
	<b>Florida State University Police Department</b>	
<b>Rapid ID Device (RIDD)</b>		
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**POLICY - Rapid ID Device (RIDD)**

It is the policy of the Florida State University Police Department to enhance patrol capabilities by utilizing the latest technologies for crime prevention and apprehension of criminals. Rapid ID Device (RIDD) is a specialized tool to assist in the positive identification of individuals under appropriate circumstances. A RIDD may be used in a variety of circumstances; however, members must be aware that there are specific requirements and guidelines for its use. The RIDD will be used and maintained in accordance with manufacturer recommendations and this policy.

**PROCEDURE**

**A. Definition(s)**

1. **RAPID ID DEVICE (RIDD)** – A RIDD is a handheld digital fingerprint reader that communicates with the Florida Department of Law Enforcement’s Rapid ID (FALCON) system via the Mobile Data Terminal (MDT). The device checks two fingerprints obtained from suspects in the field against outstanding warrants and can provide positive identification and a Criminal History if electronic prints exist in the Florida Department of Law Enforcement’s Rapid ID (FALCON) System.

**B. Guidelines for Use**

1. The RIDD may be used in situations where the subject to be printed has given a knowing and intelligent voluntary consent/permission for the use of the device. This may include consent during lawful encounters (i.e. traffic stop) or consent during other interactions.
  - a. As with other forms of consent, the consent can be limited or withdrawn at any point by the subject.
  - b. If consent is withdrawn; use of the RIDD is **not** authorized and its use must stop immediately. Members shall not force or coerce anyone to submit to the scan.
2. The RIDD may be used in situations where reasonable suspicion can be articulated that the subject to be printed has committed, or is about to commit a criminal act, when there is a justifiable and reasonable belief that such printing via the RIDD will either establish or eliminate the subject’s connection with that crime. The key here is that the use of the RIDD is used as quickly as possible after reasonable suspicion is established.
  - a. Failure to comply with the request to provide a RIDD scan under these circumstances may constitute a form of obstruction; however, it may be more appropriate to use the failure to

comply as further evidence of suspicion for the suspect crime and simply proceed with the investigation without the scan.

- b. The RIDD may be used in situations where the subject to be printed would otherwise be required to give traditional fingerprint samples.

Some examples would include:

- 1) Probable cause criminal arrest situations
  - 2) Compelled sentencing prints for court
  - 3) When a subject is issued a citation (if the citation requires fingerprints to be affixed), a RIDD may be used to rapidly ensure the identity given by the subject matched his prints, since proof of his correct identity is already in question and is the cause for placing the print on the citation in the first place.
3. The RIDD may be used in situations where the use of the device has been specifically authorized pursuant to a valid subpoena; however, if the subpoena is not for immediate compliance, the subject should be allowed to appear for fingerprinting at the future time indicated on the subpoena.
- a. Members should be aware that the subject may be able to move to quash the subpoena.
  - b. Failure to honor a subpoena for RIDD use should be addressed in court and not be handled by attempting to force compliance via enforcement action at the time of the refusal to comply.
4. The RIDD may be used in situations where the use of the device has been specifically authorized pursuant to a valid court order.
- a. Where a court order requiring the use has been ordained, reasonable and safe efforts to gain compliance may be employed.
  - b. Failure to comply may constitute contempt of court and may constitute obstruction of justice.
5. Generally, use of the RIDD for random or generalized investigative or intelligence gathering, with no focused case or other reason, **is not authorized**.
- a. Any specialized non-standard use of the RIDD shall require notification and authorization by the member's immediate supervisor. If the immediate supervisor is not available, the request will be made to the on-duty Shift Commander.
  - b. Examples of non-standard use may include:
    - 1) Request from an outside agency to fingerprint a suspect in custody. (As long as the requesting agency complies with the procedures set forth in this policy.)

- 2) In a death or traffic Homicide investigation in which there is no other identifying paperwork for the victim.
6. Guidelines cannot be written to encompass every possible application for the use of a RIDD. Members, therefore, should keep in mind the guidelines set forth in this policy is to assist them in deciding whether the device may be used or not.
7. Members are expected to be able to justify, based on these guidelines, training, experience and assessment of the circumstances, how they determined that the use of the RIDD was justified under the circumstances.

**C. Training**

1. A RIDD will only be issued to and/or utilized by members that have completed training on the operation of the device.
2. Training will be based on manufacturer's recommendations and training guidelines established by the FSU PD Training Section

**D. Maintenance**

1. All RIDD units must be properly maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations
2. Any necessary repairs shall be brought to the attention of the Captain of Operations or designee who is responsible for the maintenance.

**Glossary**

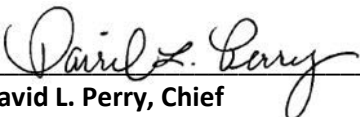
**RIDD** – Rapid ID Device

**FALCON** - Florida Department of Law Enforcement's system for identifying criminal suspects and reporting data

**MDT** – Mobile Data Terminal

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Approved:   
David L. Perry, Chief

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