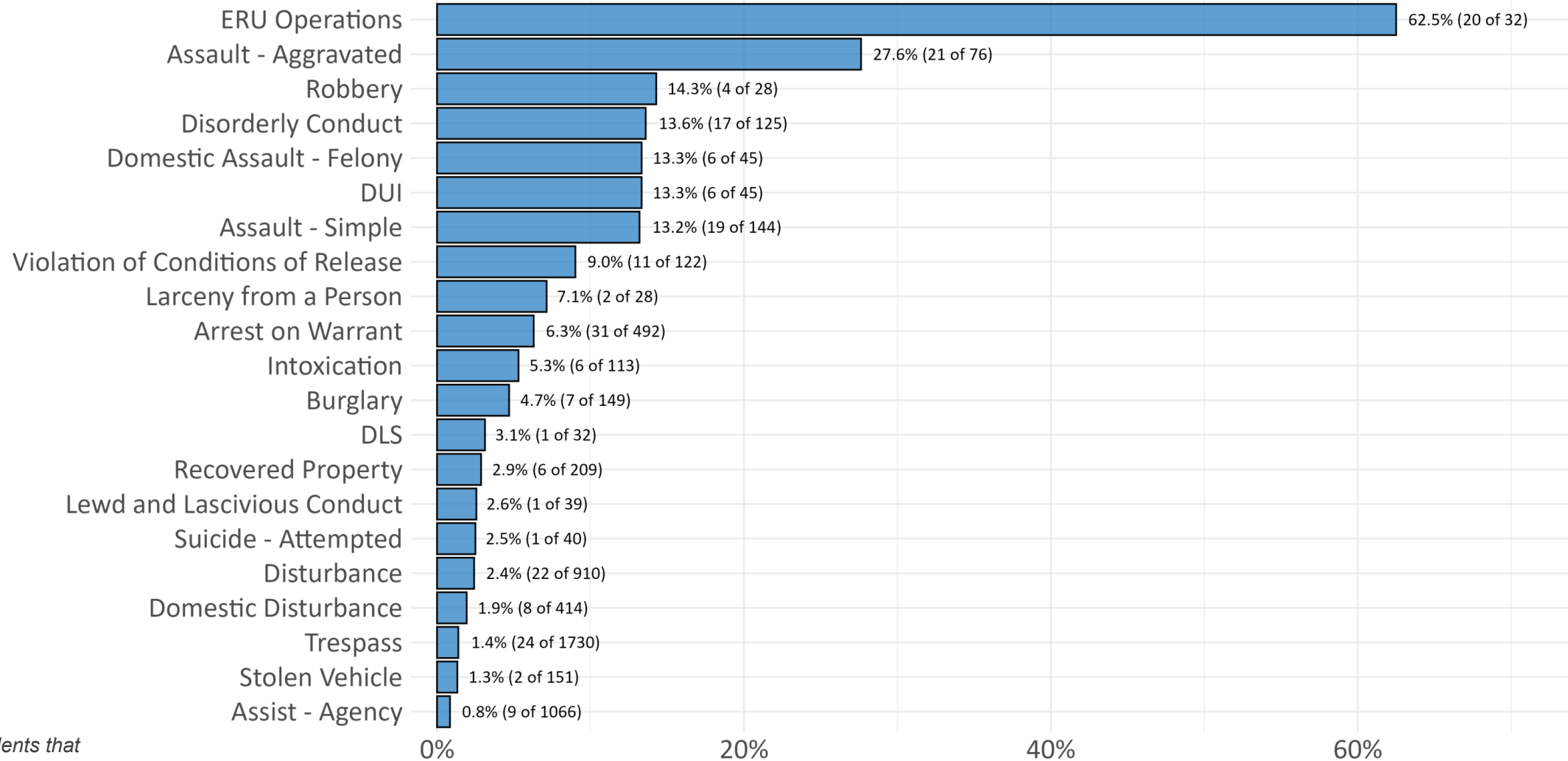
Call Type	2025	2021 - 2024 average	Difference
ERU Operations	56	16	40
Arrest on Warrant	32	19	14
Trespass	29	17	12
Disturbance	29	16	13
Assault - Aggravated	25	20	5
Assault - Simple	23	16	7
Assist - Agency	19	9	10
Disorderly Conduct	18	13	5
Suspicious Event	12	8	4
Recovered Property	11	10	2
Violation of Conditions of Release	11	6	5
Domestic Disturbance	10	7	3

Call Type	2025	2021 - 2024 average	Difference
Burglary	7	8	-1
Domestic Assault - Felony	7	6	2
DUI	6	4	2
Intoxication	6	4	3
Operations	5	8	-3
Drugs	5	1	4
Traffic	4	2	3
Robbery	4	2	2
Impeding a Public Officer	3	6	-3
Stolen Vehicle	2	4	-2
Larceny from a Person	2	1	1
Welfare Check	2	1	1
Ordinance Violation - Other	2	1	1
Homicide – Attempted	2	0	2

Note: Average and Difference column have been rounded and may not add up to the 2025 count.

Filtered to rows where the 2025 count is 2 or higher.

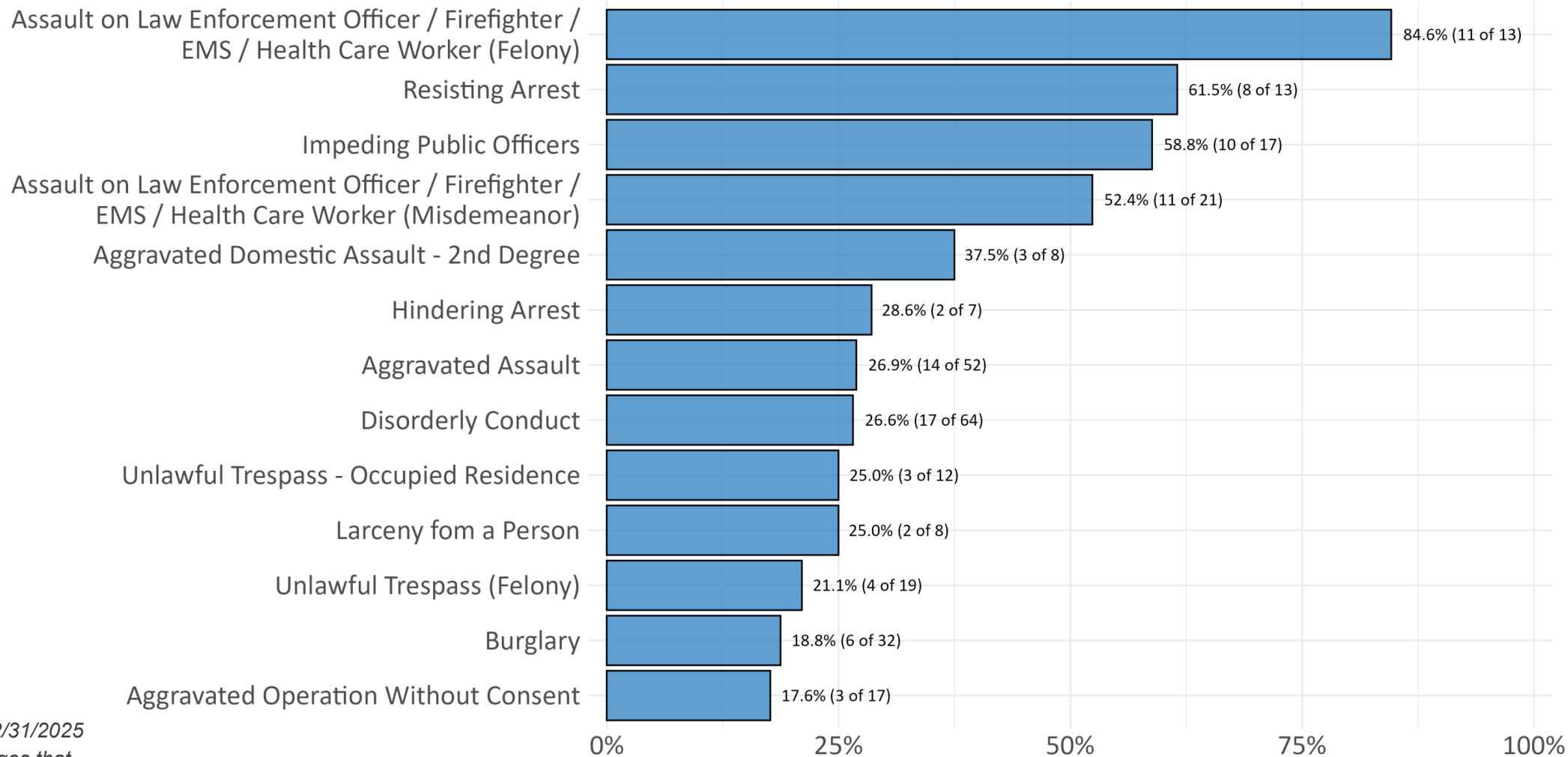
Top Percentage of Incidents where Force was Used, 2025



Data
1/1/2025 –
12/31/2025

Filtered to incidents that
occurred at least 20 times .

Top Percentage of Arrests where Force was Used, 2025



Data 1/1/2025 – 12/31/2025
 Only showing charges that occurred at least 5 times.

Uses of Force and Incidents by Area, 2025

Area Name	Total Incidents		Uses of Force	
	N	%	N	%
Downtown	14,740	43%	148	42%
Old North End	6,648	19%	72	20%
University / Hill Section	4,399	13%	70	20%
South End	4,305	12%	26	7%
New North End	2,593	7%	8	2%
Outside Burlington	1,942	6%	30	8%

Data
1/1/2025 –
12/31/2025

~200 incidents not
shown due to missing
Area data

Use of Force Incidents and Total Incidents by Area, 2025

Area Name	Total Incidents		Use of Force <i>Incidents</i>	
	N	%	N	%
Downtown	14,740	43%	128	48%
Old North End	6,648	19%	52	19%
University / Hill Section	4,399	13%	43	16%
South End	4,305	12%	20	7%
New North End	2,593	7%	7	3%
Outside Burlington	1,942	6%	17	6%

Data
1/1/2025 –
12/31/2025

*Note: Counting incidents where
any use of force occurred,
regardless of the number of
uses.*

*~200 incidents not
shown due to missing
Area data*

Use of Force Details

Uses of Force by Force Type by Race, 2025

Responses to Resistance

Types of Force	White		Black		Asian		American Indian or Alaska Native		Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander		Other / Not Reported	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<i>Total</i>	188	---	71	---	10	---	3	---	1	---	7	---
Weaponless	121	64%	56	79%	8	80%	2	67%	1	100%	5	71%
Firearm Pointed / Displayed	65	35%	22	31%	1	10%	0	0%	0	0%	3	43%
Weapon Threat	34	18%	8	11%	1	10%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
OC Spray	18	10%	6	8%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Taser	1	1%	2	3%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Firearm Fired	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	1	33%	0	0%	0	0%

Data
1/1/2025 –
12/31/2025

Note: Multiple force types can be used in a single interaction, so the sum can be greater than the total.

Weaponless: Noncompliant handcuffing, soft empty hands, tackling, joint locks, etc.

Weapon Threat: Taser or OC Spray threatened but not used.

Uses of Force by Force Type by Race, 2025

Protocol

Types of Force	White		Black		Asian		Other / Not Reported	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<i>Total</i>	42	---	29	---	1	---	2	---
Weaponless	7	17%	5	17%	0	0%	0	0%
Firearm Pointed / Displayed	38	90%	28	97%	1	100%	2	100%
Weapon Threat	2	5%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
OC Spray	1	2%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Taser	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Firearm Fired	1	2%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%

Data
1/1/2025 –
12/31/2025

Note: Multiple force types can be used in a single interaction, so the sum can be greater than the total.

Protocol incidents:
ERU Operations,
Drugs – Sale,
Search Warrant,
Stolen Vehicle

Weaponless: Noncompliant handcuffing, soft empty hands, tackling, joint locks, etc.

Weapon Threat: Taser or OC Spray threatened but not used.

Uses of Force and Resulting Injuries by Race, 2025

Responses to Resistance

	White		Black		Asian		American Indian or Alaska Native		Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander		Other / Not Reported	
Total Uses of Force	188	---	71	---	10	---	3	---	1	---	7	---
Officer Injury	19	10.1%	4	5.6%	1	10%	0	0%	0	0	0	0
Subject Injury	16	8.5%	12	16.9%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%

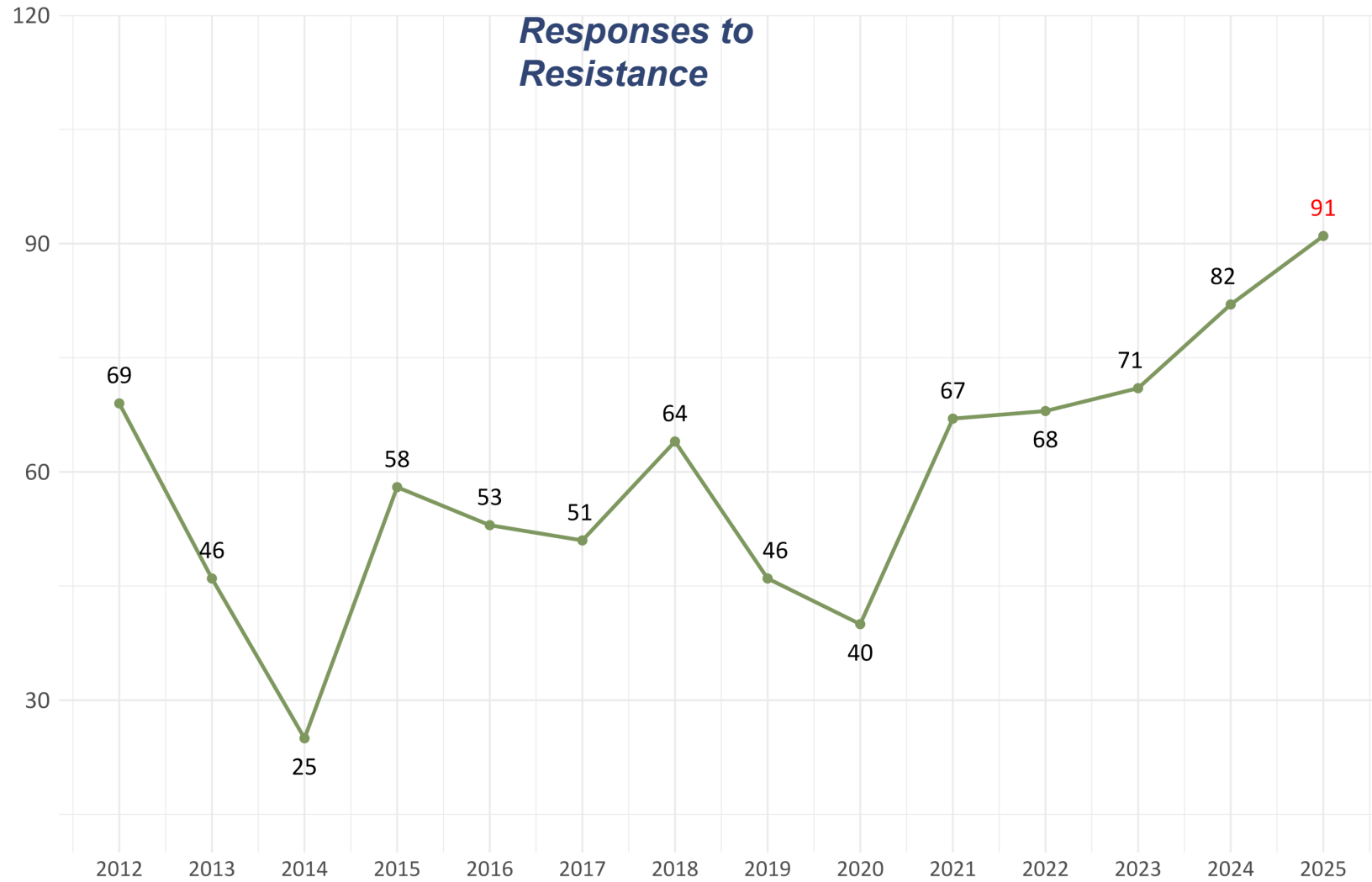
Of the 28 reported subject injuries, 2 were listed as Moderate (potentially dislocated shoulder/elbow), both of White subjects.

The remaining 26 Minor injuries varied, but common injuries include irritation from OC spray and lacerations on hands or face.

Data
1/1/2025 –
12/31/2025

Firearms

Uses of Force where a Firearm is pointed or displayed, 2012 - 2025



Data
1/1/2012 –
12/31/2025

Note: the vast majority (of 2025) firearm uses of force were firearm pointed, as opposed to displayed.

Uses of Force where a Firearm is pointed or displayed, 2012 - 2025

Responses to

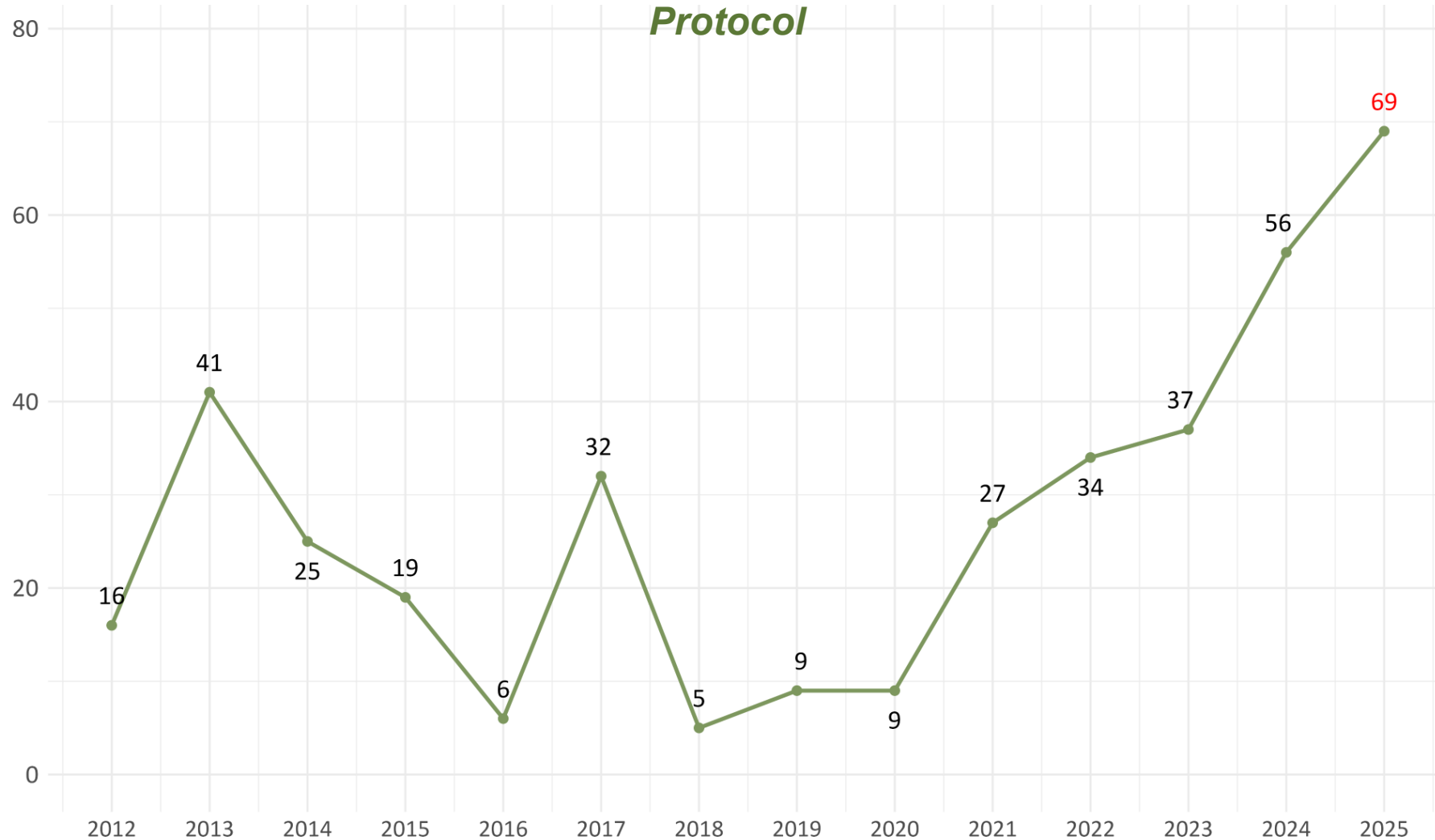
Call Type	2025	2021 - 2024 average	Difference
Disturbance	15	5	10
Assist - Agency	13	3	10
Trespass	9	6	3
Suspicious Event	9	5	4
Assault - Aggravated	8	9	-1
Domestic Disturbance	6	3	3
Arrest on Warrant	4	2	3
Traffic	4	1	3
Burglary	3	6	-3
Domestic Assault - Felony	3	2	1
Drugs	2	0	2
Intoxication	2	0	2
Homicide – Attempted	2	0	2

Note: Average and Difference column have been rounded and may not add up to the 2025 count.

*Data
1/1/2021 –
12/31/2025*

Note: one Assist – Agency incident responsible for 8 of these 2025 uses of force (Burglary called in by Colchester PD)

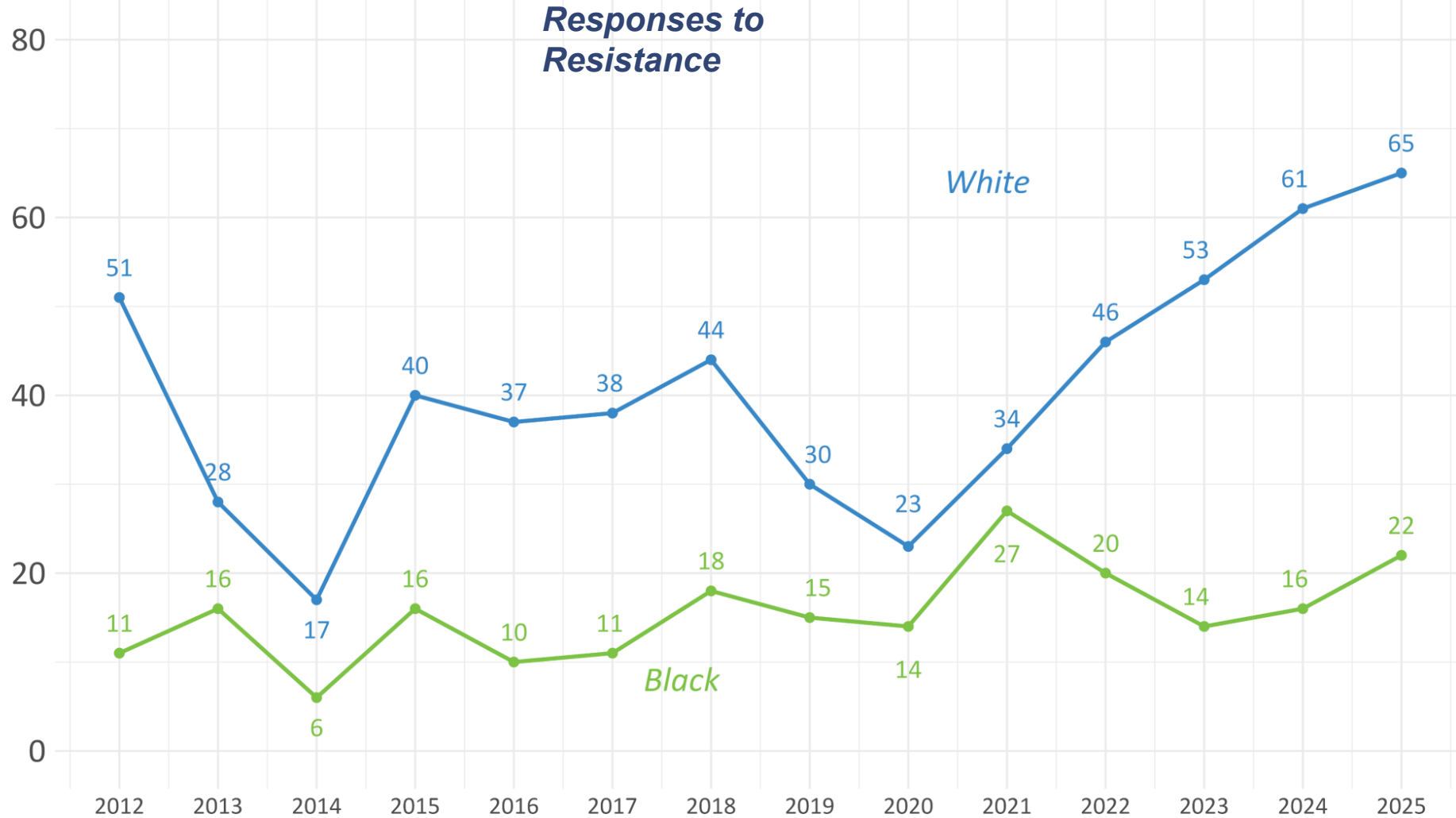
Uses of Force where a Firearm is pointed or displayed, 2012 - 2025



Data
1/1/2012 –
12/31/2025

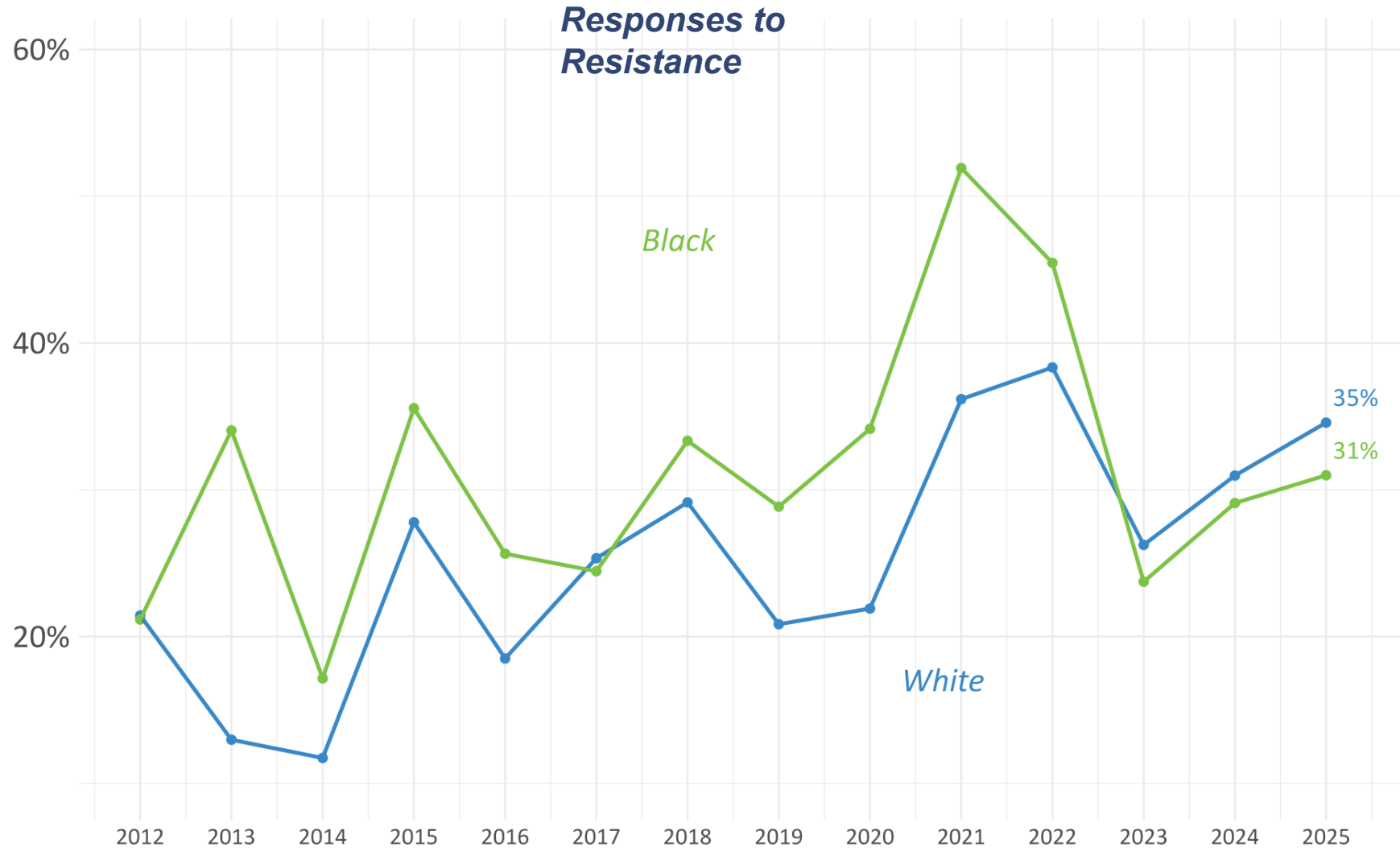
Protocol incidents:
ERU
Operations,
Drugs – Sale,
Search
Warrant,
Stolen Vehicle

Uses of Force where a Firearm is pointed or displayed, 2012 - 2025



Data
1/1/2012 –
12/31/2025

Uses of Force where a Firearm is pointed or displayed, 2012 - 2025

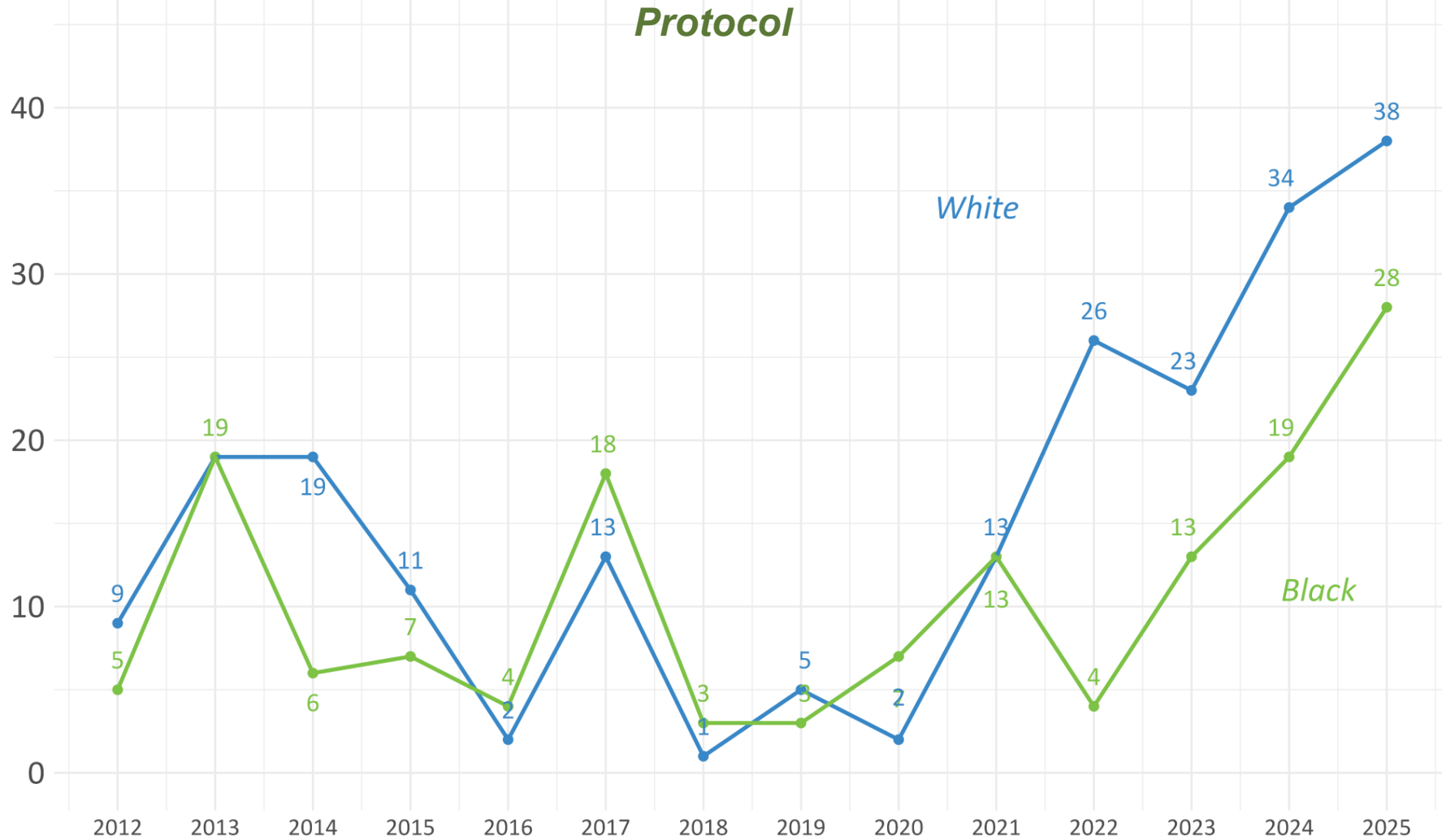


Displayed as a percentage of all uses of force for that race.

I.e., 35% of uses of force on white subjects involved a pointed or displayed firearm.

Data
1/1/2012 –
12/31/2025

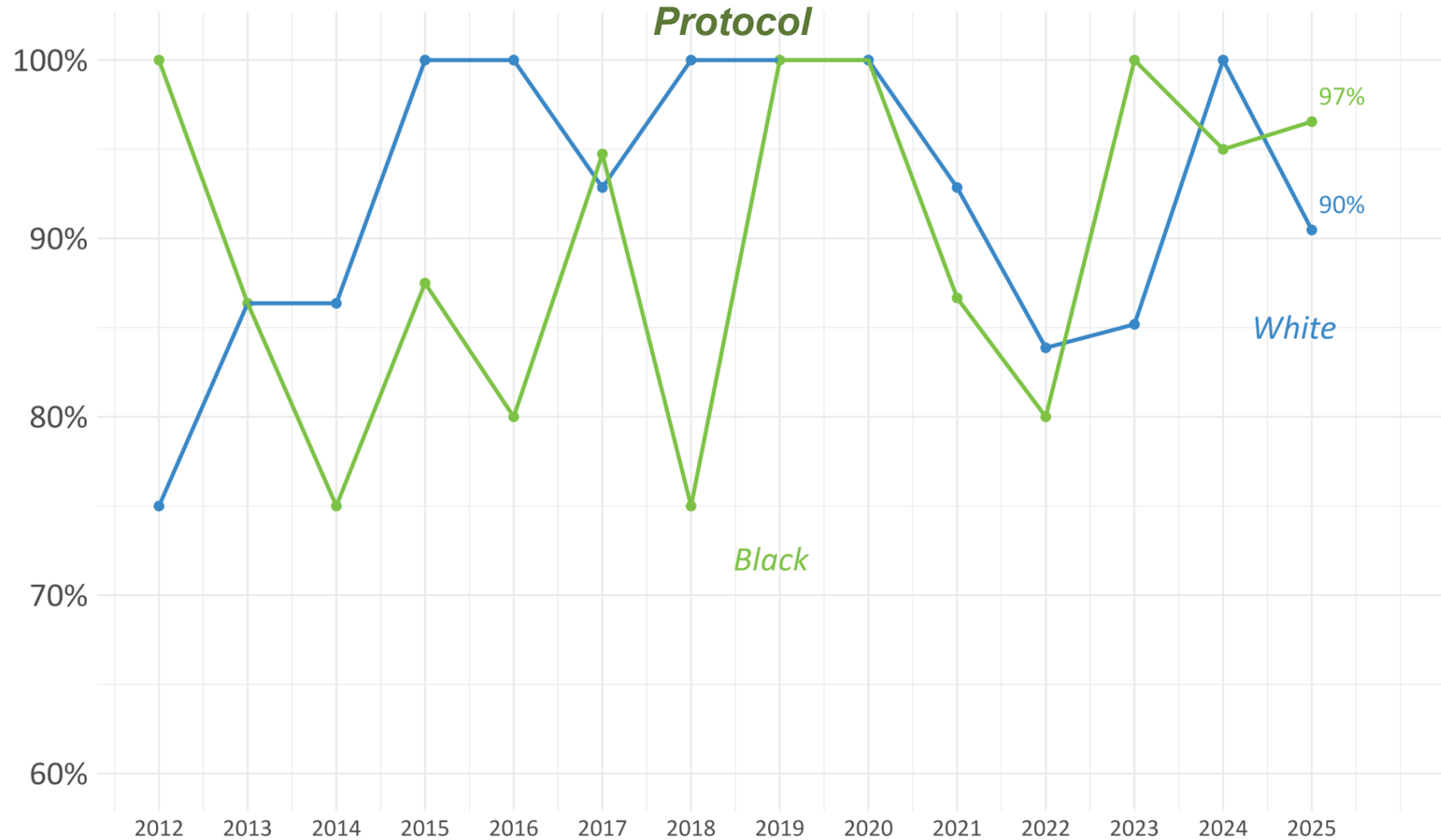
Uses of Force where a Firearm is pointed or displayed, 2012 - 2025



Data
1/1/2012 –
12/31/2025

Protocol incidents:
ERU
Operations,
Drugs – Sale,
Search
Warrant,
Stolen Vehicle

Uses of Force where a Firearm is pointed or displayed, 2012 - 2025



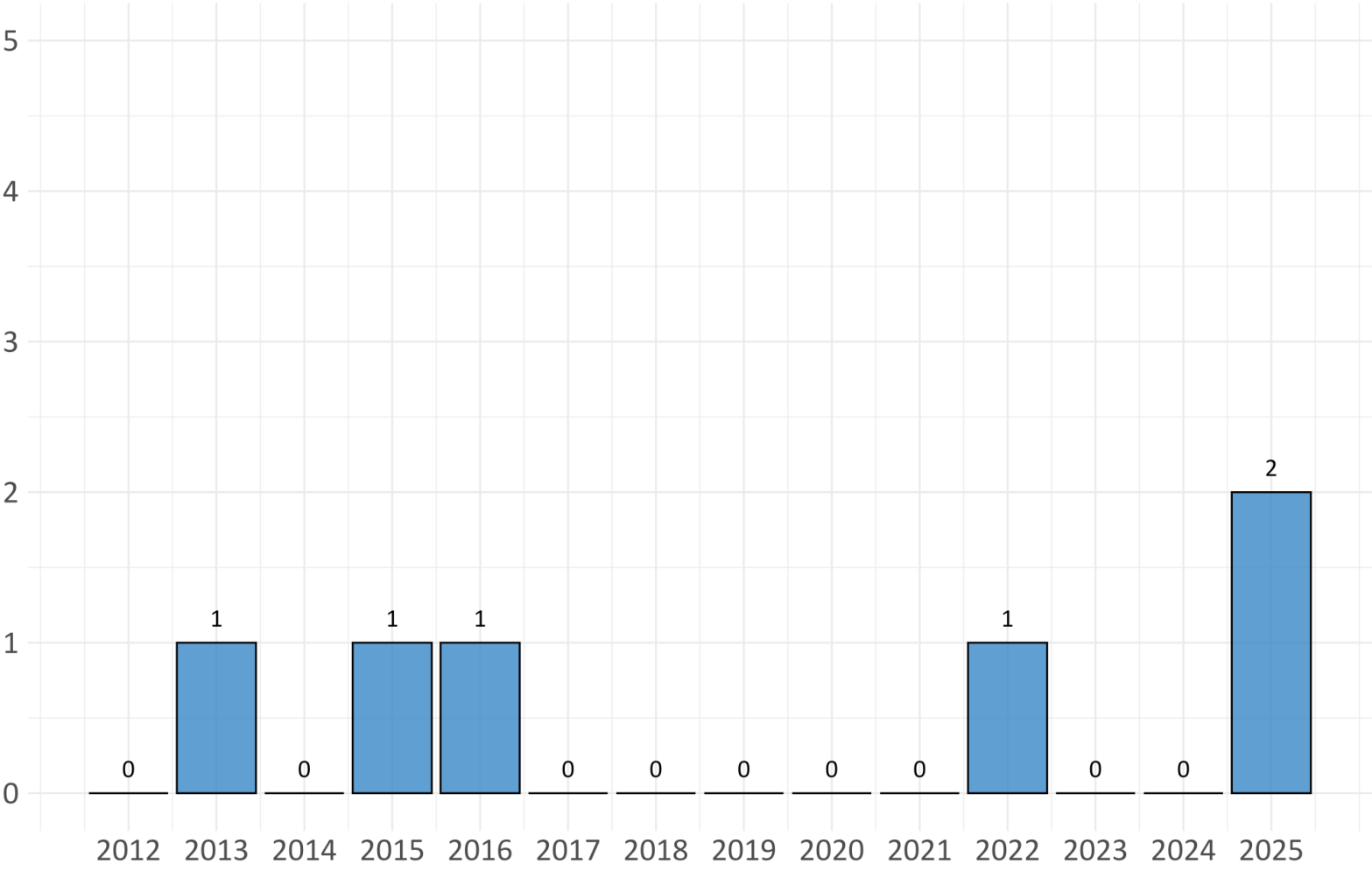
Protocol incidents:
 ERU
 Operations,
 Drugs – Sale,
 Search
 Warrant,
 Stolen Vehicle

Displayed as a percentage of all uses of force for that race.

I.e.. 90% of uses of force on white subjects involved a pointed or displayed firearm.

Data
 1/1/2012 –
 12/31/2025

Gunfire Use of Force Incidents



Data
1/1/2012 –
12/31/2025

*Incidents where an
officer fired a gun.*

City of Burlington, Vermont
Board of Police Commissioners
Bylaws

Preamble and Authority

1. Who We Are and Where Our Authority Comes From

The Burlington Board of Police Commissioners (the “Commission” or “BPC”) was created by the Burlington City Charter (24 App. V.S.A. ch. 3, §§ 120, 126, 183, and 184). The Commission also operates under authority given by the City Council through city ordinances, resolutions, union contracts, and police department rules.

These bylaws set out how the Commission runs its internal business. All Commission actions must stay within the authority that the law and the City Council have given us.

2. Guiding Principles

In carrying out their duties, Commissioners shall:

- 2.1 Treat fellow Commissioners, city staff, police department staff, and members of the public with respect and good faith;
- 2.2 Come to meetings prepared for open and engaged discussion, having reviewed material available in advance, being mindful of their time speaking and always assuming the best in one another;
- 2.3 Follow Vermont’s Open Meeting Law (1 V.S.A. §§ 310–314) and Public Records Act (1 V.S.A. §§ 315–320);
- 2.4 Act fairly and without bias, especially when deciding appeals or complaints;
- 2.5 When speaking publicly, clearly distinguish between a personal opinion and the official position of the Commission; and
- 2.6 Give fair consideration to the interests of all people and groups affected by Commission decisions.

Purpose and Goals

3. What the Commission Does

The Commission’s job is to carry out the police oversight, policy review, disciplinary appeals, and community accountability responsibilities that the City Council and the law have given it; while preserving the operational authority of the Chief of Police except where otherwise provided.

4. Commission Goals

The Commission's goals are to:

- 4.1 Promote fairness and equal treatment in public safety;
- 4.2 Support transparency and accountability in policing; and
- 4.3 Give the community a structured way to provide feedback and oversight, and to help build trust between the Burlington Police Department ("BPD") and the public.

Powers and Responsibilities

5. What the Commission Is Authorized to Do

Under the Burlington City Charter and City Council policy, the Commission has the following duties and powers:

- 5.1 Provide civilian oversight and help manage the Burlington Police Department as directed by state law, city ordinances, and the City Council;
- 5.2 Conduct audits, reviews, and evaluations of police department policies, directives, or data on discipline, racial disparities, or other Commission priorities;
- 5.3 Review complaints from the public against BPD employees and review how the Police Chief responds to those complaints;
- 5.4 Hear appeals from police officers or employees who believe the Police Chief unfairly fired, suspended, or demoted them. The Commission in a timely manner may uphold, change, or reverse the Chief's decision;
- 5.5 Approve the Chief's appointment of temporary or special police officers for up to one year; and
- 5.6 Oversee animal control policy as required by city ordinance.

Officers of the Commission

6. Leadership Structure: Co-Chairs or Chair and Vice-Chair

- 6.1 At the July organizational meeting each year, the Commission shall choose its leadership structure by majority vote and elect officers. The Commission may choose either: (a) two Co-Chairs, who will share the duties of the presiding officer by mutual agreement; or (b) a Chair and a Vice-Chair. The choice of structure and the election of officers happen at the same time and apply for that year.
- 6.2 Any Commissioner may nominate someone, including themselves.

- 6.3 Officers serve for one year, or until new officers are elected.
- 6.4 If one Co-Chair steps down, the remaining Co-Chair takes on all duties until the Commission elects a replacement. If both Co-Chairs (or the Chair) step down or are unavailable, the longest-serving Commissioner present takes over as acting chair until the Commission elects someone new.

7. Duties of the Chair (or Co-Chairs)

The Chair, or Co-Chairs sharing duties by mutual agreement, shall:

- 7.1 Run all Commission meetings and make rulings on questions of procedure;
- 7.2 Run meetings efficiently and respectfully, making sure all Commissioners have a chance to be heard;
- 7.3 Set and publish meeting agendas with input from all Commissioners, including regular items like the Police Chief's report, policy updates, use-of-force reports, and commendations;
- 7.4 Make sure meetings are properly announced and run in line with Vermont's Open Meeting Law;
- 7.5 Speak on behalf of the Commission on official actions, policy recommendations, and public matters, while clearly noting any personal views and acknowledging different perspectives;
- 7.6 Write the Commission's Annual Report, share a draft with all Commissioners for review and input, and get each Commissioner's signature before submitting it to the City Council;
- 7.7 Make sure meeting minutes are accurately prepared and posted publicly;
- 7.8 Make sure closed (executive) sessions are held only for lawful purposes under 1 V.S.A. § 313, and that only properly noticed topics are discussed; and
- 7.9 Make sure no major policy recommendation, complaint decision, or communication to the Mayor or City Council goes out without approval from a majority of the Commission with notation of Commissioner votes.

8. Duties of the Vice-Chair

The Vice-Chair shall:

- 8.1 Fill in for the Chair whenever the Chair is absent, has a conflict of interest, or is otherwise unavailable;
- 8.2 Help the Chair with administrative and procedural tasks as needed; and
- 8.3 Take over as acting Chair if the Chair steps down, until the Commission elects a new Chair.

Meetings

9. Regular and Special Meetings

- 9.1 Regular meetings shall be held in a publicly accessible location with proper public notice under Vermont's Open Meeting Law.
- 9.2 The Chair may cancel a regular meeting when necessary, after consulting with the full Commission, and must post public notice on the City and Commission websites.
- 9.3 The Chair may call special meetings with at least 24 hours' notice to all Commissioners and the public, as long as enough Commissioners can attend to form a quorum.

10. Agendas and How Meetings Are Run

- 10.1 Commissioners are encouraged to submit agenda items to the Chair at least five calendar days before a meeting. Reasonable and relevant requests will be honored.
- 10.2 Once an agenda is posted, it can only be changed by a two-thirds vote of the Commissioners present at the meeting.
- 10.3 Supporting materials should be sent to Commissioners and the Police Chief (or their representative) at least two calendar days before the meeting, when possible.
- 10.4 Meetings will generally follow Robert's Rules of Order, unless the Chair decides otherwise.

11. Public Participation

- 11.1 Members of the public are encouraged to attend all public meetings.
- 11.2 During public comment, each person may speak for up to four minutes. The presiding officer may extend this time at their discretion based on the nature or complexity of the comments. Time limits may not be applied based on what someone is saying or their point of view. The presiding officer may only stop a comment that is patently offensive. If there are many speakers, the Commission may shorten individual speaking times by majority vote.
- 11.3 Dialogue and back-and-forth discussion with members of the public may happen only when the Chair or a majority of the Commission approves it.

12. Attendance

Commissioners are strongly encouraged to attend meetings in person. If attending by video conference, Commissioners should keep their cameras on when possible. Missing more than six meetings in a calendar year — whether in person or online — may result in the Chair recommending to the City Council that the Commissioner be removed, after first discussing the absences with that Commissioner.

Committees

13. Standing and Ad Hoc Committees

- 13.1 Committee work should be shared among Commissioners.
- 13.2 The full Commission will discuss who serves on standing and ad hoc committees. Appointments are made on a volunteer basis. The Chair will encourage members to step up, including serving on committees themselves.

14. Citizen Complaints Subcommittee

- 14.1 At least two Commissioners shall serve on the Citizen Complaints Subcommittee. The Chair or Vice-Chair may also serve as a member.
- 14.2 Subcommittee members serve for six-month terms, so that all Commissioners have a chance to serve during their time on the Commission.
- 14.3 Subcommittee members review all complaints and the Police Chief's response. The subcommittee shall draft recommendations and bring them to the full Commission. The full Commission votes on the recommendations. Commissioners may amend, vote yes, vote no, or abstain; following Commission policy and Police Department Directives. The final written recommendation — including how each Commissioner voted — is sent to the Mayor's office. Any Commissioner may write a separate minority recommendation. In the event a majority of the subcommittee cannot agree on an action the matter will also be elevated to the full Commission to discuss.

15. Animal Control Committee

Commissioners serve on the Animal Control Committee as required by city ordinance.

Conflicts of Interest

16. Conflicts of Interest

Under City Charter § 133, Commissioners must disclose any real or potential conflict of interest and step aside from any matter where they have a conflict. Commissioners are encouraged to contact the City Attorney confidentially if they need guidance on whether a conflict exists.

Changing These Bylaws

17. How to Amend These Bylaws

These bylaws may be changed by a majority vote at a properly noticed public meeting, consistent with Vermont's Open Meeting Law.

Burlington Board of Police Commissioners

City of Burlington, Vermont
149 Church Street • Burlington, VT 05401

May 15, 2026

The Honorable Emma Mulvaney-Stanak
Mayor, City of Burlington
149 Church Street
Burlington, Vermont 05401

The Honorable Ben Traverse
President, Burlington City Council
149 Church Street
Burlington, Vermont 05401

Re: Invitation to the Burlington Board of Police Commissioners — May 26, 2026

Dear Mayor Mulvaney-Stanak and Council President Traverse,

At its public meeting on April 28, 2026, the Burlington Board of Police Commissioners voted to extend a formal invitation for you to attend and participate in a portion of the Commission's next scheduled meeting, Tuesday, May 26, 2026, at 6:00 PM in the Contois Auditorium, Burlington City Hall.

The Commission would like to discuss two things with you directly. The first is how our oversight authority is understood by the administration and the City Council. As you know, the Police Commission has authority and responsibility relating to the police department as may be delegated from time to time by resolution of the City Council. We are grateful for the support and confidence the City Council has given us over the years and take this responsibility to the council and the mayor seriously, along with our commitment to the community.

At its October 18, 2021, meeting, the City Council passed a resolution authorizing the Commission to start audits, reviews, and evaluations of police department policies, directives, and data — including access to videos, which we now call body-worn camera footage. We want to make sure we have a shared understanding of what that authority means in practice.

The second is the Commission's request for body-worn camera footage from the March 11, 2026, ICE action and protest in South Burlington. We would welcome the chance to talk through that experience openly and to discuss how records requests under our oversight authority will be handled going forward.

Please be in touch with us should your schedules more easily accommodate being on our May 26 agenda at a time certain and we will include this on our agenda.

We look forward to working to build a strong collaborative relationship that allows us to continue our authorized work.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'RD', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Robert Depper, Chair
Burlington Board of Police Commissioners

cc:

City Attorney Hayley McClanahan

Chief of Police Shawn Burke

Burlington Board of Police Commissioners (all members)



**BURLINGTON POLICE DEPARTMENT
DEPARTMENT DIRECTIVE
DD45 Crisis, Advocacy, Intervention Programs**
Reviewed and published **Month Date, Year**

PURPOSE: The purpose of this policy is to define and contextualize the day-to-day functioning of positions assigned to the Crisis, Advocacy, Intervention Program (CAIP) of the department. The civilian employees who make up CAIP work to address the underlying social service needs of individuals who intersect with the public safety system, as well as provide a real-time response to needs outside of the scope of law enforcement. These positions seek to diversify the first responder field with positions that can assist with issues outside of the scope of public safety and law enforcement. Members of CAIP actively work to bridge growing gaps in social services by addressing unmet needs and decreasing a person’s reliance on public systems such as police and fire to meet those needs.

POLICY: To provide sensitive, fair, and high-quality social services to the citizens of Burlington through professional assistance that best meets the needs of the circumstances and the person.

- CONTENTS:**
- I. Department Specific Expectations for Civilian Employees
 - II. Community Support Liaison (CSL) Team Structure and Work
 - III. Domestic Violence Victim Advocate (DVVA) Position
 - IV. Victim Services Specialist (VSS) Position
 - V. Utilization of Abandoned Property by CAIP
 - VI. Addendum
-

I. DEPARTMENT-SPECIFIC EXPECTATIONS FOR CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES

Each member of the Crisis, Advocacy, Intervention Program (CAIP) Unit is responsible for understanding multiple department directives. The following directives can be found online on the PowerDMS platform. Each member of CAIP is expected to read and sign off on understanding the nature of each directive.

A. Directive List:

- 1. DD01: Law Enforcement Role & Authority, Ethics, Organizational Structure & Department Rules
- 2. DD02.01 Shift Assignments, Areas, Supervision, Notifications, & Facility Inspections
- 3. DD0202: Grooming Standards, Uniforms, Equipment, Inspections, & Use of Tobacco Products
- 4. DD03: Statewide Policy on Fair and Impartial Policing

5. DD04: Operation of Police Vehicles, Response Codes, Pursuits
6. DD10: Evidence, Contraband, Found Property
7. DD11: Victim Witness Assistance
8. DD13.01: Interacting with Persons with Limited English Proficiency
9. DD 13.02: Interacting with Persons with Disabilities
10. DD13.03: Interacting with Persons with Diminished Capacity
11. DD21.02: Domestic Violence by Law Enforcement Employees-Prevention & Early Warning Initiatives
12. DD28: Information Technology & Electronic Communication
13. DD30: Public Information
14. DD31: Ride Along Program
15. DD33: Juvenile Operations
16. DD37: Training
17. DD38: Department Property & Purchasing Orders
18. DD39: Personnel
19. DD40: Quality Control, Internal Investigations & Discipline
20. DD42.01: City Access Cards & Facility Access
21. DD43: Reporting Corruption & Misconduct
22. Valcour User Agreement
23. City of Burlington Personnel Policy Manual
24. AFSCME Union Contract
25. Applicable Job Description

II. COMMUNITY SUPPORT LIAISON (CSL) TEAM STRUCTURE AND WORK

A Community Support Liaison is responsible for responding to requests for assistance from the dispatch center and the public, where elements of a crime or safety concern have not been reported.

A. Community Support Liaison Team Purpose

1. The CSL team and CAIP manager work in collaboration with the Officer in Charge of the Uniform Services Bureau to address calls for service that can be safely and effectively addressed by the CSL team.
2. On occasion, members of the team will work collaboratively with members of the Detective Services Bureau and its respective supervisors.
3. Proactive assistance is also expected to be offered, as an additional intention of the program is to reduce the workload of officers, specifically when a law enforcement presence is not necessary, but a skilled, knowledgeable professional is still needed.
4. Proactive work assists with reducing community members' reliance on emergency care systems by providing individuals with pathways to sustained support and recovery.
5. The team engages in forensic social work, which is a specialized area within the social work profession. It employs an integrative approach, encompassing generalist, specialized, and collaborative methods, in serving diverse populations affected by civil and/or criminal legal issues. This work merges core social work principles (e.g.,

person-centered, trauma-informed, strength-based approaches, including harm reduction) with a specialized understanding to address both social functioning and broader socio-legal environment.

B. CSL Team Structure and Scope

1. The CSL position functions as both a generalist and a specialist. They are required to have a deep understanding of what social service resources exist in the community, as well as a general knowledge of the criminal and civil justice systems.
2. Service provision completed by a CSL is typically done in the community, unless someone is physically seeking assistance at 1 North Avenue.
3. CSLs are supervised by the CAIP manager.
4. The CSL team schedule rotates monthly and consists of four ten-hour shifts per week. There are two CSLs scheduled per shift, except for weekends when there is one CSL per shift. The first shift is 0800-1800 or 0900-1900. Second shift is 1100-2100. Both shifts have flexible schedules, often guided by client needs. All schedules will be accurately reflected in PowerTime and UKG by the CAIP manager.
5. The administration of the police department reserves all rights with respect to schedule changes as outlined in the collective bargaining agreement between the City of Burlington and the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFSCME).
6. To best serve the department and the community, the schedule is structured to maximize CSL availability and allow time for proactive work, which is necessary to address recidivism.
7. When four CSLs (two first shift and two second shift) are scheduled, one CSL from each shift will be designated as the primary CSL. The primary CSL shall:
 - a. Prioritize responding to calls for assistance from dispatch (police and fire).
 - b. Will enter P in the notes line of Valcour to alert dispatch who the primary is.
 - c. Show themselves as “10-8/Available for calls” in the Valcour system during any foot patrols, community outreach, or encampment outreach. The CSL will have their radios on and are expected to wear their earpieces.
 - d. Not engage in any service coordination activities.
8. When three CSLs (one of one shift and two of another) are scheduled, the shift that has two CSLs scheduled will designate one of the CSLs as the primary CSL.
9. If there are two CSLs (one on each shift) scheduled, each will be considered the primary CSL for their respective shift.
10. If there are two CSLs on the same shift, one CSL will be considered primary.
11. A CSL is a mandated reporter per Title 33, VSA 4913 & VSA 6902. HIPAA restrictions apply to some of their work.
12. A CSL is a public servant. As a public servant, refusal of service is limited to circumstances where it is unsafe for a CSL to engage, either independently or in tandem. No other forms of denial are approved without speaking to the CAIP manager before refusal of service. If a provider requests that a CSL not respond or limit support, the CSL shall:
 - a. explain to the provider why refusal of service is not an option.

- b. clarify the role of the CSL, and the intention is to support, and solve problems in the moment, not to duplicate service provision.
- c. work collaboratively with community providers to the best of their ability.
- d. report any communication breakdowns or pushback to the CAIP manager.

C. Workflows and Use of Law Enforcement Records Management System

1. All personnel within CAIP shall engage in both reactive and proactive work. Some positions are intended to respond to field-based requests for service, while other positions (i.e., DVVA and VSS) only complete reactive work if a community member comes to the building seeking support.
2. Reactive work is defined as activities related to real-time requests for assistance that come through the police department's dispatch center. The call types a CSL can respond to vary, depending on the information initially provided.
3. Proactive work is defined as an activity that is not considered urgent and involves elements of community engagement, outreach, or case management services.

a. Use of the Valcour System

- i. Valcour is the state of Vermont's law enforcement records management system, governed by Title 1, VSA 317.
- ii. For the CSL team to maintain safety as civilian responders, the positions have access to the law enforcement information management system, referred to as Valcour.
- iii. Civilian positions, including CAIP positions, are only permitted to view incidents directly related to their job duties.
- iv. No position under CAIP is permitted to view outside law enforcement agencies' incidents unless otherwise specified in this policy.
- v. CAIP personnel shall be familiar with the expectations of use that all Valcour users agree to, in order to access the system. For the purposes of this policy, all CAIP personnel shall understand:

1. General data is defined as data that includes dates and times of incidents; biographical information such as race, gender, and age that does not personally identify an individual, general vehicle information, excluding biographical information, general incident type, crime, violation, or ordinance reporting; and location information such as street and intersection, but not street number or other exact geo-referenced location, and any other data approved by the Valcour Board.

2. Specific Data is all other data not defined as general data is specific data, which includes, but is not limited to: individual incident reports, narratives, documents, images, video, audio, and the identities of any person involved in an incident including staff personal identifying information such as names, dates of birth, or license numbers, specific street addresses (by street number), and information related to any event that has been partitioned or blocked by a user or agency because

disclosure of any fragment of the incident would compromise an ongoing investigation.

3. Any release of specific data must be done by, or with the express consent of the primary investigating agency (the ORI that originates the data).

4. Incident numbers that originate from this department can be shared for the purpose of making a records request. Incident numbers originating outside this agency cannot be shared.

5. That prioritizing their active/inactive status on the Valcour dashboard is essential to their safety in the field, as well as ensuring dispatch personnel have a real-time understanding of deployable resources. Repeated failures to do so will result in disciplinary measures. For information related to the disciplinary process, see department directive DD40 and the Comprehensive City Personnel Policy Manual.

6. Misuse of Valcour, and any of its related information, is grounds for disciplinary measures. Suspected misuse will be reported to the CAIP manager and deputy chief of administration as soon as they become aware.

4. Reactive Work

a. When engaging in reactive work, a CSL or CAIP manager team shall:

- i. be dispatched as the primary first responder.
- ii. be dispatched to a scene after an officer has arrived.
- iii. receive referrals after an officer has left the scene.
- iv. contact dispatch at the start/end of shift to report they are on/off duty. This ensures that sworn supervisors and dispatch have an accurate understanding of resources available.
- v. accurately reflect their status in Valcour when engaging in work related to answering the CSL phone line by creating and attaching themselves to an incident.
- vi. not view any incident of any other police department in the Valcour system. If a community member needs assistance with obtaining information from another department, the CSL or team supervisor can inform them of the correct agency but nothing additional. The CSL or team supervisor can research the respective agency's non-emergency number or process specific to making a records request, as additional information that can be provided to the caller.

b. Calls from Dispatch

- i. One of the core functions of the CSL position is to respond to requests for assistance from the department's dispatch center.
- ii. If the CSL or team supervisor is responding independently in the field or to the department lobbies, as requested by dispatch, they shall:
 1. open the incident to read the dispatch narrative.
 2. look at the person's recent history listed under their name jacket.

3. open and read dispatch narratives of same day incidents (i.e. person attached to the incident had multiple contacts in the same day). This allows the team members to ensure they have a more complete understanding of the state of the person on scene and that they are the most appropriate resource.
 4. Do not click into incident details they are not directly responding to unless it is necessary to assist with the response or paperwork related to a court process.
 5. not view attachments within an incident that are not necessary for completing paperwork. The CSL or team supervisors shall not view them without explicit permission from the referring officer or Officer in Charge.
 6. have their radio and/or department issued cell phone on their person when in the field.
 7. report all denials of service to the CAIP Manager.
- c. Mental Health Incidents
- i. CSLs can be primary responders on mental health incidents only if Street Outreach is unavailable.
 - ii. If a CSL is dispatched to a mental health incident, the CSL shall:
 1. view the Valcour dashboard to check if there is a more appropriate resource available.
 2. follow steps 1-3 under section 'Calls from Dispatch'.
 3. Only view incident details of other mental health call types within the last 30 days for the purpose of coordinating response and potential referral to outside agency.
 4. update the Street Outreach Team when there is an ongoing history of response from their team.
 5. update First Call if the person threatens harm to themselves or others due to the significance of their mental health issue.
 6. check in with the Officer in Charge if there is any element of safety concern for the person or the community.
- d. Welfare Check Incidents
- i. Welfare check incidents are defined as incidents where the caller is expressing concern for an individual's welfare and is requesting someone to be checked on, either in the field or at their home.
 - ii. A CSL can be assigned as the primary responder for welfare checks.
 - iii. When responding to a welfare check, a CSL or team supervisor shall:
 1. speak with the caller for additional information as needed, as well as follow up with the caller to report the outcome of their efforts if permitted by the person of interest (POI). This should not extend beyond an update of "contact was made" if the POI does not give express permission for the sharing of information.
 2. look at the person's history to see if there has been any recent activity.

3. look at the dispatch narratives of any recent contact within the last 30 days. Incident details can only be viewed if the originating agency is Burlington and the information is necessary to determine the next steps.
 4. contact the hospital or other agencies the individual is known to interact with to see if there was admittance or recent contact, prior to dispatching to any location.
 5. upon arriving on scene of a dwelling, attempt to make contact by knocking loudly on the door. If possible, they can check in with neighbors to inquire about activity at the dwelling.
 6. while on scene, assess their surroundings for evidence that
 7. may require additional follow-up (e.g. buildup of mail at the home, car in the driveway, but no response at the door, windows, or door ajar with the appearance of an empty dwelling, a strong odor).
 8. report all outcomes (e.g. contact made, contact not made, or concern) back to the Officer in Charge prior to the end of their shift.
 9. complete an incident narrative by the end of shift.
- e. Overdose Incidents
- i. A CSL can be the first responder on an overdose incident reported directly to the police department or fire department dispatch.
 - ii. A CSL can respond independently or co-respond with a police officer.
 - iii. If a CSL is co-responding with a police officer, the police officer will be considered the primary responder. A CSL can become primary if the officer deems there is no need for them to be on scene.
 - iv. When deployed to an overdose incident, a CSL shall:
 1. follow steps i & vi under section a: Calls from Dispatch.
 2. have ready access to Naloxone (i.e. in CSL vehicle or on person).
 3. check in with scene commander upon arrival.
- f. Public Assist and Threats/Harassment Incidents
- i. Public assist incidents are defined as incidents where there is a request for assistance with no elements of a crime being reported, but the person is still in need of support.
 - ii. Threats/Harassment incidents are defined as incidents where an individual reports having been threatened verbally, but the information provided does not meet the statute of criminal threatening (i.e., 13 VSA § 1702).
 - iii. A CSL can be the primary responder for a public assist or threats/harassment.
 - iv. If a CSL is assigned to a public assist, they shall:
 1. follow steps i through vi under section a: Calls from Dispatch.
 2. report any change of circumstance that has the potential to impact law enforcement or warrants Officer follow up to the OIC and CAIP manager.

- v. If a CSL is assigned to a threats/harassment incident:
 - 1. follow steps i through vi under section a: Calls from Dispatch.
 - 2. offer assistance with completing court paperwork and explain court processes related to no stalking or relief of abuse orders if applicable.
 - 3. immediately confer with OIC if additional details provided appear to be criminal in nature.
- g. Calls from the Community
 - i. The CSL Team, CAIP Manager, Victim Service Specialist (VSS), and Domestic Violence Victim Advocate (DVVA) positions all have publicized phone numbers that allow for direct calls that come from outside the dispatch system. The guidance below is specific to the CSL and CAIP manager.
 - ii. The CSL and CAIP manager shall:
 - 1. gather as much pertinent information as possible, to include Personally Identifiable Information (PII) and details around the request(s) being made.
 - 2. create an incident that is reflective of one of the following call types: public assist, service coordination, community outreach, or encampment outreach.
 - 3. refer the call back to dispatch if the information provided does not fit the above call types.
 - iii. Community members will contact the CAIP staff with questions around information specific to an incident. The CSL and CAIP manager shall:
 - 1. assist the individual in making a records request online, if the caller is interested.
 - 2. not provide additional information to the caller that the caller does not already know.
 - 3. provide the name of the primary officer if there are questions related to a specific Burlington Police Department case. The team member can offer to email the officer to let them know about the interaction.
 - 4. not share any information related to pending investigations. Pending investigations are considered any incident that is showing as 'pending' or 'ready for approval' in the system. Non-pending incidents will show as 'approved'. The team member may offer to transfer the call to the OIC.
 - 5. provide the necessary information that is required by state title 13 VSA 5314 to a caller who identifies as a victim of an incident in Valcour. The team member is expected to verify that there is a record of an incident by searching the caller's name and date of birth. If the incident is pending in the system, the team member is not permitted to speak with the victim about the details of the investigation. Any specific questions around the investigation shall be directed back to the

investigating officer. The team member shall speak with or email the investigating officer to update them on the interaction.

6. *not* share any information related to incidents involving a juvenile.
- h. Intersections with the Criminal and Civil Justice Systems
 - i. As professional staff of the City of Burlington and the Burlington Police Department, the employee shall be aware of situations that can result in court involvement.
 - ii. Professional staff may be involved in the court system when they are subpoenaed to be a witness. The employee is obligated to appear in court if a subpoena is issued. Additional information for AFSCME union positions related to this topic can be found in the AFSCME contract.
 - iii. Some civilian positions, including the CSL, receive department emails specifically from officers requesting assistance in identifying an individual. It is at the discretion of the employee to answer those officer requests. Identifying an individual is part of the investigative process and will be added to the record, which will be a part of the court process should the investigation result in criminal charges.
 - iv. Members of CAIP shall report witnessed crimes of physical violence resulting in injury, property crimes (e.g. stolen bike or cars), or incidents related to mandatory reporting.
 - v. If a CSL believes a petition to the civil court is needed for a public guardian, they may:
 1. ensure that all providers associated with the person have been a part of the discussion and consensus have been reached.
 - vi. If a CSL or CAIP manager receives a call from a community member seeking assistance, and they ask if the staff can find out if they have an active warrant, the team member shall:
 1. confirm the warrant status through dispatch.
 2. inform the individual only if it is a cite and release. Transportation can be provided to an individual directly to the court for a cite and release warrant.
 3. not inform someone of any other type of warrant. The CSL can tell the individual that they are unable to confirm or deny their warrant status.
 - vii. If a CSL encounters a person in the field, and they know the person has an active warrant, they may:
 1. notify dispatch of who the person is, their current location, and description of clothing.
 - i. Court Participation
 - i. The CSL team receives requests to participate in court processes. In consultation with the Chief of Police and the City Attorney's Office, CSL staff are advised to do the following:

1. If a request is made of the CSL, and a subpoena has not been provided, the CSL will request that one be sent to them by the requesting party.
 2. The CSL will notify their supervisor of the request to provide testimony. The CSL and CAIP manager will discuss what, if any, information can be shared with the client involved in the court case.
 3. The CSL will participate upon receipt of the subpoena.
 4. The CSL will be honest with the court.
 5. The CSL will not disclose information that is covered under HIPAA.
 6. If the CSL is asked to disclose HIPAA while in the middle of providing testimony, the CSL will state they cannot disclose HIPAA-related information unless the judge compels them to do so. If the judge instructs the CSL to disclose, the CSL will comply.
- j. High Risk/High Intensity Incidents
- i. On occasion, a CSL or CAIP manager will be asked to be present during or shortly after a large-scale police operation (e.g. investigation involving a search warrant).
 - ii. If possible, coordination prior to the use of CAIP services in high-risk events shall include the CAIP manager.
 - iii. The CSL shall:
 1. only be on scene if requested by the scene commander or if assigned by the CAIP manager prior to the day of the event.
 2. check to ensure they are aware of who the scene commander is prior to deploying. The CSL is expected to check in with the scene commander upon arrival.
 3. follow all directions given while on scene.
 4. update the CAIP manager if there are any questions or concerns.
- k. Calls from Burlington Fire Department
- i. Members of the Burlington Fire Department (BFD) may seek assistance, either on scene or by referral, from a CSL.
 - ii. If a CSL or team supervisor is dispatched to a BFD scene, they shall:
 1. check in with the scene commander upon arrival.
 2. ask the scene commander to advise what demographic information can be relayed back to dispatch.
 3. relay necessary information back to dispatch.
 4. deny transportation or engagement if there is a safety concern, and relay the rationale back to the scene commander and the CAIP manager.
- l. Transportation
- i. Transportation is a service that a CSL or CAIP manager can provide. It is the expectation that staff follow the guidance below every time they are requested or offer to provide transportation.

- ii. All transportation activities will be done in a city-issued vehicle. Transportation of a community member in a personal vehicle is not permitted.
- iii. Regardless of history or OIC approval, a CSL may decline providing transportation if uncomfortable. All denials of transportation will be discussed with the CAIP manager.

1. Use of City-Issued Vehicles

- a. City-issued vehicles will be prioritized for responding to real-time calls for service and transportation of a member of the community. Personal vehicles can only be utilized to attend meetings in the community if no other city-issued vehicle is available.
- b. If a CSL needs to use their personal vehicle to attend a meeting in the community, they can submit mileage reimbursement to the city. See page 77 of the Comprehensive City Personnel Policy Manual for additional details.
- c. All electric vehicles will be parked in the designated spots and connected to charging ports after use. Cleaning the interiors of each vehicle, including the CAIP van, is expected from both teams. A schedule rotating the cleaning responsibilities will be issued.
- d. If the two city-issued vehicles are not available at the time of need, the CAIP van or an available CSO vehicle can be considered as an alternative to using a personal vehicle.
- e. The CSL must check in with the CAIP manager prior to utilizing a CSO vehicle. The supervisor will determine whether the number of CSO vehicles available exceeds the number of CSOs on shift. This understanding was developed in partnership with the Community Service Manager.
- f. If approved by a CAIP manager, the CSL will follow the sign-out procedures for each vehicle, each time of use.
- g. The CAIP van shall be prioritized for proactive outreach. The van can be used to attend meetings, encampment outreach, etc. in the community.
- h. The CAIP van is expected to have a half tank of gas at all times. It is the responsibility of each team member to ensure this is the standard.

2. Transportation Requests from the Public

- a. Whenever a request for transportation comes in from a local provider or a community member, and the person is not a service coordination client, a CSL shall:
 - i. gather all relevant details from the caller of the current event leading to the transport request, to include the name of the individual.
 - ii. inquire around the current disposition of the individual (e.g. how are they currently presenting emotionally and/or physically? Are they under the influence or have an obvious altered status?).
 - iii. look at the person's history in Valcour to assess recent system engagement. The CSL shall look for alerts, recent incidents of violence, or concerning call types (e.g., lewd and lascivious, kidnapping, larceny from a person) where the person seeking transport is listed as a person of interest, suspect, or offender. The team members should be able to ascertain the necessary information without needing to review a specific incident details.
 - iv. if concerning information is found, not provide transportation, and when possible, encouraged to work with the individual to find an alternative form of transportation.
 - v. provide transportation if no concerning information is found, only if a second team member is present for the duration of the entire ride. If two team members are not available at the time of the request, the initial team member will need to wait until another member of the team is available.
 - vi. ensure a second employee will sit behind the driver. The community member will sit in the rear passenger seat.

3. Transportation for Service Coordination Clients

- a. Transportation for service coordination clients is permitted only in city vehicles.
- b. All other means of transportation should be explored prior to the CSL offering and providing transportation.
- c. Transportation should also be limited to essential activities that are directly tied to the overall well-being of the client.
- d. Transportation will not take place outside of the greater Burlington area without approval from the CAIP manager. The CAIP manager will update the OIC the

approved transportation outside of the greater Burlington area. The greater Burlington area is defined as South Burlington, Winooski, Colchester, Essex, Shelburne, and Williston.

- e. Whenever transportation is provided to a service coordination client, a CSL shall:
 - i. show themselves as “active” in a service coordination incident in Valcour
 - ii. enter their destination in the “secondary location” section.
 - iii. have a radio and credentials on their person.
 - iv. document the activities that correlate with the need for transportation in Casebook.
4. Requests for Transportation from BPD Personnel
 - a. When the request for transportation comes from department personnel, either dispatch or an officer, a CSL shall:
 - i. follow steps i-v as noted above if the department personnel does not provide the information.
 - ii. provide transportation independently if the community member is *known* to the team and has been provided transportation historically without issue if steps i-v are followed and there is no point of concern. If the person is *unknown* to the CSL, and has no transportation history, the CSL is permitted to provide transportation only if a second team member is present for the duration of the entire ride. If two team members are not available at the time of the request, the initial team member will need to wait until another member of the team is available.
 - iii. The second employee will sit behind the driver, and the community member will sit in the rear passenger seat.
5. Emergency Event While in Transport
 - a. In the event of any emergency while in transport, a CSL shall:
 - i. pull over when safe to do so.
 - ii. radio or call dispatch (or 911) to request assistance.
 - iii. follow any direction given from dispatch or 911.
 - iv. wait safely outside of the vehicle until additional resources arrive.
6. Denial of Transportation
 - a. The CAIP manager shall maintain a list of individuals where transportation has been deemed unsafe. This list

does not prevent any individual from receiving other services from any personnel who are a part of CAIP.

- b. Denials of transportation will be deemed appropriate when a CSL has been made to feel unsafe while providing transportation.
- c. Removals from this list are at the discretion of the CAIP manager in conference with department administration, with the caveat that the Deputy Chief or Chief of Police can require that any person be added or remain on the 'do not transport' list.

m. Proactive Work

- i. All proactive work is documented in Valcour under three separate call types: community outreach, encampment outreach, and service coordination.
- ii. A CSL shall:
 - a. look at the dispatch narratives of stacked and unassigned incidents that are related to the call types they would typically be assigned - typically non-criminal incidents that are related to behavioral health or social service needs.

iii. Service Coordination

- a. Service coordination is defined as an activity that CSLs engage with clients directly in an ongoing basis.
- b. A service coordination client is an individual who has had more than two independent interactions where work related to care coordination is performed.
- c. Service coordination is not a time-limited activity and is at the discretion of the CSL and the client.
- d. Service coordination is intended to fill a case management gap either during the waiting period of another resource, or because there is no resource to meet the identified need. This activity helps to reduce interactions with first responders by helping to address root causes that lead to community members seeking assistance for basic unmet needs through the emergency services system.
- e. Work related to service coordination will be tracked in both Valcour and clinical systems.

iv. Service Coordination Incidents in Valcour

- a. Service coordination needs to be tracked in Valcour for the purpose of safety and data collection.
- b. When a CSL is engaging in service coordination, the team member shall:
 - i. create a service coordination incident in Valcour and add to the incident details "ongoing support provided as needed".

- ii. only create one service coordination incident per person to avoid increasing a person's public record.
 - iii. add to a team member's service coordination incident in the event a service coordination client reaches out to the team while their primary contact is not available.
 - iv. ask dispatch or CAIP manager about the warrant status of a person receiving service coordination, if the individual receiving the service requests. If the person is found to have an active warrant, the CSL can meet them at the courthouse to support them.
- v. Casebook Clinical System
- a. The human services software, referred to as Casebook, is the system utilized by the CSLs to document work that is considered HIPAA-protected.
 - b. The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) is a federal law that sets national standards for protecting sensitive patient or client health information from being disclosed without the client's knowledge or consent. Specifically, HIPAA protects identifiable information related to diagnoses, treatment plans, progress and case notes, medications, screenings and assessments, tests, and referrals. 42 CFR Part 2 adds stricter privacy protection for records on substance use treatment.
 - c. Majority of the activities related to service coordination are considered HIPAA-protected, thus should be documented only in the Casebook system. HIPAA-protected information is not to be entered in the Valcour system.
 - d. Service coordination is a permitted activity within HIPAA that allows for minimal disclosure as long as it is relevant and necessary for the coordination with other providers. Per Vermont state law, disclosure of information without consent can only take place when there is a concern of child abuse, if the person is a danger to themselves or others, or ordered by the court.
 - e. When engaging in activities related to service coordination, the CSL shall:
 - i. begin documenting in Casebook upon engaging with an individual two or more times, with the agreed-upon intent of ongoing support.
 - ii. ensure data integrity by keeping records up-to-date and accurate.

- iii. request the individual to sign a CAIP release of information and upload the document into the clinical system.
- iv. review Addendum #1 provided by the State of Vermont Agency of Human Services additional clarity around information sharing specific to HIPAA and care coordination.
- vi. Encampment Outreach & Encampment Policy
 - a. Encampment outreach is defined as a proactive activity where a CSL goes out to locations where someone has been reported to be living in a city park or other city-owned land.
 - b. Encampment policy is the City of Burlington's Sheltering on Public Lands policy, which describes how City staff respond when an encampment is found or reported to be on city-owned land.
 - c. When engaging in encampment outreach, the CSL shall:
 - i. create an incident in the system utilizing the encampment outreach call type.
 - ii. document that outreach was completed in the Valcour system. Any service specific information should be entered into the clinical system.
 - d. When engaging in encampment outreach specific to the encampment policy, the CSL shall:
 - i. create an encampment outreach incident and link the incident to the encampment policy incident with the same location.
 - ii. provide support on site on the day of removal.
 - iii. not act as enforcement related to the policy. It is not the responsibility of the CSL to instruct anyone to relocate. However, the team member can inform the community member of the city's intent to provide notice to move and offer assistance in accessing available resources.

III. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIM ADVOCATE (DVVA) POSITION

This position is responsible for identifying, liaising with, guiding, and assisting people in need of services and support associated with being victims of domestic or intimate partner violence (DV and IPV, respectively).

- A. **DVVA Follow up.** The DVVA will follow up with victims during or after a police response to offer assistance with protection orders and other DV resources.
- B. **DVVA Liaise.** This position will also liaise with Chittenden County Family and Civil Court regarding the tracking and service of protection orders.
- C. **CAIP Involvement.** This position actively collaborates with CAIP, community-based domestic violence programs, Department of Children and Families, Department of Corrections, and the State Attorney's Office.
- D. **Use of Valcour.** The DVVA position actively tracks all work related to this position in Valcour. The work may involve assisting other police agencies with serving paperwork, victims from neighboring communities, and referrals from the Chittenden County Civil Court.
- E. **Community Involvement.** The DVVA, in conjunction with the CAIP manager and Domestic Violence Officer (when assigned), manage a monthly meeting (Kid Stat) that brings together community providers to triage and support households where domestic violence has been reported. This group is empaneled under state statute title 33 VSA § 4979-19.
- F. **The DVVA shall:**
 - 1. Ensure victims of domestic violence are connected with and offered support as close to the incident as possible. They will work with CSLs or the CAIP manager to provide this support if the DVVA is unavailable.
 - 2. Access Valcour information specific to domestic violence call types, to include dispatch and incident details.
 - 3. Access attachments only if necessary to complete court paperwork.
 - 4. Access information from outside law enforcement agencies when referrals are made by said agency.
- G. **Vacancy.** In the event that the DVAA position is out for an extended period or vacant, the CAIP manager will temporarily provide some gap coverage for the DVAA position. The CAIP manager will assist with communication to the Uniformed Services Bureau around the need for service of newly granted court orders, connect victims to appropriate services, and facilitate the Kid Stat meeting (if applicable). The CAIP manager will update the DVAA upon return. This will assist in reducing any delay in service connection.

IV. VICTIM SERVICES SPECIALIST

The Victim Services Specialist is an employee of the Community Justice Center (CJC), and the Community Economic Development Office (CEDO), a position which is embedded at the Burlington Police Department. The purpose of this position is to provide direct service, resource

coordination, referral and advocacy services for victims of crime and/or harm, separate from and in support of other programs. The VSS position will receive a weekly report with direct referrals of victims of crime, in addition to direct referrals. This allows for a more consistent, streamlined referral process.

V. UTILIZATION OF ABANDONED PROPERTY

The ID/property department discards or donates items that have been stored by the department for 30 days and have not been reclaimed. CAIP routinely encounters individuals who could benefit from some of the items that are often unclaimed. The CAIP manager shall coordinate with the ID/property department staff regarding property that has reached the 30-day limit. If deemed useful, the CAIP manager will take possession of the items and store it in the CAIP office for distribution to community members later.

- A. **Donations.** The use of these items is strictly for donation to members of the community who are in need. The items are used to build rapport with individuals who are disconnected from the assistance they need. Law enforcement officers and community service officers will have access to these items should they encounter someone in need.
- B. **Example Items.** Examples of such items are: clothes, toiletries, backpacks, shoes, etc. These examples are not limited to what items can be reclaimed.
- C. **Exclusions.** Cell phones, laptops, or tablets will be excluded as reclaimable property.
- D. **Disposal.** Please see Addendum #1 for details around the process of disposal and transfer of custody.

VI. ADDENDUM

#1 Memo 2023-03 | Utilization of Abandoned Property set for Disposal

CHAIN OF CUSTODY

It is important that the chain of custody lines are entered into Valcour under the following order, as applicable for each item. See the example below:

- If the entire item/all parts of the item are destroyed: “Disposed,” “Destroyed.”
 - *If 960 and 967 were doing the destruction, 960 would be in Valcour so it would automatically save her badge number. A note in the remarks section needs to be made "with 967, (NAME ITEM) for destruction"*
 - No additional lines are needed after this

-
- If part of the item is destroyed: “Disposed,” “Destroyed” with a brief description of what has been destroyed in the remarks box
 - Items suitable for donation: “Disposed,” “Donation Box” with a brief description of the items in the remarks box

- Tag remains with the item – THIS MAY MEAN REPACKAGING THE ITEM(S)
- Items needing ID Tech attention: “Temporary”, “Locker Drop Box” with a brief description of the items in the remarks box
 - Case number and tag number clearly written on the packaging – THIS MAY MEAN REPACKAGING THE ITEM(S)
- **EXAMPLE:**

	Location	Sub Location	Remarks
1st Line	Disposed	Destroyed	folder with papers, dirty boots, hairbrush
2nd Line	Disposed	Mailbox	headlamp, 5 white t-shirts, socks, sleeping bag
3rd Line	Temporary Evidence	Locker Drop Box	5 suboxone strips
4th Line	Temporary Evidence	Locker Drop Box	\$20 cash (2x \$10 bills)

DONATION MAILBOX

The Mailbox in the Temp Evidence room will be relocated to the new temporary property room off of the sally port. Items determined to be suitable for donations could include clean clothing, coats, boots, unopened toiletries, backpacks and camping gear. The property tag **must remain** with the item when placed in the donation box. If the item will not fit in the box, please contact the ID Unit. It is important to note that the Valcour remarks section should not specify “Resource” or “CAIP” as the ID Techs will determine the disposition of the donation box items.

No money, weapons, knives or miscellaneous items of value over \$100 will be placed in the donation box. If CSOs are not sure if an item is suitable for donation, the items can be put in the donation box and the ID Unit will make the determination after consulting with the DSB Lieutenant. If the disposition of an item is unclear, the final determination will be made by the DSB Lieutenant, a Deputy Chief or the Chief of Police. Cell phones and electronics can be placed in the Mailbox for the sole purpose of being disposed of at ReSOURCE.

ABANDONED PROPERTY DONATION PROCESS

Items determined to be eligible for donation will be provided to the CAIP Supervisor by the ID Unit and documented in Valcour as “Converted to CAIP use”. These items will also be documented by the ID Unit on the attached inventory log form. Once the donated items are with the CAIP, the disposition of the donated item will be documented on the provided copy of the inventory log form. The ID Unit will maintain a copy of the original inventory log which will serve as the “Master copy”. A copy of the inventory log and the property will be maintained by the CAIP supervisor in the CAIP office.

When donating an item to a member of the community, employees must complete applicable sections of the inventory log on the applicable property line. Employees must log the applicable case number associated with the individual if an incident has already been created. If not, a new applicable incident must be generated, and the donation must be documented accordingly.

Once an inventory log form is completed (full), a copy of the log must be provided to the ID Unit by the CAIP supervisor to save with the “Master copy” inventory logs. The inventory logs will be scanned and stored electronically upon their completion.

It should be noted that this program is intended primarily for CAIP usage. However, in the case of an after-hours emergency, the Officer in Charge can approve Officers or CSO usage. Officers and CSOs will follow the above documentation process.

#2 .Data sharing checklist- State of Vermont Agency of Human Services Jan 31, 2025

What rules are you subject to?

Do you work for a **healthcare provider, a health plan, or the Agency of Human Services?**

- If yes, you are subject to **HIPAA**
- If no, you are not subject to **HIPAA** but may be subject to other privacy rules

If you are subject to **HIPAA**, when can you share information without the client’s permission (or written consent)?

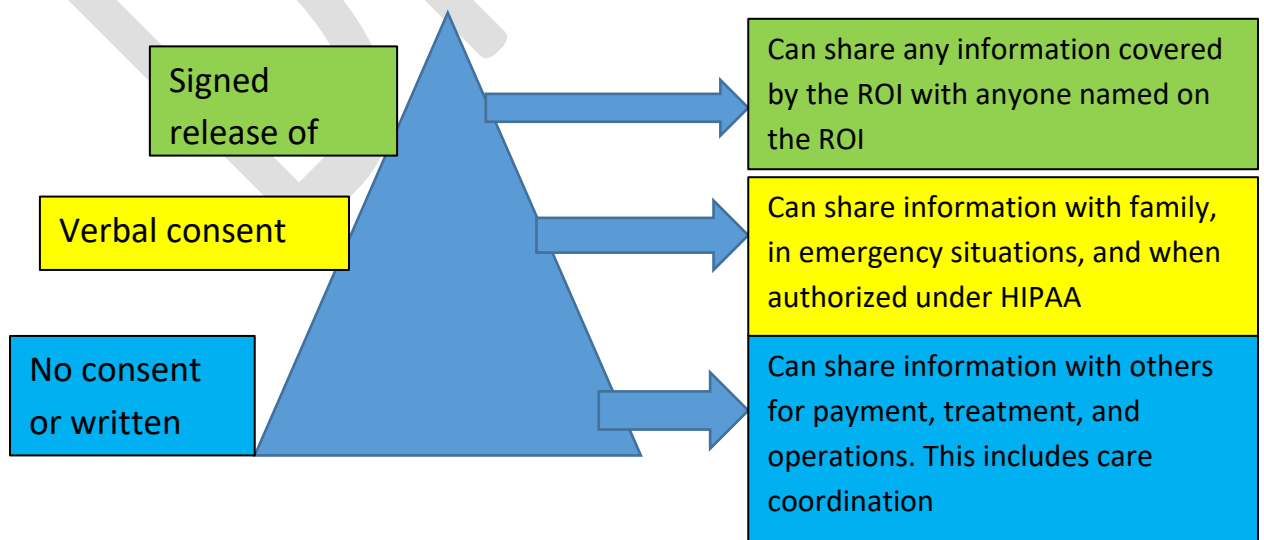
- o Payment
- o Treatment – including care coordination and consulting with other providers
- o Operations – including case management by health plan and quality improvement

Do you work for a program that is known to provide **SUD services?**

- If yes, you are subject to **Part 2**
 - o If you are a Part 2 provider, you must have written consent to share treatment records
- If no, you are not subject to **Part 2**

Levels of authority

Generally, the higher you are on the pyramid, the more you can share health information with others.



Reviewed and adopted by the Burlington Police Commission on Month Date, Year.

Shawn Burke, Interim Chief of Police

Month Date, Year
Effective Date

###

DRAFT



**BURLINGTON POLICE DEPARTMENT
DEPARTMENT DIRECTIVE
DD45 Crisis, Advocacy, Intervention Programs**
Reviewed and published **Month Date, Year**

PURPOSE: The purpose of this policy is to define and contextualize the day-to-day functioning of positions assigned to the Crisis, Advocacy, Intervention Program (CAIP) of the department. The civilian employees who make up CAIP work to address the underlying social service needs of individuals who intersect with the public safety system, as well as provide a real-time response to needs outside of the scope of law enforcement. These positions seek to diversify the first responder field with positions that can assist with issues outside of the scope of public safety and law enforcement. Members of CAIP actively work to bridge growing gaps in social services by addressing unmet needs and decreasing a person’s reliance on public systems such as police and fire to meet those needs.

POLICY: To provide sensitive, fair, and high-quality social services to the citizens of Burlington through professional assistance that best meets the needs of the circumstances and the person.

- CONTENTS:**
- I. Department Specific Expectations for Civilian Employees
 - II. Community Support Liaison (CSL) Team Structure and Work
 - III. Domestic Violence Victim Advocate (DVVA) Position
 - IV. Victim Services Specialist (VSS) Position
 - V. Utilization of Abandoned Property by CAIP
 - VI. Addendum
-

I. DEPARTMENT-SPECIFIC EXPECTATIONS FOR CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES

Each member of the Crisis, Advocacy, Intervention Program (CAIP) Unit is responsible for understanding multiple department directives. The following directives can be found online on the PowerDMS platform. Each member of CAIP is expected to read and sign off on understanding the nature of each directive.

A. Directive List:

- 1. DD01: Law Enforcement Role & Authority, Ethics, Organizational Structure & Department Rules
- 2. DD02.01 Shift Assignments, Areas, Supervision, Notifications, & Facility Inspections
- 3. DD0202: Grooming Standards, Uniforms, Equipment, Inspections, & Use of Tobacco Products
- 4. DD03: Statewide Policy on Fair and Impartial Policing

5. DD04: Operation of Police Vehicles, Response Codes, Pursuits
6. DD10: Evidence, Contraband, Found Property
7. DD11: Victim Witness Assistance
8. DD13.01: Interacting with Persons with Limited English Proficiency
9. DD 13.02: Interacting with Persons with Disabilities
10. DD13.03: Interacting with Persons with Diminished Capacity
11. DD21.02: Domestic Violence by Law Enforcement Employees-Prevention & Early Warning Initiatives
12. DD28: Information Technology & Electronic Communication
13. DD30: Public Information
14. DD31: Ride Along Program
15. DD33: Juvenile Operations
16. DD37: Training
17. DD38: Department Property & Purchasing Orders
18. DD39: Personnel
19. DD40: Quality Control, Internal Investigations & Discipline
20. DD42.01: City Access Cards & Facility Access
21. DD43: Reporting Corruption & Misconduct
22. Valcour User Agreement
23. City of Burlington Personnel Policy Manual
24. AFSCME Union Contract
25. Applicable Job Description

II. COMMUNITY SUPPORT LIAISON (CSL) TEAM STRUCTURE AND WORK

A Community Support Liaison is responsible for responding to requests for assistance from the dispatch center and the public, where elements of a crime or safety concern have not been reported.

A. Community Support Liaison Team Purpose

1. The CSL team and CAIP manager work in collaboration with the Officer in Charge of the Uniform Services Bureau to address calls for service that can be safely and effectively addressed by the CSL team.
2. On occasion, members of the team will work collaboratively with members of the Detective Services Bureau and its respective supervisors.
3. Proactive assistance is also expected to be offered, as an additional intention of the program is to reduce the workload of officers, specifically when a law enforcement presence is not necessary, but a skilled, knowledgeable professional is still needed.
4. Proactive work assists with reducing community members' reliance on emergency care systems by providing individuals with pathways to sustained support and recovery.
5. The team engages in forensic social work, which is a specialized area within the social work profession. It employs an integrative approach, encompassing generalist, specialized, and collaborative methods, in serving diverse populations affected by civil and/or criminal legal issues. This work merges core social work principles (e.g.,

person-centered, trauma-informed, strength-based approaches, including harm reduction) with a specialized understanding to address both social functioning and broader socio-legal environment.

B. CSL Team Structure and Scope

1. The CSL position functions as both a generalist and a specialist. They are required to have a deep understanding of what social service resources exist in the community, as well as a general knowledge of the criminal and civil justice systems.
2. Service provision completed by a CSL is typically done in the community, unless someone is physically seeking assistance at 1 North Avenue.
3. CSLs are supervised by the CAIP manager.
4. The CSL team schedule rotates monthly and consists of four ten-hour shifts per week. There are two CSLs scheduled per shift, except for weekends when there is one CSL per shift. The first shift is 0800-1800 or 0900-1900. Second shift is 1100-2100. Both shifts have flexible schedules, often guided by client needs. All schedules will be accurately reflected in PowerTime and UKG by the CAIP manager.
5. The administration of the police department reserves all rights with respect to schedule changes as outlined in the collective bargaining agreement between the City of Burlington and the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFSCME).
6. To best serve the department and the community, the schedule is structured to maximize CSL availability and allow time for proactive work, which is necessary to address recidivism.
7. When four CSLs (two first shift and two second shift) are scheduled, one CSL from each shift will be designated as the primary CSL. The primary CSL shall:
 - a. prioritize responding to calls for assistance from dispatch (police and fire).
 - b. will enter P in the notes line of Valcour to alert dispatch who the primary is.
 - c. show themselves as “10-8/Available for calls” in the Valcour system during any foot patrols, community outreach, or encampment outreach.
 - d. have their radios on and are expected to wear their earpieces.
 - d. not engage in any service coordination activities.
8. When three CSLs (one of one shift and two of another) are scheduled, the shift that has two CSLs scheduled will designate one of the CSLs as the primary CSL.
9. If there are two CSLs (one on each shift) scheduled, each will be considered the primary CSL for their respective shift.
10. If there are two CSLs on the same shift, one CSL will be considered primary.
11. A CSL is a mandated reporter per Title 33, VSA 4913 & VSA 6902. HIPAA restrictions apply to some of their work.
12. A CSL is a public servant. As a public servant, refusal of service is limited to circumstances where it is unsafe for a CSL to engage, either independently or in tandem. No other forms of denial are approved without speaking to the CAIP manager before refusal of service. If a provider requests that a CSL not respond or limit support, the CSL shall:
 - a. explain to the provider why refusal of service is not an option.

- b. clarify the role of the CSL, and the intention is to support, and solve problems in the moment, not to duplicate service provision.
- c. work collaboratively with community providers to the best of their ability.
- d. report any communication breakdowns or pushback to the CAIP manager.

C. Workflows and Use of Law Enforcement Records Management System

1. All personnel within CAIP shall engage in both reactive and proactive work. Some positions are intended to respond to field-based requests for service, while other positions (i.e., DVVA and VSS) only complete reactive work if a community member comes to the building seeking support.
2. Reactive work is defined as activities related to real-time requests for assistance that come through the police department's dispatch center. The call types a CSL can respond to vary, depending on the information initially provided.
3. Proactive work is defined as an activity that is not considered urgent and involves elements of community engagement, outreach, or case management services.

a. Use of the Valcour System

- i. Valcour is the state of Vermont's law enforcement records management system, governed by Title 1, VSA 317.
- ii. For the CSL team to maintain safety as civilian responders, the positions have access to the law enforcement information management system, referred to as Valcour.
- iii. Civilian positions, including CAIP positions, are only permitted to view incidents directly related to their job duties.
- iv. No position under CAIP is permitted to view outside law enforcement agencies' incidents unless otherwise specified in this policy.
- v. CAIP personnel shall be familiar with the expectations of use that all Valcour users agree to, in order to access the system. For the purposes of this policy, all CAIP personnel shall understand:

1. General data is defined as data that includes dates and times of incidents; biographical information such as race, gender, and age that does not personally identify an individual, general vehicle information, excluding biographical information, general incident type, crime, violation, or ordinance reporting; and location information such as street and intersection, but not street number or other exact geo-referenced location, and any other data approved by the Valcour Board.

2. Specific Data is all other data not defined as general data, which includes, but is not limited to: individual incident reports, narratives, documents, images, video, audio, and the identities of any person involved in an incident including personal identifying information such as names, dates of birth, or license numbers, specific street addresses (by street number), and information related to any event that has been partitioned or blocked by a user or agency because disclosure

of any fragment of the incident would compromise an ongoing investigation.

3. Any release of specific data must be done by, or with the express consent of the primary investigating agency (the ORI that originates the data).

4. Incident numbers that originate from this department can be shared for the purpose of making a records request. Incident numbers originating outside this agency cannot be shared.

5. Prioritizing their active/inactive status on the Valcour dashboard is essential to their safety in the field, as well as ensuring dispatch personnel have a real-time understanding of deployable resources. Repeated failures to do so will result in disciplinary measures. For information related to the disciplinary process, see department directive DD40 and the Comprehensive City Personnel Policy Manual.

6. Misuse of Valcour, and any of its related information, is grounds for disciplinary measures. Suspected misuse will be reported to the CAIP manager and deputy chief of administration as soon as they become aware.

4. Reactive Work

- a. When engaging in reactive work, a CSL or CAIP manager team shall:
 - i. be dispatched as the primary first responder.
 - ii. be dispatched to a scene after an officer has arrived.
 - iii. receive referrals after an officer has left the scene.
 - iv. contact dispatch at the start/end of shift to report they are on/off duty. (This ensures that sworn supervisors and dispatch have an accurate understanding of resources available.)
 - v. accurately reflect their status in Valcour when engaging in work related to answering the CSL phone line by creating and attaching themselves to an incident.
 - vi. not view any incident of any other police department in the Valcour system. (If a community member needs assistance with obtaining information from another department, the CSL or team supervisor can inform them of the correct agency but nothing additional. The CSL or team supervisor can research the respective agency's non-emergency number or process specific to making a records request, as additional information that can be provided to the caller.)
- b. Calls from Dispatch
 - i. One of the core functions of the CSL position is to respond to requests for assistance from the department's dispatch center.
 - ii. If the CSL or team supervisor is responding independently in the field or to the department lobbies, as requested by dispatch, they shall:
 1. open the incident to read the dispatch narrative.
 2. look at the person's recent history listed under their name jacket.

3. open and read dispatch narratives of same day incidents if the person attached to the incident had multiple contacts in the same day. (This allows the team members to ensure they have a more complete understanding of the state of the person on scene and that they are the most appropriate resource.)
 4. not click into incident details they are not directly responding to unless it is necessary to assist with the response or paperwork related to a court process.
 5. not view attachments within an incident that are not necessary for completing paperwork without explicit permission from the referring officer or Officer in Charge.
 6. have their radio and/or department issued cell phone on their person when in the field.
 7. report all denials of service to the CAIP Manager.
- c. Mental Health Incidents
- i. CSLs can be primary responders on mental health incidents only if Street Outreach is unavailable.
 - ii. If a CSL is dispatched to a mental health incident, the CSL shall:
 1. view the Valcour dashboard to check if there is a more appropriate resource available.
 2. follow steps (ii)1-3 under section 'Calls from Dispatch'.
 3. only view incident details of other mental health call types within the last 30 days for the purpose of coordinating response and potential referral to outside agency.
 4. update the Street Outreach Team when there is an ongoing history of response from their team.
 5. update First Call if the person threatens harm to themselves or others due to the significance of their mental health issue.
 6. check in with the Officer in Charge if there is any element of safety concern for the person or the community.
- d. Welfare Check Incidents
- i. Welfare check incidents are defined as incidents where the caller is expressing concern for an individual's welfare and is requesting someone to be checked on, either in the field or at their home.
 - ii. A CSL can be assigned as the primary responder for welfare checks.
 - iii. When responding to a welfare check, a CSL or team supervisor shall:
 1. speak with the caller for additional information as needed, as well as follow up with the caller to report the outcome of their efforts if permitted by the person of interest (POI). (This should not extend beyond an update of "contact was made" if the POI does not give express permission for the sharing of information.)
 2. look at the person's history to see if there has been any recent activity.
 3. look at the dispatch narratives of any recent contact within the last 30 days. (Incident details can only be viewed if the

originating agency is Burlington and the information is necessary to determine the next steps.)

4. contact the hospital or other agencies the individual is known to interact with to see if there was admittance or recent contact, prior to dispatching to any location.
 5. upon arriving on scene of a dwelling, attempt to make contact by knocking loudly on the door and if possible, check in with neighbors to inquire about activity at the dwelling.
 6. while on scene, assess their surroundings for evidence that may require additional follow-up (e.g. buildup of mail at the home, car in the driveway, but no response at the door, windows, or door ajar with the appearance of an empty dwelling, a strong odor).
 7. report all outcomes (e.g. contact made, contact not made, or concern) back to the Officer in Charge prior to the end of their shift.
 8. complete an incident narrative by the end of shift.
- e. Overdose Incidents
- i. A CSL can be the first responder on an overdose incident reported directly to the police department or fire department dispatch.
 - ii. A CSL can respond independently or co-respond with a police officer.
 - iii. If a CSL is co-responding with a police officer, the police officer will be considered the primary responder. A CSL can become primary if the officer deems there is no need for them to be on scene.
 - iv. When deployed to an overdose incident, a CSL shall:
 1. follow steps i & vi under section a: Calls from Dispatch.
 2. have ready access to Naloxone (i.e. in CSL vehicle or on person).
 3. check in with scene commander upon arrival.
- f. Public Assist and Threats/Harassment Incidents
- i. Public assist incidents are defined as incidents where there is a request for assistance with no elements of a crime being reported, but the person is still in need of support.
 - ii. Threats/Harassment incidents are defined as incidents where an individual reports having been threatened verbally, but the information provided does not meet the statute of criminal threatening (i.e., 13 VSA § 1702).
 - iii. A CSL can be the primary responder for a public assist or threats/harassment.
 - iv. If a CSL is assigned to a public assist, they shall:
 1. follow steps i through vi under section a: Calls from Dispatch.
 2. report any change of circumstance that has the potential to impact law enforcement or warrants Officer follow up to the OIC and CAIP manager.
 - v. If a CSL is assigned to a threats/harassment incident:
 1. follow steps i through vi under section a: Calls from Dispatch.

2. offer assistance with completing court paperwork and explain court processes related to no stalking or relief of abuse orders if applicable.
 3. immediately confer with OIC if additional details provided appear to be criminal in nature.
- g. Calls from the Community
- i. The CSL Team, CAIP Manager, Victim Service Specialist (VSS), and Domestic Violence Victim Advocate (DVVA) positions all have publicized phone numbers that allow for direct calls that come from outside the dispatch system. The guidance below is specific to the CSL and CAIP manager.
 - ii. The CSL and CAIP manager shall:
 1. gather as much pertinent information as possible, to include Personally Identifiable Information (PII) and details around the request(s) being made.
 2. create an incident that is reflective of one of the following call types: public assist, service coordination, community outreach, or encampment outreach.
 3. refer the call back to dispatch if the information provided does not fit the above call types.
 - iii. Community members will contact the CAIP staff with questions around information specific to an incident. The CSL and CAIP manager shall:
 1. assist the individual in making a records request online, if the caller is interested.
 2. not provide additional information to the caller that the caller does not already know.
 3. provide the name of the primary officer if there are questions related to a specific Burlington Police Department case. (The team member can offer to email the officer to let them know about the interaction.)
 4. not share any information related to pending investigations. (Pending investigations are considered any incident that is showing as 'pending' or 'ready for approval' in the system. Non-pending incidents will show as 'approved'. The team member may offer to transfer the call to the OIC.)
 5. provide the necessary information that is required by state title 13 VSA 5314 to a caller who identifies as a victim of an incident in Valcour. (The team member is expected to verify that there is a record of an incident by searching the caller's name and date of birth. If the incident is pending in the system, the team member is not permitted to speak with the victim about the details of the investigation. Any specific questions around the investigation shall be directed back to the investigating officer. The team member shall speak with or

email the investigating officer to update them on the interaction.)

6. *not* share any information related to incidents involving a juvenile.
- h. Intersections with the Criminal and Civil Justice Systems
 - i. As professional staff of the City of Burlington and the Burlington Police Department, the employee shall be aware of situations that can result in court involvement.
 - ii. Professional staff may be involved in the court system when they are subpoenaed to be a witness. The employee is obligated to appear in court if a subpoena is issued. Additional information for AFSCME union positions related to this topic can be found in the AFSCME contract.
 - iii. Some civilian positions, including the CSL, receive department emails specifically from officers requesting assistance in identifying an individual. It is at the discretion of the employee to answer those officer requests. Identifying an individual is part of the investigative process and will be added to the record, which will be a part of the court process should the investigation result in criminal charges.
 - iv. Members of CAIP shall report witnessed crimes of physical violence resulting in injury, property crimes (e.g. stolen bike or cars), or incidents related to mandatory reporting.
 - v. If a CSL believes a petition to the civil court is needed for a public guardian, they may ensure that all providers associated with the person have been a part of the discussion and consensus have been reached.
 - vi. If a CSL or CAIP manager receives a call from a community member seeking assistance, and they ask if the staff can find out if they have an active warrant, the team member shall:
 1. confirm the warrant status through dispatch.
 2. inform the individual only if it is a cite and release.(Transportation can be provided to an individual directly to the court for a cite and release warrant.)
 3. not inform someone of any other type of warrant. (The CSL can tell the individual that they are unable to confirm or deny their warrant status.)
 - vii. If a CSL encounters a person in the field, and they know the person has an active warrant, they may notify dispatch of who the person is, their current location, and description of clothing.
 - i. Court Participation
 - i. The CSL team receives requests to participate in court processes. In consultation with the Chief of Police and the City Attorney's Office, CSL staff are advised to do the following:

1. If a request is made of the CSL, and a subpoena has not been provided, the CSL will request that one be sent to them by the requesting party.
 2. The CSL will notify their supervisor of the request to provide testimony. The CSL and CAIP manager will discuss what, if any, information can be shared with the client involved in the court case.
 3. The CSL will participate upon receipt of the subpoena.
 4. The CSL will be honest with the court.
 5. The CSL will not disclose information that is covered under HIPAA.
 6. If the CSL is asked to disclose HIPAA-related information while in the middle of providing testimony, the CSL will state they cannot do so unless the judge compels them to do so. If the judge instructs the CSL to disclose, the CSL will comply.
- j. High Risk/High Intensity Incidents
- i. On occasion, a CSL or CAIP manager will be asked to be present during or shortly after a large-scale police operation (e.g. investigation involving a search warrant).
 - ii. If possible, coordination prior to the use of CAIP services in high-risk events shall include the CAIP manager.
 - iii. The CSL shall:
 1. only be on scene if requested by the scene commander or if assigned by the CAIP manager prior to the day of the event.
 2. check to ensure they are aware of who the scene commander is prior to deploying and check in with them upon arrival.
 3. follow all directions given while on scene.
 4. update the CAIP manager if there are any questions or concerns.
- k. Calls from Burlington Fire Department
- i. Members of the Burlington Fire Department (BFD) may seek assistance, either on scene or by referral, from a CSL.
 - ii. If a CSL or team supervisor is dispatched to a BFD scene, they shall:
 1. check in with the scene commander upon arrival.
 2. ask the scene commander to advise what demographic information can be relayed back to dispatch.
 3. relay necessary information back to dispatch.
 4. deny transportation or engagement if there is a safety concern, and relay the rationale back to the scene commander and the CAIP manager.
- l. Transportation
- i. Transportation is a service that a CSL or CAIP manager can provide. It is the expectation that staff follow the guidance below every time they are requested or offer to provide transportation.

- ii. All transportation activities will be done in a city-issued vehicle. Transportation of a community member in a personal vehicle is not permitted.
- iii. Regardless of history or OIC approval, a CSL may decline providing transportation if uncomfortable. All denials of transportation will be discussed with the CAIP manager.

1. Use of City-Issued Vehicles

- a. City-issued vehicles will be prioritized for responding to real-time calls for service and transportation of a member of the community. Personal vehicles can only be utilized to attend meetings in the community if no other city-issued vehicle is available.
- b. If a CSL needs to use their personal vehicle to attend a meeting in the community, they can submit mileage reimbursement to the city. (See page 77 of the Comprehensive City Personnel Policy Manual for additional details.)
- c. All electric vehicles will be parked in the designated spots and connected to charging ports after use. Cleaning the interiors of each vehicle, including the CAIP van, is expected from both teams. A schedule rotating the cleaning responsibilities will be issued.
- d. If the two city-issued vehicles are not available at the time of need, the CAIP van or an available CSO vehicle can be considered as an alternative to using a personal vehicle.
- e. The CSL must check in with the CAIP manager prior to utilizing a CSO vehicle. The supervisor will determine whether the number of CSO vehicles available exceeds the number of CSOs on shift. (This understanding was developed in partnership with the Community Service Manager.)
- f. If approved by a CAIP manager, the CSL will follow the sign-out procedures for each vehicle, each time of use.
- g. The CAIP van shall be prioritized for proactive outreach. The van can be used to attend meetings, encampment outreach, etc. in the community.

The CAIP van is expected to have a half tank of gas at all times. It is the responsibility of each team member to ensure this is the standard.

2. Transportation Requests from the Public

- a. Whenever a request for transportation comes in from a local provider or a community member, and the person is not a service coordination client, a CSL shall:

- i. gather all relevant details from the caller of the current event leading to the transport request, to include the name of the individual.
- ii. inquire around the current disposition of the individual (e.g. how are they currently presenting emotionally and/or physically? are they under the influence or have an obvious altered status?).
- iii. look at the person's history in Valcour to assess recent system engagement including alerts, recent incidents of violence, or concerning call types (e.g., lewd and lascivious, kidnapping, larceny from a person) where the person seeking transport is listed as a person of interest, suspect, or offender. (The team members should be able to ascertain the necessary information without needing to review a specific incident details.)
- iv. if concerning information is found, not provide transportation, and when possible, are encouraged to work with the individual to find an alternative form of transportation.
- v. provide transportation if no concerning information is found, only if a second team member is present for the duration of the entire ride. (If two team members are not available at the time of the request, the initial team member will need to wait until another member of the team is available.)
- vi. ensure a second employee will sit behind the driver and the community member will sit in the rear passenger seat.

3. Transportation for Service Coordination Clients

- a. Transportation for service coordination clients is permitted only in city vehicles.
- b. All other means of transportation should be explored prior to the CSL offering and providing transportation.
- c. Transportation should also be limited to essential activities that are directly tied to the overall well-being of the client.
- d. Transportation will not take place outside of the greater Burlington area without approval from the CAIP manager. The CAIP manager will update the OIC of the approved transportation outside of the greater Burlington area. The greater Burlington area is defined

as South Burlington, Winooski, Colchester, Essex, Shelburne, and Williston.

- e. Whenever transportation is provided to a service coordination client, a CSL shall:
 - i. show themselves as “active” in a service coordination incident in Valcour.
 - ii. enter their destination in the “secondary location” section.
 - iii. have a radio and credentials on their person.
 - iv. document the activities that correlate with the need for transportation in Casebook.
4. Requests for Transportation from BPD Personnel
 - a. When the request for transportation comes from department personnel, either dispatch or an officer, a CSL shall:
 - i. follow steps i-v as noted above if the department personnel does not provide the information.
 - ii. provide transportation independently, following steps ??? if the community member is *known* to the team and has been provided transportation historically without issue and there is no point of concern. (If the person is *unknown* to the CSL, and has no transportation history, the CSL is permitted to provide transportation only if a second team member is present for the duration of the **entire** ride. If two team members are not available at the time of the request, the initial team member will need to wait until another member of the team is available.)
5. Emergency Event While in Transport
 - a. In the event of any emergency while in transport, a CSL shall:
 - i. pull over when safe to do so.
 - ii. radio or call dispatch (or 911) to request assistance.
 - iii. follow any direction given from dispatch or 911.
 - iv. wait safely outside of the vehicle until additional resources arrive.
6. Denial of Transportation
 - a. The CAIP manager shall maintain a list of individuals where transportation has been deemed unsafe. This list does not prevent any individual from receiving other services from any personnel who are a part of CAIP.
 - b. Denials of transportation will be deemed appropriate when a CSL has been made to feel unsafe while providing transportation.

- c. Removals from this list are at the discretion of the CAIP manager in conference with department administration, with the caveat that the Deputy Chief or Chief of Police can require that any person be added or remain on the 'do not transport' list.

5. Proactive Work

- a. All proactive work is documented in Valcour under three separate call types: community outreach, encampment outreach, and service coordination.

- b. A CSL shall:

1. look at the dispatch narratives of stacked and unassigned incidents that are related to the call types they would typically be assigned (i.e. non-criminal incidents that are related to behavioral health or social service needs).

- c. Service Coordination

1. Service coordination is defined as an activity that CSLs engage with clients directly in an ongoing basis.
2. A service coordination client is an individual who has had more than two independent interactions where work related to care coordination is performed.
3. Service coordination is not a time-limited activity and is at the discretion of the CSL and the client.
4. Service coordination is intended to fill a case management gap either during the waiting period of another resource, or because there is no resource to meet the identified need. This activity helps to reduce interactions with first responders by helping to address root causes that lead to community members seeking assistance for basic unmet needs through the emergency services system.
5. Work related to service coordination will be tracked in both Valcour and clinical systems.

- d. Service Coordination Incidents in Valcour

1. Service coordination needs to be tracked in Valcour for the purpose of safety and data collection.
2. When a CSL is engaging in service coordination, the team member shall:
 - a. create a service coordination incident in Valcour and add to the incident details "ongoing support provided as needed".
 - b. only create one service coordination incident per person to avoid increasing a person's public record.
 - c. add to a team member's service coordination incident in the event a service coordination client reaches out to the team while their primary contact is not available.
 - d. ask dispatch or CAIP manager about the warrant status of a person receiving service coordination, if the individual receiving the service requests. (If the person

is found to have an active warrant, the CSL can meet them at the courthouse to support them.)

e. Casebook Clinical System

1. The human services software, referred to as Casebook, is the system utilized by the CSLs to document work that is considered HIPAA-protected.
2. The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) is a federal law that sets national standards for protecting sensitive patient or client health information from being disclosed without the client's knowledge or consent. Specifically, HIPAA protects identifiable information related to diagnoses, treatment plans, progress and case notes, medications, screenings and assessments, tests, and referrals. 42 CFR Part 2 adds stricter privacy protection for records on substance use treatment.
3. A majority of the activities related to service coordination are considered HIPAA-protected, thus should be documented only in the Casebook system. HIPAA-protected information is not to be entered in the Valcour system.
4. Service coordination is a permitted activity within HIPAA that allows for minimal disclosure as long as it is relevant and necessary for the coordination with other providers. Per Vermont state law, disclosure of information without consent can only take place when there is a concern of child abuse, the person is a danger to themselves or others, or ordered by the court.
5. When engaging in activities related to service coordination, the CSL shall:
 - a. begin documenting in Casebook upon engaging with an individual two or more times, with the agreed-upon intent of ongoing support.
 - b. ensure data integrity by keeping records up-to-date and accurate.
 - c. request the individual to sign a CAIP release of information and upload the document into the clinical system.
 - d. review Addendum #1 provided by the State of Vermont Agency of Human Services additional clarity around information sharing specific to HIPAA and care coordination.

f. Encampment Outreach & Encampment Policy

1. Encampment outreach is where a CSL goes out to locations where someone has been reported to be living in a city park or other city-owned land.
2. Encampment policy is the City of Burlington's Sheltering on Public Lands policy, which describes how City staff respond

when an encampment is found or reported to be on city-owned land.

3. When engaging in encampment outreach, the CSL shall:
 - a. create an incident in the system utilizing the encampment outreach call type.
 - b. document that outreach was completed in the Valcour system. (Any service specific information should be entered into the clinical system.)
4. When engaging in encampment outreach specific to the encampment policy, the CSL shall:
 - a. create an encampment outreach incident and link the incident to the encampment policy incident with the same location.
 - b. provide support on site on the day of removal.
 - c. not act as enforcement related to the policy. (It is not the responsibility of the CSL to instruct anyone to relocate. However, the team member can inform the community member of the city's intent to provide notice to move and offer assistance in accessing available resources.)

III. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIM ADVOCATE (DVVA) POSITION

This position is responsible for identifying, liaising with, guiding, and assisting people in need of services and support associated with being victims of domestic or intimate partner violence (DV and IPV, respectively).

- A. **DVVA Follow up.** The DVVA will follow up with victims during or after a police response to offer assistance with protection orders and other DV resources.
- B. **DVVA Liaise.** This position will also liaise with Chittenden County Family and Civil Court regarding the tracking and service of protection orders.
- C. **CAIP Involvement.** This position actively collaborates with CAIP, community-based domestic violence programs, Department of Children and Families, Department of Corrections, and the State Attorney's Office.
- D. **Use of Valcour.** The DVVA position actively tracks all work related to this position in Valcour. The work may involve assisting other police agencies with serving paperwork, victims from neighboring communities, and referrals from the Chittenden County Civil Court.
- E. **Community Involvement.** The DVVA, in conjunction with the CAIP manager and Domestic Violence Officer (when assigned), manage a monthly meeting (Kid Stat) that brings together community providers to triage and support households where domestic violence has been reported. This group is empaneled under state statute title 33 VSA § 4979-19.

F. The DVVA shall:

1. Ensure victims of domestic violence are connected with and offered support as close to the incident as possible. They will work with CSLs or the CAIP manager to provide this support if the DVVA is unavailable.
2. Access Valcour information specific to domestic violence call types, to include dispatch and incident details.
3. Access attachments only if necessary to complete court paperwork.
4. Access information from outside law enforcement agencies when referrals are made by said agency.

G. Vacancy. In the event that the DVAA position is out for an extended period or vacant, the CAIP manager will temporarily provide some gap coverage for the DVAA position. The CAIP manager will assist with communication to the Uniformed Services Bureau around the need for service of newly granted court orders, connect victims to appropriate services, and facilitate the Kid Stat meeting (if applicable). The CAIP manager will update the DVAA upon return. This will assist in reducing any delay in service connection.

IV. VICTIM SERVICES SPECIALIST

The Victim Services Specialist is an employee of the Community Justice Center (CJC), and the Community Economic Development Office (CEDO), a position which is embedded at the Burlington Police Department. The purpose of this position is to provide direct service, resource coordination, referral and advocacy services for victims of crime and/or harm, separate from and in support of other programs. The VSS position will receive a weekly report with direct referrals of victims of crime, in addition to direct referrals. This allows for a more consistent, streamlined referral process.

V. UTILIZATION OF ABANDONED PROPERTY

The ID/property department discards or donates items that have been stored by the department for 30 days and have not been reclaimed. CAIP routinely encounters individuals who could benefit from some of the items that are unclaimed. The CAIP manager shall coordinate with the ID/property department staff regarding property that has reached the 30-day limit. If deemed useful, the CAIP manager will take possession of the items and store it in the CAIP office for distribution to community members later.

A. Donations. The use of these items is strictly for donation to members of the community who are in need. The items are used to build rapport with individuals who are disconnected from the assistance they need. Law enforcement officers and community service officers will have access to these items should they encounter someone in need.

- B. **Example Items.** Examples of such items are: clothes, toiletries, backpacks, shoes, etc. These examples are not limited to what items can be reclaimed.
- C. **Exclusions.** Cell phones, laptops, or tablets will be excluded as reclaimable property.
- D. **Disposal.** Please see Addendum #1 for details around the process of disposal and transfer of custody.

VI. ADDENDUM

#1 Memo 2023-03 | Utilization of Abandoned Property set for Disposal

CHAIN OF CUSTODY

It is important that the chain of custody lines are entered into Valcour under the following order, as applicable for each item. See the example below:

- If the entire item/all parts of the item are destroyed: “Disposed,” “Destroyed.”
 - *If 960 and 967 were doing the destruction, 960 would be in Valcour so it would automatically save her badge number. A note in the remarks section needs to be made "with 967, (NAME ITEM) for destruction"*
 - No additional lines are needed after this
-
- If part of the item is destroyed: “Disposed,” “Destroyed” with a brief description of what has been destroyed in the remarks box
 - Items suitable for donation: “Disposed,” “Donation Box” with a brief description of the items in the remarks box
 - Tag remains with the item – THIS MAY MEAN REPACKAGING THE ITEM(S)
 - Items needing ID Tech attention: “Temporary”, “Locker Drop Box” with a brief description of the items in the remarks box
 - Case number and tag number clearly written on the packaging – THIS MAY MEAN REPACKAGING THE ITEM(S)
 - **EXAMPLE:**

	Location	Sub Location	Remarks
1st Line	Disposed	Destroyed	folder with papers, dirty boots, hairbrush
2nd Line	Disposed	Mailbox	headlamp, 5 white t-shirts, socks, sleeping bag
3rd Line	Temporary Evidence	Locker Drop Box	5 suboxone strips
4th Line	Temporary Evidence	Locker Drop Box	\$20 cash (2x \$10 bills)

DONATION MAILBOX

The Mailbox in the Temp Evidence room will be relocated to the new temporary property room off of the sally port. Items determined to be suitable for donations could include clean clothing, coats, boots, unopened toiletries, backpacks and camping gear. The property tag **must remain** with the item when placed in the donation box. If the item will not fit in the box, please contact the ID Unit. It is important to note that the Valcour remarks section should not specify “Resource” or “CAIP” as the ID Techs will determine the disposition of the donation box items.

No money, weapons, knives or miscellaneous items of value over \$100 will be placed in the donation box. If CSOs are not sure if an item is suitable for donation, the items can be put in the donation box and the ID Unit will make the determination after consulting with the DSB Lieutenant. If the disposition of an item is unclear, the final determination will be made by the DSB Lieutenant, a Deputy Chief or the Chief of Police. Cell phones and electronics can be placed in the Mailbox for the sole purpose of being disposed of at ReSOURCE.

ABANDONED PROPERTY DONATION PROCESS

Items determined to be eligible for donation will be provided to the CAIP Supervisor by the ID Unit and documented in Valcour as “Converted to CAIP use”. These items will also be documented by the ID Unit on the attached inventory log form. Once the donated items are with the CAIP, the disposition of the donated item will be documented on the provided copy of the inventory log form. The ID Unit will maintain a copy of the original inventory log which will serve as the “Master copy”. A copy of the inventory log and the property will be maintained by the CAIP supervisor in the CAIP office.

When donating an item to a member of the community, employees must complete applicable sections of the inventory log on the applicable property line. Employees must log the applicable case number associated with the individual if an incident has already been created. If not, a new applicable incident must be generated, and the donation must be documented accordingly.

Once an inventory log form is completed (full), a copy of the log must be provided to the ID Unit by the CAIP supervisor to save with the “Master copy” inventory logs. The inventory logs will be scanned and stored electronically upon their completion.

It should be noted that this program is intended primarily for CAIP usage. However, in the case of an after-hours emergency, the Officer in Charge can approve Officers or CSO usage. Officers and CSOs will follow the above documentation process.

#2 .Data sharing checklist- State of Vermont Agency of Human Services

Jan 31, 2025

What rules are you subject to?

Do you work for a **healthcare provider, a health plan, or the Agency of Human Services?**

- If yes, you are subject to **HIPAA**
- If no, you are not subject to **HIPAA** but may be subject to other privacy rules

If you are subject to **HIPAA**, when can you share information without the client’s permission (or written consent)?

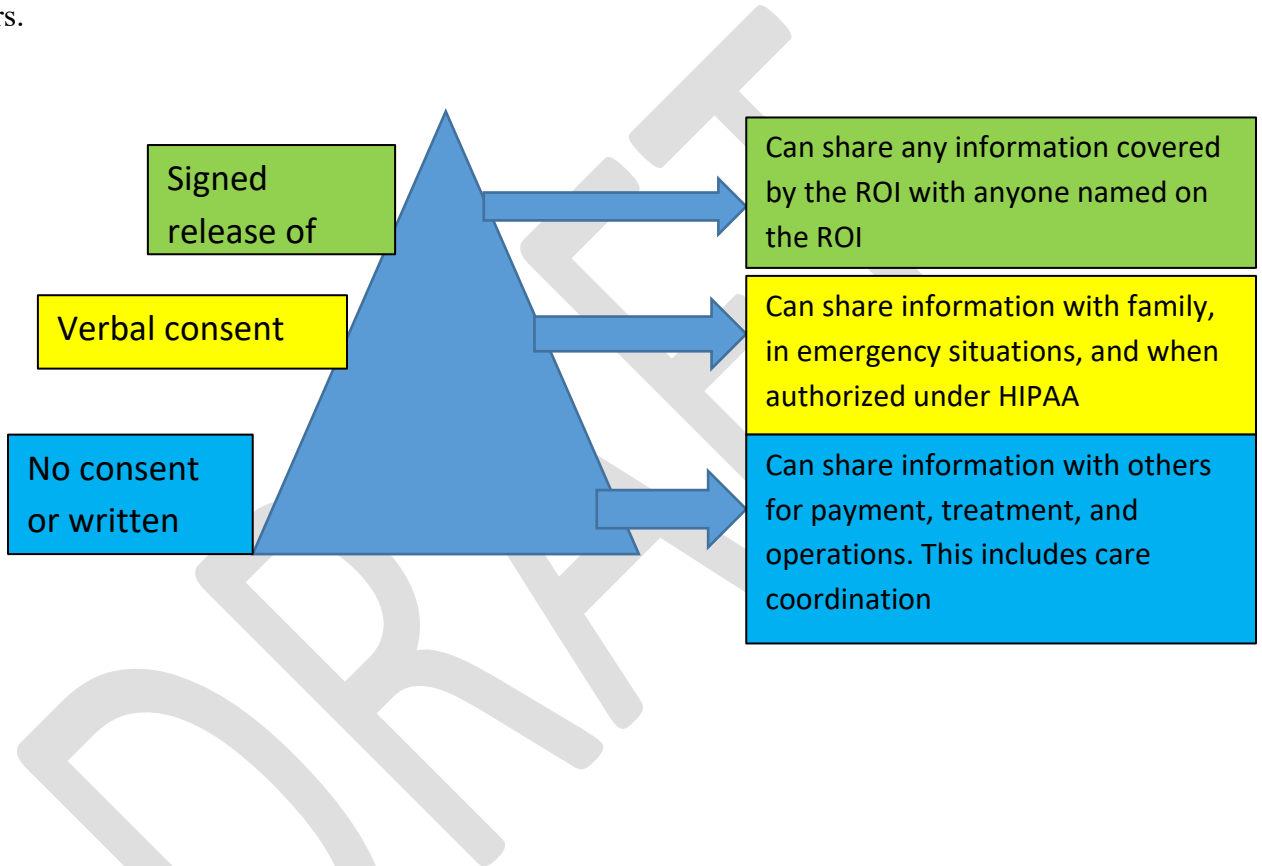
- o Payment
- o Treatment – including care coordination and consulting with other providers

○ Operations – including case management by health plan and quality improvement
Do you work for a program that is known to provide **SUD services**?

- If yes, you are subject to **Part 2**
 - If you are a Part 2 provider, you must have written consent to share treatment records
- If no, you are not subject to **Part 2**

Levels of authority

Generally, the higher you are on the pyramid, the more you can share health information with others.



Reviewed and adopted by the Burlington Police Commission on Month Date, Year.

Shawn Burke, Interim Chief of Police

Month Date, Year
Effective Date

###

BURLINGTON BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS

City of Burlington, Vermont

RESOLUTION

Affirming the Commission’s Audit and Review Authority

Introduced: April 28, 2026

WHEREAS, the Burlington Board of Police Commissioners holds authority under Burlington City Charter §§ 183 and 184 to audit and review Burlington Police Department actions for conformity with current Department policy;

WHEREAS, that authority was affirmed and operationalized by City Council Resolution 7.09 (2021), which contains no exceptions for categories of records, types of police action, or circumstances under which the Commission’s audit access may be withheld;

WHEREAS, the Commission exercised that authority by requesting body-worn camera footage of the March 11, 2026 ICE detention and protest, and that footage was withheld from the date of the Commission’s request until April 20, 2026, without a stated legal basis;

WHEREAS, the Commission’s audit and review authority is meaningful only if it is recognized and honored by the Burlington Police Department and the City of Burlington;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Burlington Board of Police Commissioners affirms that its audit and review authority under Charter §§ 183 and 184 and Resolution 7.09 is a freestanding oversight power that admits no categorical exceptions, and that the withholding of Department records from the Commission requires a specific, written legal justification; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Commission requests a meeting with the Mayor and the President of the City Council to discuss how the Commission’s audit authority will be recognized and honored going forward.

ADOPTED by the Burlington Board of Police Commissioners on April 28, 2026.

Vote:

Ayes: _____

Nays: _____

Abstentions: _____

Robert Depper, Chair

Burlington Board of Police Commissioners